

So Britain's more fertile lateral Soil.
My Guardian Care, with incessant Toil.—
Her Youth! who do my Emblems well dispense
Earth's choicest Fruit; grateful to ev'ry Sense.—
By Cultivation thrive. This buds. That's blown—
Each: th' Admiration, of Sensation grown.—

T H E
Royal Universal *British* GRAMMAR
A N D
VOCABULARY.
BEING

A Digestion of the entire *English* Language into its proper Parts of SPEECH. Compiled and calculated for equal Ease, both for the MASTER and SCHOLAR. In a Method entirely New.

In which

An exact Parallel is observed between the Names, Qualities, and Affirmations, according to Being, Doing, and Suffering, in the *English* or modern *British* Language, and the Declensions of the Nouns, both Substantive and Adjective; the Pronouns and Conjugations of Verbs in the *Latin* and other Languages; the Regular Words of each Part of Speech are distinctly separated from the Irregular; and Plain, and Concise Rules are given precedent to the full and entire Scope of Examples.

The WHOLE being delivered
By proper QUERIES and ANSWERS.

In this WORK the Etymology of the *English* Language is illustrated, and rendered very facile; the various Acceptations of the same Word are carefully distinguished; the proper Accents accurately marked; and Children may be taught the Formation of more than TEN THOUSAND Sentences, by marginal Insertions, apposed to that Part of Speech term'd Qualities; which have not increased the VOLUME two Pages.

By D. FARRO, S. M.

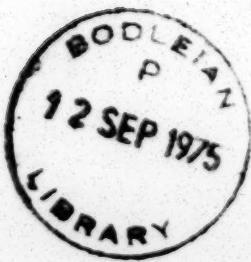
Practice in Art removes Difficulty.

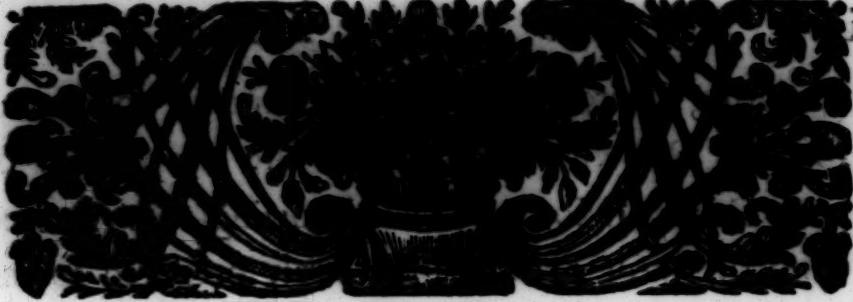
The THIRD EDITION.

L O N D O N :

Printed for the AUTHOR, in Red-Lion-Court, Watling Street;
J. HODGES, at the Looking-Glass on London-Bridge; R. BALDWIN,
at the Rose in Pater-noster Row; and other Booksellers in Town
and Country.

M DCC LIV.





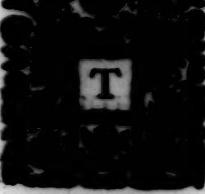
DEDICATION

TO HIS

ROYAL HIGHNESS

PRINCE OF WALES.

May it please Your Royal Highness,

 HIS Grammar and Vocabulary, which contain the full Scope of the modern British Language, with all her Circumstances or Accidents, being designed for the universal Use, Benefit, and Advantage, of the Subjects of the British Dominions, is most humbly dedicated and presented, both by the Author and Nature, to your ROYAL HIGHNESS,

imploring Shelter and Patronage beneath your comfortable ROYAL WING, with the Impression of your ROYAL MOTION, well knowing that the true Genii of *Great Britain* are entirely prepared to accept, and will most readily and chearfully pursue whatsoever may be directed by the judicious and well-guiding Motions of your ROYAL HIGHNESS, our most hopeful and much admired PRINCE, whom *Britannia's* true Sons (without any Manner of Doubt) esteem, account, and compare (if so weak a Comparison may be presumed) to a fruitful Soil, adorn'd with multiparous Signatures of hidden, immense, and inestimable Treasures, which the Almighty Creator will, in his good Time, providentially communicate and dispense through his ROYAL MEDIUM, the Person of your ROYAL HIGHNESS, to the *British* Dominions in general.

BUT, to panegyritz duly on what appears so very conspicuously in your ROYAL PERSON, must be referred to the hard and laborious Task, which will be found a Toil for the most able and strongest Perception, Reason, and Judgment; therefore it behoves the Author to prostrate for your ROYAL PARDON in presuming a Hint at such a Measure of hereditary Excellency (as his weak Abilities are in no Capacity to prognosticate upon), to adhere
to

DEDICATION.

v

to his Duty, and to render Almighty GOD most humble Thanks for *Being*, and *Enjoyment* of the common national Blessings under the auspicious and benign Reigns of your most illustrious and excellent GRANDSires ; and may the surviving, His present most Excellent MAJESTY King GEORGE the Second, long live, for the further Paternal Use, Benefit, and Ornament, of the most noble, absolute, independent, and hereditary Monarchy of the *British* Dominions ; so that when it shall please HEAVEN to call our most Gracious SOVEREIGN to reign with CHRIST above, and your ROYAL HIGHNESS to the Accession of the *British* Throne, may you find the *British* Monarch's Path so levell'd and plain'd by Unity, Peace, and Concord, as shall render the ponderous Weight of the most renowned *British* Crown and Sceptre far more easy to your ROYAL HIGHNESS, in Support and Sway, than in the preceeding Reigns.

THESE, my truly honour'd, and justly esteem'd PRINCE, are the sincere Desires of him who wishes Health, Wealth, and Tranquility, with every beatifical Blessing, to your ROYAL HIGHNESS in particular ; and, in general, to every Branch of your most illustrious HOUSE.

AND

DEDICATION.

AND finally, May this Work be found useful by any Means, in the Effect of the *Royal Sponsorship* which your HIGHNESS has engaged for the *Royal Infants*; viz. His Highness Prince FREDERICK-WILLIAM, and her Highness Princess CAROLINE-MATILDA, (for whose Use and Benefit it is principally intended) this will inevitably add to the Happiness of a true *British Subject*, whose entire Delight and Satisfaction subsists in subscribing himself,

Your Royal Highness's

Most Humble,

Obedient, and

Dutiful Servant,

D. FARRO.

To

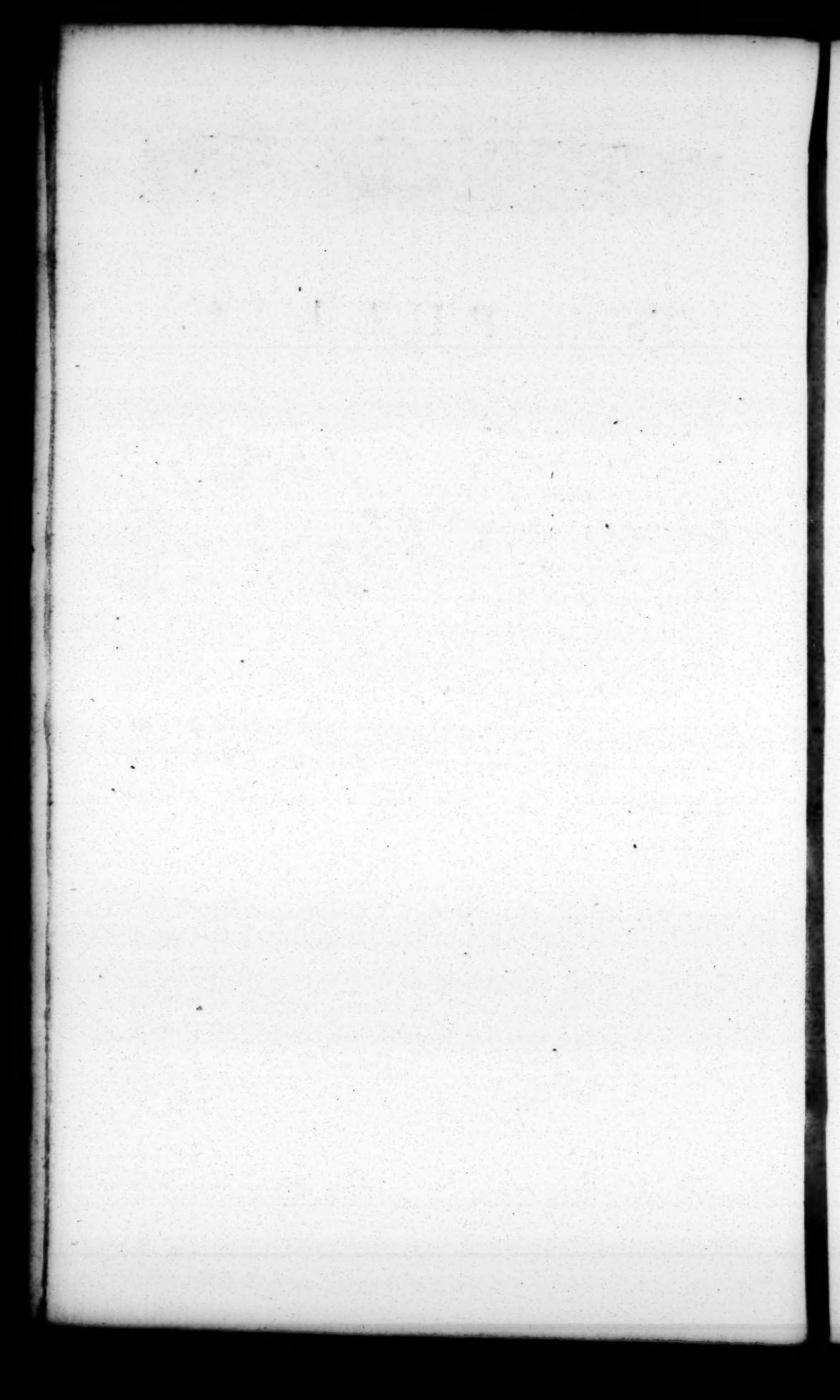


To the P U B L I C.

IT is hoped, that this Undertaking will not appear undeserving of the Reception and Encouragement of every worthy Teacher of our Language; (as well as Parents and Guardians) that, by following the Method here laid down, each School will be properly constituted a GRAMMAR SCHOOL; and the Trouble in instructing Children greatly diminished. Hereby the English Language is, in Effect, reduced to a Standard; its Copiousness manifested; and, contrary to the Opinion of too many, the extreme Easiness of its Attainment clearly demonstrated.

Note, This GRAMMAR contains a Method so easy, that every Female Teacher in the British Dominions may open an English GRAMMAR SCHOOL, and render themselves much more useful to the Public.

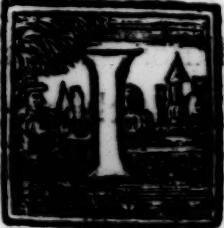
T O





TO ALL THE
Worthy TEACHERS
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
Throughout the
BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Worthy Gentlemen,

T cannot be objected, but must be acknowledged and confessed, that ye are very instrumental in the good Effects of a pious Education ; for your concurring Endeavours, with divine Grace, prevent a greater Corruption of the present Age, (notwithstanding its apparent Grossness) ; by which Means the succeeding Generations shall be more refined. Ye are the first and heavy burthened Labourers in clearing off the Rubbish of Nature, and cultivating her Soil for the Reception of the ministerial Seed. Nay, to you is committed the Setting out, and Direction of Youth, in their

Erudition by the Natural Parent — A Trust of high Concern and Importance, which appoints or substitutes you the Artificial Parents.

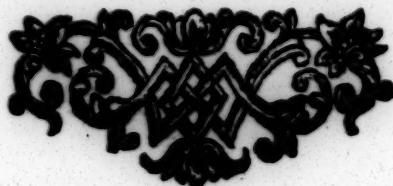
AND further, to the Honour, Reputation, and Endearment of every worthy Teacher to Mankind in general—I will only recite this one recorded memorable Saying of that renowned and illustrious Hero *Alexander the Great*, who, under the most refined Notions and Reflections, and in the most exalted Degree of his Reason, openly declared, that his Judgment was entirely unable to discern the true State of his own propounded Question; *viz.* Of the Two—to whom he was most obliged—whether to *Philip King of Macedonia*, his Father that begat him, or to *Aristotle* his Tutor, in his Education. However, such a Spirit of Acknowledgment, by so great and eminent a Person, ought not to be buried in Oblivion ; but chearfully accepted, with such due Reverence and Veneration as shall distinguish every truly noble, ingenious, and heroic Son of *Great Britain*.

BUT to return from this Digression in considering your noble Office and Service in general — I entreat you, worthy Gentlemen, to receive my Offspring, this GRAMMAR and VOCABULARY, into
your

your Tuition, to nurse her up with the human tender Plants of your Nurseries, to defend her against the World, the Flesh, and the whole Body of Sin. And may this, my good Will, in a short Time, become useful and instrumental in your Hands, in the Administration of your Office, in your respective Seminaries of Literature, being a Design for a substantial Foundation, a speedy Progress and Perfection in our own Language.

THESE, Brethren, are the sincere Desires of your affectionate Brother and Fellow-Labourer in *Christ Jesus* our Lord.

D. F.







T H E P R E F A C E.



HE Subject of a Preface being such as requires a Declaration of the Author's Reasons and Inducements for setting about, or engaging in the Prosecution of the Work contained in the subsequent Sheets, with the Exhibition of their more superior Utility to the Public, than any Thing or Piece of the like Kind and Nature, and to discover a View of the near advancing universal Improvement to each particular Individual of the human Species ; these are the Heads I propose to touch upon, with as much Brevity as possible. First, in Consideration of the several Essays, &c. on English Grammar, issued from the Result of very eminent Talents ; the Memory of which Authors deserve now, and even commanded in their Day, the highest Celebration for their most kind, benevolent, and generous Affections, joined with elaborate Endeavours for the Improvement of Literature, with the Facility of obtaining it by the English or modern British Language : But what Progress, or how far their desired Effect have proceeded in rendering English Grammar universal, is to be judged of by the Number of entire English Grammar Schools now subsisting within the British Dominions, (I cannot determine that Point). Nevertheless, I have not only conceiv'd, but, from experienced Series in Teils of teaching for seventeen Years,

scund

found those well-designed Rules extant, not to be adapted to every Age and Capacity; as none could be more indefatigable in, or for the Cause of rendering my School to the entire Practice of English Grammar. Therefore I must confess myself obliged to my own Experience for Help, where I found Deficiency; which Fatigue encreased my Labour, opened to me a Sense of the Wanting-fitness of English Grammar to the British Youth; and more especially to tender Age. From hence proceeded Motives which induced me to compile my experienced Observations and Notions on English, or modern British Grammar; which, I make no Doubt, will be found the most effective to the great and grand Design; and more especially in the tenderest Age of Youth; considering I have adjoined with Grammar, the full Scope of the most noble and copious modern British Language, digested in such a Manner as shews it to be the most easy Language under the Copes of Heaven; and therefore too vainly attempted to complete, by pursuing its Nature and Genius through the Regions of the Principles of such Languages, as are absolutely fifty times more difficult than the modern British Tongue; viz. the Latin and French, &c. between which, I beg Leave to premise a few convincing Instances, in order to support the Assertion. And First, It must be observed, what Difficulty subsists between Noun Substantives of the Latin, &c. and the modern British Common Names. Here indeed we find the Latin Nouns subjected to five Declensions, with a more than ordinary Regard for Gender, by either Custom or Termination, &c. of the Nominative, more than by natural Signification; with a great Number of Exceptions to the general Rules for the Management of each; all which Difficulty is ballanced by certain small Particles, put in Apposition to the modern British Common Name; as is shewn in Page 56, which answers all the Purposes of their five Declensions; and Application of the same Kind of Words termed Prepositions in the Latin, &c. from whence it is plain, that the declined Languages are absolutely more than ten-fold difficult in that Part of Speech.

Secondly, Their Adjectives, which are paralleld by the modern British Qualities, they being dependent on whatsoever Noun you shall be pleased to assign, are also subjected to Declensions, Genders, and Formation of Numbers, exactly fitted to its Substantive; (a Busines not very easy to manage); these must

must also be acknowledged to cause, or exceed the Difficulty of managing Qualities in a more than ten-fold Toil.

Thirdly, Their Pronouns, whether Substantive or Adjective, (which are paralleled by our Personal Names, and Personal Qualities) do not, nay, cannot, shew less Fatigue than either of the foregoing Parts of Speech, seeing they depend on the Rectitude of different Declensions, Genders, &c.

Fourthly, The Verbs of declined Languages having no less than four different Conjugations, &c. for the forming different Manners or Moods of Expression, in both the Active and Passive Voice, in sundry Times, with many and various Exceptions, must absolutely render this Part of Speech far more than a ten-fold Degree in Difficulty of learning it, than the modern British Affirmation, under the like Circumstance, seeing we have but one entire Scale (and indeed we can desire no less) to parallel the Circumstances of the aforesaid Conjugations.

Lastly, The remaining declined Part of Speech; viz. Participle, taking also the four indeclinable Parts, with the natural Syntax, which arises from such complicated Circumstances as attend Declensions, the different Manners of respecting Gender, managing Conjugations of Verbs, with Exceptions, Government, &c. with the Difficulty of orthographizing and pronouncing the French Language; these will greatly surmount the remaining Quantity of Difficulty, in Charge against the remaining opposite Parts of Speech, and Construction in the modern British Tongue.

Now the total Aggregate of these Divisions, I hope, will be sooner proved, than granted, to superabound the Assertion, notwithstanding the Strangeness of its first Appearance.

However, I would not be understood to have any Notion or Intention to deprecate any Language. The Point aimed at, is to clear up some prejudicial Notions chiefly directed against the English Language; considering it must be admitted, all Languages in the World subsist in one and the same substantial Notion of Beings, Actions, and Passions, with the Manner or Quality of Beings, and their Actions and Passions, or Sufferings. For Instance, the Being Man is a known Being in all Places of the Globe; the Action to stab this Being is likewise known in general to all Beings of the human Species, to be an ill-natured Action, from which ensues the Pains and Passion of Death; but, alas! how widely different are the

Sounds

xvi P R E F A C E.

Sounds of Voice on the same Subject, Action, and Passion, as accustomed to every particular Region in the habitable World ; so that we cannot reap the Benefit of Society, until we can arrive to a tolerable Degree on the Sense of Sounds, fitted to the Object, Actions, and Passions, subsisting in the Nation, Province, &c. wherein we shall be Breathing ; nay further, it is far more difficult to describe or orthographize truly any one particular Language ; therefore, whoever would be stiled Learned in such a Language, is absolutely required to have a full and perfect Knowledge of all the Accidents and Circumstances, as directed by Syntax, appertaining to that particular Language, before he can declare himself Master. Since this is Fact, the Case is, How should the most noble, sonorous, copious, modern British Tongue, supported by no other than natural Accidents, be attained with much less Fatigue, and by practising the Latin, rather than the Principles and Accidents of the English (reputing it mean to pursue them alone ?) whereas the Latin is a dead Language, and circumscribed with numerous artificial Accidents, which Men, and many different Ages, have fixed, established, and confirmed upon her, as unalterable ; whether in Declensions, Genders, (which in many Substantives is most absurd, concluding a great Number of Substantives to be Male or Female, when they are really inanimate ; and whether they might not be relieved from such Bondage, is a Subject of Indifferency to me), or Conjugations, so very wide and different from the English, that there is but little subsists between the two Tongues, save so much as relates to the ideal and essential Substance. And as to the French Language, which is so much forced to endure the Latin Yoke to so high a Degree, yet it could not be brought to so easy a Pronunciation and Orthography. From what hath been said it appeareth, that any Language of principal Words, being attended in their Relations, Manners, &c. with only necessary Accidents, certainly is the plainest, and most easily attained in the shortest Time : Nay, such a Language might become (were not Mankind fond of Novelty and Obstinacy) the Universal Speech of the human Creation, and might restore, or effect a Rectitude of the Babel Confusion. Sure if such a Prosecution was to be set on Wheel, none of the European Tongues would be half so applicable as the most noble, facile, and excellent modern British Tongue.

Having

Having very briefly shewn my Reason and Inducement for pursuing this Work, I next, in like Manner, will make appear the Excellency of the following Sheets, as adapted to the Use of every Age; first considering, for a Child's Use, you having the full Scope of the Language, digested under every Part of Speech, the Regular separated from the Irregular, suitable to a Child's Capacity, on his or her first Entrance on Literature, then wanting a Stock of Words, or Sense on the Sound of the various Combinations of the Letters; viz. of the Vowels and Consonants, before he or she can be enabled to read; therefore incapable of learning Grammar by Sentences on the Accidents. This is contrary to all others, who have stepped into Practice before me, on this Subject; therefore I conclude, that a Child must inevitably gain the substantial Notion, with the Practice of gaining the Stock of different Words, or Parts of Speech, out of the various Tables in the Vocabulary, suited to every Capacity; and as that increases, the Accidents proceed on the Left and Right-Hand Margins, which will add further Pleasure, on their Application; as hath been convinced by Youth under my Tuition, of a very tender Age. (However, excuse me in this Declaration, knowing it to be very immodest to say anything in Commendation of myself.) I only hope the Trials will be made to the Effect, and Experience will declare, that an early Application will produce an able English Grammarian, in the same Time that a competent Stock of Words shall be acquired; which shall manifest the most surprizing Effects in Literature hitherto known, even in very Infancy. But, lest any one should cavil against the Utility of this Grammar, alledging that the Rules and Exceptions are numerous, long, tedious, and difficult, for Children; I answer, they are designed for the more advanced in Age, who shall delight in the Help of forming Queries and Answers on their Sense, and improved ideal Understanding in the Art of Grammar, on the modern British Tongue. And as the Delivery by Question and Answer affords the most Delight and Facility, seeing they explicate all Kind of Difficulty, which may be supposed to obstruct or blind the Understanding; and so Diligence, through a close Application of the Grammar and Vocabulary, consequently exhibits a perspicuous Prospect of the near approaching, universal, and consummate Improvement in English Literature; how unkind will the Censures be against this Undertaking, if

only

xvi P R E F A C E.

Sounds of Voice on the same Subject, Action, and Passion, as accustomed to every particular Region in the habitable World ; so that we cannot reap the Benefit of Society, until we can arrive to a tolerable Degree on the Sense of Sounds, fitted to the Object, Actions, and Passions, subsisting in the Nation, Province, &c. wherein we shall be Breathing ; nay further, it is far more difficult to describe or orthographize truly any one particular Language ; therefore, whoever would be stiled Learned in such a Language, is absolutely required to have a full and perfect Knowledge of all the Accidents and Circumstances, as directed by Syntax, appertaining to that particular Language, before he can declare himself Master. Since this is Fact, the Case is, How should the most noble, sonorous, copious, modern British Tongue, supported by no other than natural Accidents, be attained with much less Fatigue, and by practising the Latin, rather than the Principles and Accidents of the English (reputing it mean to pursue them alone ?) whereas the Latin is a dead Language, and circumscribed with numerous artificial Accidents, which Men, and many different Ages, have fixed, established, and confirmed upon her, as unalterable ; whether in Declensions, Genders, (which in many Substantives is most absurd, concluding a great Number of Substantives to be Male or Female, when they are really inanimate ; and whether they might not be relieved from such Bondage, is a Subject of Indifferency to me), or Conjugations, so very wide and different from the English, that there is but little subsists between the two Tongues, save so much as relates to the ideal and essential Substance. And as to the French Language, which is so much forced to endure the Latin Yoke to so high a Degree, yet it could not be brought to so easy a Pronunciation and Orthography. From what hath been said it appeareth, that any Language of principal Words, being attended in their Relations, Manners, &c. with only necessary Accidents, certainly is the plainest, and most easily attained in the shortest Time : Nay, such a Language might become (were not Mankind fond of Novelty and Obstinacy) the Universal Speech of the human Creation, and might restore, or effect a Rectitude of the Babel Confusion. Sure if such a Prosecution was to be set on Wheel, none of the European Tongues would be half so applicable as the most noble, facile, and excellent modern British Tongue.

Having

Having very briefly shewn my Reason and Inducement for pursuing this Work, I next, in like Manner, will make appear the Excellency of the following Sheets, as adapted to the Use of every Age; first considering, for a Child's Use, you having the full Scope of the Language, digested under every Part of Speech, the Regular separated from the Irregular, suitable to a Child's Capacity, on his or her first Entrance on Literature, then wanting a Stock of Words, or Sense on the Sound of the various Combinations of the Letters; viz. of the Vowels and Consonants, before he or she can be enabled to read; therefore uncapable of learning Grammar by Sentences on the Accidents. This is contrary to all others, who have stepped into Practice before me, on this Subject; therefore I conclude, that a Child must inevitably gain the substantial Notion, with the Practice of gaining the Stock of different Words, or Parts of Speech, out of the various Tables in the Vocabulary, suited to every Capacity; and as that increases, the Accidents proceed on the Left and Right-Hand Margins, which will add further Pleasure, on their Application; as hath been convinced by Youth under my Tuition, of a very tender Age. (However, excuse me in this Declaration, knowing it to be very immodest to say anything in Commendation of myself.) I only hope the Trials will be made to the Effect, and Experience will declare, that an early Application will produce an able English Grammarien, in the same Time that a competent Stock of Words shall be acquired; which shall manifest the most surprizing Effects in Literature hitherto known, even in very Infancy. But, lest any one should cavil against the Utility of this Grammar, alledging that the Rules and Exceptions are numerous, long, tedious, and difficult, for Children; I answer, they are designed for the more advanced in Age, who shall delight in the Help of forming Queries and Answers on their Sense, and improved ideal Understanding in the Art of Grammar, on the modern British Tongue. And as the Delivery by Question and Answer affords the most Delight and Facility, seeing they explicate all Kind of Difficulty, which may be supposed to obstruct or blind the Understanding; and so Diligence, through a close Application of the Grammar and Vocabulary, consequently exhibits a perspicuous Prospect of the near approaching, universal, and consummate Improvement in English Literature; how unkind will the Censures be against this Undertaking, if

only on Account of adhering to the absolute natural Tenets of the English Language? Sure such cannot proceed from a true British Spirit, which bears the Character of most noble, generous, benevolent, and candid. Why should any one mourn to behold Great Britain's Language in the same Condition with her People; who have been so many Years free'd from Romish Thralldom? And why should any despise this so much excellent Speech or Language, only on Account of the most easy Access to the perfect Knowledge and Attainment of HER; which improves and enables all those that obtain her properly, to undertake, endure, and pursue, the more difficult Languages in Literature.

The Manner of using this Book in Schools, whether in Classes, or not; (considering that the Parallelling of Declension, Comparison of Quality, the forming of Sentences on each Quality, and the parallelling Verbs by Affirmations, may be performed by more than one, two, or three, at one Time), I refer to the Discretion of the Teacher, wishing he may meet all possible Gratitude from those Persons who shall put their Offspring under his ministerial Office, and laborious Toil.

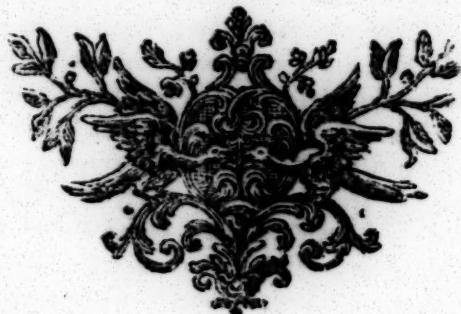
I make no Doubt but there are some, who are weak enough to object against the Price, and Size, of the Book, conceiving it too high in both Senses: To such it might be answered, that if their Interest had not been most considered, their Convenience may be very easily suited, both for Expence and Volume; for the whole Bulk of Grammatical Questions and Answers, would not swell to three Sheets; to which a very short Vocabulary would produce a much smaller Volume. But a Youth's true and entire Interest subsists in the full Scope of the Language, which cannot be supposed to be wanting in this Volume; so neither could it be comprised in a less Number of Sheets, without great Detriment to the British Youth in general, considering it would very much abridge the proposed Intention, and continue a Bar to Perfection, which ought to be removed.

And further, considering when and wheresoever one Hundred Youths may be taught, there will not be found five, when advanced to Manhood, who will pursue one and the same Profession: And yet this Volume contains all the Terms, &c. of whatsoever Business each may hereafter pursue.

I having

I having been as brief as possible in the Points proposed, I conclude with my sincere and hearty Wishes, That Britannia's Sons in general may be universally benefited, and improved, by this Grammar and Vocabulary; and perfectly enabled to understand the true State of their most excellent Mother-Tongue, to the Glory of the Omnipotent G O D; the indelible Honour of their Country; adjoined with the highest Renown to themselves; far excelling the Sons of ancient Rome and Athens.

FAREWELL.



TO

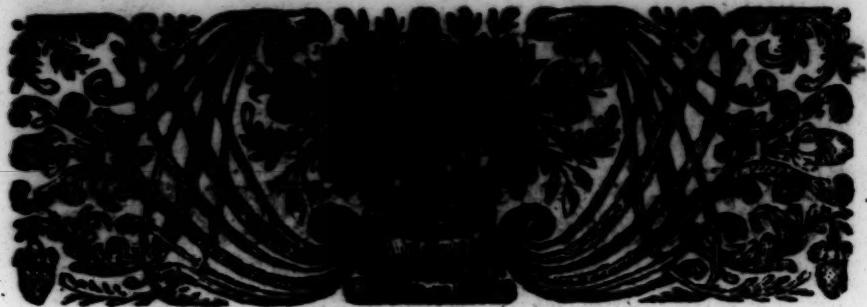


TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

NO W I'll intrude to mention, that I shall ever be willing to pay my grateful Acknowledgments and Respects to those Gentlemen who casually proved my very worthy Friends, as Opportunity permitted, entirely unknown to me by common Familiarity.—Therefore I make this Pressure upon them, to confess myself under the most extensive Obligation for their Approbation, warm Encouragement, and large assisting Subscriptions. However, Gentlemen, as your Injunctions must ever be obeyed, in regard to Amity, as well as in Compliance to your Modesty, seeing you disesteem the Modishness of printing a List of the Subscribers Names, you not choosing the censorious World should have the Opportunity to reflect and say you affect popular Commendation, &c. The which Motives induced you to desire me to desist mentioning your valuable Favours in any such Shape.—Nay, much more, have excused my Payment of the Hundredth Part of your Tribute of truly merited Thanks and Applause.—Therefore, I most humbly condescend to your much better Judgment and Reason in saying, Names prefixed to a Work do not always denote Extraordinary.—And as your ingenuous Dispositions condemn all Male-Artifice, or any Show of Imposition on the Pubick, advising every Person should choose for him, or herself, so you declare, there can be no Necessity for any such Means, where the Piece is genuine, natural, and easy.—By these your Sentiments, worthy Gentlemen and Benefactors, I am constrained to rest here contented, with only expressing and subscribing myself,

Your most Humble Servant,





THE
ROYAL UNIVERSAL
BRITISH GRAMMAR
AND
VOCABULARY.

Of GRAMMAR, and its Parts in general.

Q. **W**HAT is the simple and absolute Meaning of *Grammar*?

A. *Grammar* is both a *Science* and an *Art*, consisting in the System of a regular *Digestion* of *Rules* and *Observations*, which properly and absolutely appertain to each Part of a *Language* or *Speech* as is intended to be taught; and thereby the Learner is enabled artfully to adjust, discover, and understand Words, according to the *Idiom* and *Inflexion* of that *Language*, whenever he writes, speaks or hears it.

Q. Into how many *Parts* or *Heads* is this *Grammar* divided?

A. *Four*; (*viz.*) First, *Letters*; Secondly, *Syllables*; Thirdly, *Words*; and Fourthly, *Sentences*. And these contain the *Essence* of *Grammar* in Particular.



P A R T I.

C H A P. I.

Of LETTERS in general.

Q. **W**HAT are Letters?

A. Letters are those Signs, Marks, or Characters which determine certain simple indivisible and radical Sounds.

Q. How many Letters or Characters are there used in Great-Britain, in order to depicture or figure the Expressions of the Language of that Kingdom?

A. Twenty-six; which entire Number is termed an Alphabet of those radical Sounds.

Q. Are the Signs, Marks or Characters, which signify those Sounds, always of one Shape?

A. No; for to this one Alphabet of radical Sounds is applied six different Shapes in the Characters, or Letters; which exhibit each of those particular Sounds; (*viz.*) the Old English Alphabets, the Roman Alphabets, and the Italian Alphabets, as appear in the following Scale.

The ALPHABETS of LETTERS.

Old English.		Roman.		Italian.	
Capital.	Small.	Capital.	Small.	Capital.	Small.
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t v u w x y z	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t v u w x y z	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t v u w x y z

Q. Why is the Language expressed in so many different Characters?

A. In order to give Energy to the Expressions, and enable the Reader to point out the Subject Matter of what he reads; and by a nice Observation is one very great Help to the understanding the Propriety of an Expression.

Q. Is there no other Term given to these Characters than Alphabet?

A. Yes; the Alphabet under each Character is divided into the Terms of Vowels and Consonants.

C H A P II.

Of the VOWELS.

Q. HOW many of those Letters in the Alphabet are termed *Vowels*?

A. Five; viz. *a, e, i, o, u*; but the Letter *y* is put for, or instead of the Letter *i*, at the End of a Word; as, *by, my, &c.*

Q. Why are these five Letters called *Vowels*?

A. These five Letters, either by themselves or their Descendants, being conjoined with the other Division of Letters termed *Consonants*, form all the Sounds or Syllables that the Organs of the Mouth are capable of expressing; and therefore they are the Life and very Soul of Voice?

Q. How, or in what Manner is each of these *Vowels* to be sounded?

A. Each of these *Vowel-Letters* admit at least a two-fold Sound; one termed a *short Sound*, and the other a *long*: As, *Man, Mane*; *met, mete*; *bit, bite*; *pop, pope*; *cub, cube*: And Custom has so far prevailed on the Language, to enforce some to perform the Office of others, as will appear very plain to the meanest Capacity in the following Work.

Q. How may any Person understand when to pronounce *short*, or when *long*?

A. The most General Sign of a *short Syllable* is, when it ends with *one or more Consonants*; and for a *long Vowel*, when the *Syllable* terminates with a *single Vowel*, or when

it is followed by *gh*, *gm*, *gn*, or *e final*, which is not a *Vowel* then; but only the *Sign* of pronouncing the *foregoing Vowel long*; as appears above, and will be fully shown in the following Work.

Also the *Vowel i* is particularly lengthened by *gh*, *ght*, *mb*, *gn*, *ld* and *rd*; as *nigh*, *night*, *climb*, *design*, *mild*, *mind*, &c.

Q. Is there no other *Sign* of a *short* and *long Syllable*?

A. Yes; one other *Sign* for a *short*, and another for a *long Syllable*, (and indeed sometimes contradict the former *Signs*) which are these; a *Breve* mark'd thus (˘) as *givē*, *livē*, and now it denotes the *Vowel i* to be short, notwithstanding the *e final* is at the End: And the *Circumflex* mark'd thus (ˆ) over a *Vowel*, denotes that *Vowel* to be *long*; as, *Ghōft*, *Hōft*, &c. notwithstanding they end with two Consonants. Also these Marks are often fixed over one of the *Vowels* of a *Diphthong*, which design the *Manner* of sounding that *Vowel*, over which either of them may happen to be fixed, as will appear in the following Work, under the Title of *Common Names*, containing *Diphthongs*.

Q. You mention the *Descendants* of the *Vowels*, what mean you by that *Term*?

A. I have no *Authority* for the *Term Descendants* of *Vowels*, for where I say *Descendants* I mean the ancient *Term Diphthongs*; but every *Diphthong* is composed of some *two* of the *five Vowels*, making but one Sound in *one* and the *same Syllable*; and therefore are as *Members*, or *Branches* of the *Life* and *Soul* of *Voice*, and may not improperly be termed *Descendants* of the *Vowels*.

C H A P. III.

Of the DIPHTHONGS and TRIPHTHONGS.

Q. **H**OW many *Diphthongs* are there in the *British Tongue*?

A. There are *fourteen Diphthongs* in the *British Language*, which appear, from the following *Scale*, to descend naturally from the *five Vowels*.

The

*The S C A L E.**VOWELS.*

*a, e, i, o, u,
y.*

DIPHTHONGS.

*ai, ei, oi, ui.
ay, ey, oy, uy.
au, eu, ou.
aw, ew, ow.
ee, oo.
ea, oa.
eo, oe.
ie.*

Also *ua*, *ue*, and *uo*, are esteemed Diphthongs by some ; but in my Opinion they scarce deserve that Title, being but rarely found, except after *q* and *g*, of which more hereafter.

Q. These Diphthongs appearing to create much *Difficulty* in the *British Language*, I desire to know how I may most readily obtain a just *Notion* of their *Sounds* ?

A. By the following *Method*, which requires a second *marshalling* of them with a Word or two following them, which exhibit their *Sounds* ; tho' I intend not to say much under this Head of *Grammar* concerning *Pronunciation* and *Orthography*, but refer that to be inserted as Occasion shall offer through all the *Parts of Speech* ; those two *Terms* being extraordinary *Accidents* in the *Language*, and accidentally blended through the whole Speech by *Custom*. I intend to teach the *Learner* those *Accidents* by *Observation*, before he shall be able to read the *Band* of *Orthographical Rules* and *Observations* generally proposed in this *Undertaking*, which indeed generally blunt the Spirits of too many, and affright them into a Conclusion that the *British Tongue* is too difficult to be mastered.

Q. Are the Diphthongs but of one Sort ?

A. The

A. The Diphthongs are of two Sorts, termed Proper and Improper.

Of the PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

Q. How many of the Diphthongs are termed proper?

A. Six; viz. *ai*, *au*, *oi*, *ee*, *oo* and *ou*.

Q. Why are these Diphthongs termed proper?

A. Because both Vowels partake in the Sound of one Syllable, as is very apparent in the following Scale; as

The Sound of	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Ai \text{ or } ay \\ Au \text{ or } aw \\ Oi \text{ or } Oy \\ Ee \\ Oo \\ Ou \text{ or } ow \end{array} \right\}$	taught in the Words as	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Fair, maid, day, &c. \\ Fraud, laud, draw, &c. \\ Void, boy, &c. \\ Creed, deed, &c. \\ Brood, food, mood, &c. \\ House, thou, cow, &c. \end{array} \right\}$

Q. You said there were fourteen Diphthongs in the British Language, for what Reason have you inserted twenty-one?

A. Custom has prevailed, and established it a Law to write at the End of Words *y* and *w*, instead of *i* and *u*, which alter not in Sound, only seem to give the Word a more agreeable Aspect; for you must never terminate an English Word with a haked *i* or *u*: And therefore those Diphthongs which terminate with *y* or *w* are still the same that end with *i* or *u*, and do not encrave the Number of Diphthongs nor Vowels which would consequently happen.

Q. Do these six proper Diphthongs always remain or stand entire proper Diphthongs?

A. They do not always preserve their ancient Purity, but are subject to the Tyranny of Custom; she having restrained them in many Words from both partaking in Sound, laying sometimes the Stress more on the one Vowel than on the other, and sometimes takes away from both the essential and natural Sound, enforcing them to the Office of one or two other Vowels, which indeed require an Introductory Exhibition here, and the Rest I shall refer to hereafter.

Remarks

*Remarks on the PROPER DIPHTHONGS.**AI.*

Ai is almost degenerated into an *improper Diphthong*, by a prevailing *Custom* to sound it *â* in almost *every Word*; as, *Maid*, [made,] &c.

Ai sounds *i* in some few Words; as, *again*, [agin,] &c.

Ai, in *proper Names*, especially in *proper Names* in the *Old or New Testament*, is no *Diphthong*, but must be parted; as in *Ja-ir*, *Mo-sa-ic*, *Re-pha-im*.

AU.

Au is no *Diphthong* in some *foreign Words*; as *Sta-ni-fla-us*, *Ar-che-la-us*, but is a *Diphthong* in the *proper Names*, *Paul*, *Saul*, &c.

EE.

Ee is no *Diphthong* in *Words compounded with the Preposition re or pre*; as, *re-enter*, *pre-eminence*.

OU or OW.

Ou is bound to sound like *oo* in *Soup*, [Soop,] &c.

Ow often sounds like *ô* casting away the *w*; as, *know*, [no,] *crow*, [kro,] &c.

Ow, in the *Affirmation to bow*, (to bend,) and the *Name, a Bowl*, (a *Globe*,) is sounded *properly*, as *ou* in the *Word Thou*.

But in the *Names a Bow*, (to shoot with,) and *a Bowl*, (a *Vessel*,) the *w* is lost.

OI and OY.

Oi is only found in the Beginning and Middle of *Words*; as *oil*, *oi-ster*, *noise*, *poise*, &c. Its Sound is always writ *oy* at the End, as *boy*, *coy*, *convoy*, &c.

Oi is no *Diphthong* in *Words compounded with con* which leave out the *n*; as, *co-i-ti-on*, *co-in-cide*, *co in-clu-ded*, &c.

Oi

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 9

Oi is no Diphthong in Words ending with the Termination *ing*, *as*, *do-ing*, *go-ing*, &c.

OO

Oo sounds like *ü* in *foot*, [füt,] *soot*, [sut,] *blood*, [blud;]
it sounds *ó* in Words followed by *r*; as *door*, [dôre,]
floor, [flore,] &c.

Oo is no Diphthong in Words derived from *Hebrew*,
Greek or *Latin*; as, *Bo-oz*, *Co-os*, *co-operate*.

Of the IMPROPER DIPHTHONGS.

Q. What meaneth the *Term Improper Diphthongs*?

A. When two *Vowels* meet in *one Syllable*, and but one
of them (either by its *short* or *long Tone*) give the *Syllable*
its *Sound*, it is then determined to be an *improper Diphthong*;
and on this Rule do *proper*, become *improper Diphthongs*.

Q. How many are the *absolute improper Diphthongs*?

A. All the remaining *Diphthongs* of the *British Tongue*,
viz. eight; *ea*, *ei*, *eo*, *eu*, *ie*, *oa*, *oe* and *ui*.

Q. How are the *Sounds* of these to be obtained?

A. By frequent and strict Observations of the following
Scale, the meanest Capacity may attain a *compleat Knowledge* of them and *their Sounds*.

The S C A L E.

E A.

Ea has four Sounds, $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \hat{a} \\ \check{a} \\ \hat{e} \\ \check{e} \end{array} \right\}$ as in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Beár, [bare.] } \\ \text{Heárt, [hárt.] } \\ \text{Béad, [bédé.] } \\ \text{Bréad, [bréd.] } \end{array} \right\}$

Ea is no Diphthong in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, or *Latin* Words,
which chiefly occur in the Books of the *Old and New Testament*.

E O.

Eo has three Sounds, $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \check{e} \\ \hat{e} \\ \check{o} \end{array} \right\}$ as in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Féef-fee, jép-pardy, &c. } \\ \text{Pee-ple, fee-dary, &c. } \\ \text{Geörge, [Jörge.] } \end{array} \right\}$

EI or EY.

Ei and *ey* seem to have a *proper Sound* in the following Words ; as, *hei-day*, *neigh*, *weigh*, *eight*, *sleight*, &c.

But as an *improper Diphthong*,

Ei sounds like { *ai*, or *ā*, } in { *Na-bour*, *are*, *vane*, *rain*.
 { *ee*, or *ē*, } in { *De-ceeve*, *de-ceet*.

And

Ey sounds like { *i* } in { *Key*, &c. [ky.]
 { *Eye*, [i.] }

Ei is no *Diphthong* in Words compounded with *re* ; as,
re-imbark, *re-imburſe*, &c.

EU, or EW.

Eu, or *ew*, always sounds *ū* ; as, *Deu-teronomy*, *Pleu-
 rifie*, *Pew-ter*, *Dew*, &c.

IE.

Ie sounds { *ee*, or *ē*, } in { *Theef*, *releef*, &c.
 { *ē* } in { *Pērse*, *fēld*, &c.
 { *i*, or *y*, } in { *Li*, or *ly*, &c. }

N. B. *Ie* at the end of a Word is not a *Diphthong*, the *e* being put after *i* only to cover its Nakedness ; for no *English*, or *British Word* is allowed to terminate with a naked *i*, as aforesaid, tho' the Word terminates in the Sound of *i* : Therefore you must always write an *e* after the *i*, which is an *e servile* ; or else, in the Room of *ie* write *y* ; as, *signifie*, or *signify*, &c.

OA.

Oa sounds { *ō* } in { *Cloke*, and this is its general Sound.
 { *au* } in { *Braud*, *graут*.
 { *â* } in { *Goâl*, [Jale.] }

Oa is no *Diphthong* in *proper Names* in the *Old Testa-
 ment* ; as, *Zo-an*, *Zo-ar*, *Gil-bo-a*, &c. nor in the Word,
Go-a.

Oa is no *Diphthong* in Words compounded with *co* ; as,
co-adjutor, &c.

OE

OE.

<i>Oe</i> sounds	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ee, \text{ or } \hat{e} \\ \hat{o} \\ oo \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in} \\ \quad \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} O\acute{e}-co \text{ no-my}, o\acute{e}-co-no-mi-cal, o\acute{e}-cu-me-ni-cal, O\acute{e}-di-pus, \&c. \\ Croe, doe, foe, sloe, \&c. \\ Shoo, woe, [woo.] \end{array} \right\}$
------------------	--	--	---

Oe at the End I judge to be no *Diphthong*, but am of the Opinion, that the *e servile* is joined to cover the Nakedness of the *o*.

UE.

Ue has the Appearance of a *Diphthong* in *Guēl-der-land*, *Guēr-kins*, and *gueſſ*, whose true Spelling is *ghēſſ*; but I can perceive the *u* to have no farther Use, than to render the *g* harsh, or guttural; but when it is immediately before *e* it is to be sounded *soft* like *j*.

Ue, in the Close of a Word after the Letter *g*, renders the *g* harsh and guttural, and consequently the *e servile*; as, *plāgue*, *Hāgue*, *vōgue*, *rōgue*, &c.

Note, No British Word may end in a naked *u*, therefore *e servile* is added to close the Word; which does not infer *ue* to be a Diphthong; neither in this Case; as, *glūe*, *dūe*, *rūe*, *spūe*, &c. When *ue* is not found to follow immediately after *g* or *q*, or in the Close of Words, it is to be parted; as in *af-flu-ence*, *cru-elty*, *gru-el*, &c.

UI.

<i>Ui</i> expresses three	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} i \\ \hat{i} \\ \hat{u} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in} \\ \quad \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Guile, beguile, \&c. \\ Build, rebuild, \&c. \\ Sūit, brūit, \&c. \end{array} \right\}$
---------------------------	---	--	---

several Sounds; as

Of the TRIPHTHONGS.

Q. How many *Triphthongs* are there?

A. Only three; which are shewn and expressed in the following Words.

Eau, in *beau-ty*, [bu-ty ;] *beau*, [bo.]

Ieu, in *lieu*, [lu ;] *lieu-te-nant*, [leef- or leev-tenant.]

Iew, in *view*, [vu.]

N. B. Let the foregoing Observations suffice, being sufficient under the first Head of Letters, termed *Vowels*, with their Descendants, or Issues, termed *Diphthongs* and *Triphthongs*; and I am positive any tolerable Master may, by the following Table of Syllables, and under the Title of *Common Names of one Syllable*, teach his Pupils the Quantity of Sound in each Vowel, and the changing one Letter for another (which are material Notions) long before they will be enabled to read these Observations and Remarks: Therefore I cannot recommend this first Part, with its Rule, &c. to be laid on the young *Tyro's* Shoulders entirely, until he become able, as he may learn the Sense and Notion of the Precepts by the Examples.

C H A P. IV.

Of the CONSONANTS.

Q. **W**HAT is a *Consonant*?

A. A *Consonant* is a Letter that the *British Language* does not permit to make, compose, or stand for a *Syllable*; but must absolutely be joined to a *Vowel*, *Diphthong*, or *Triphthong*, (either in preceding or following such *Vowel*, *Diphthong*, or *Triphthong*) before a *Consonant* is admitted a Part in a *Syllable*.

Q. What! have *Consonants* no Sound?

A. It cannot be asserted and supported, that *Consonants* have no *Sound*, because each *Character* holds its *natural Sound*, and some of them bear the *Sound of entire Syllables*; as, *b* bears the *Sound of the Affirmation* [be,] also of the *Insect* [Bee;] and sometimes two *Consonants* will seem to sound whole Words, (and indeed some Persons, who have too little Skill in the *Letter Art*, may be deceived, and take them for such;) as, *bl*, [bell,] *br*, [bar,] *cl*, [cell,] &c. I am sensible of having deceived Boys of the Age of thirteen and fourteen Years, &c. This I give by Way of *Hint* and *Caution* to all; and affirm there is no *Syllable* without a *Vowel*, *Diphthong*, or *Triphthong*.

Q. What

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 13

Q. What is the Number of *British Consonants*?

A. The Number of *single Consonants* is *twenty-one*; viz. *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z*, which either precede or follow a *Vowel, Diphthong, or Triphthong*.

Q. How are the *single Consonants* divided?

A. They are by many divided into such *Classes*, as each occasion a different *Position* in the *Organs of the Mouth*; but, in my Opinion, such Divisions are fruitless, and therefore I forbear, and desire to mention those *Principles* descending from these *single Consonants*.

Q. What are those *Principles* you mention, which descend or derive from these *single Consonants*?

A. All those *initial double and treble Consonants* that are proper to begin a *Word*, or *Syllable*; likewise all those *final double and treble Consonants*, which terminate *Words* or *Syllables*.

Q. What is the Number of the *initial double Consonants*, that can both begin a *Word*, or a *Syllable*?

A. The *initial double Consonants*, that may, or can begin a *Word*, or *Syllable*, are in Number *thirty-three*; viz. *bl, br, ch, cl, cr, dr, dw, fl, fr, gh, gl, gn, gr, kn, ph, pl, pr, rb, sc, sh, sk, sl, sm, sn, sp, sq, st, sw, th, tr, tw, wh, wr*.

N. B. Also *dl* and *tl* are often found to begin the last *Syllable* in *Words* of many *Syllables*; but never found in the Beginning of a *Word*.

Q. How many *initial treble Consonants* are there in the *British Tongue*?

A. The *British Tongue* have only twelve *initial treble Consonants*, viz. *cbr, pbl, pbr, sch, scr, shr, skr, spl, spr, str, thr, thw*.

Q. You mentioned that *single Consonants* were both *preceding* and *final*; and have likewise exhibited all the *initial, double, and treble Consonants*, I now desire you to shew all the *final, double, and treble Consonants*, proper to end a *Word*, or *Syllable*, in the *British Tongue*?

A. The *final double Consonants* are *bb, ch, ck, tt, dd, ff, ft, gg, gh, gm, gn, lb, ld, lf, lk, ll, lm, ln, lp, lt, mb, mn, mp, nc, nd, ng, nk, nn, nt, pt, rb, rc, rd, rf, rg,*

rg, rk, rl, rm, rn, rp, rr, rf, rs, rt, fb, sk, sp, fs, ft, th.

Q. It is evident that several of these *final double Consonants* are *initial*; is there no Mistake in the *Insertion*?

A. No; for *ch, gh, gn, fb, sk, sp, ft* and *th*, are both *initial* and *final double Consonants*.

The *final treble Consonants* are *dth, ght, lch, lph, lth, mph, nch, nth, rch, rps, rfb, rth, rft, tch*.

Q. Are both the *initial* and *final Consonants* all natural in their *Sound*?

A. No; there are particular *initial* and *final Consonants*, that vary in *Sound* from the natural Letters; as *ch* sounds sometimes natural, as, *much, such*; sometimes like *k*, as in *chymist, monarch*; and sometimes like *sh*, as *machine, &c.*

But as the necessary *Rules* and *Observations* on all the *Irregularities* in sounding the *Consonants* would arise to a *large Bulk*, and swell the *Book* to too large a *Volume*, I endeavour to insert them in a more concise and useful Manner than is commonly done, as I hope will appear in the next Part of *Grammar*, under the Title of *Syllables*: And what may then be further wanting shall be supplied as Occasion shall offer, under each *Division of Words*.





P A R T II.

C H A P. V.

Of SYLLABLES.

Q. **W**HAT is a *Syllable*?

A. A *Syllable* is a compleat and distinct Comprehension of the Sound of a single *Vowel*, a *Diphthong*, or a *Triphthong*, either by itself, or with one or more *Consonants*; as, *A-dam*, *Au-thor*, *Beau-ty*, &c.

Q. How many *Letters* may there be in one *Syllable*?

A. There are found any Number of *Letters* from *one* to *eight*; as, *a*, *an*, *and*, *rand*, *brand*, *strand*, *thought*, *straight*; all which are derived from the following Table.

N. B. Here I take the Opportunity to make good my Promise, for the Deficiency on Remarks and Observations of the *Letters* in the foregoing *Part*, which I expect, in a great Measure, to atone for; and at the same Instant exhibit both the *Root* and *Branches* of the *British Tongue* by the following *Scale*.

A SCALE, which exhibits the Roots and Branches of Syllables, and explains Remarks on Letters.

The single, double, and triple final Consonants.

fin.	double	treble
b	bl	fn
d	br	sp
f	ch	squ
h	cl	ft
j	kl	fw
k	cr	th
l	kr	fr
m	dr	tw
n	dw	wh
p	fl	bw
qu	fr	wr
r	gh	r
f	g	{
t	gl	
v	gn	
w	n	
x	ph	
z	f	
y	pl	
z	pr	
	rh	
	r	
	fa	
	sk	
	fl	
	fm	

The Vowels,
Diphthongs,
and Triph-
thongs.

fin.	double	treble
b	bb	nn
c	ch	nt
k	ck	pt
d	ct	rb
f	kt	rc
g	dd	rk
i	ff	rd
a	ft	rf
e	rg	mph
o	gg	mf
u	rj	
y	gh	nch
ai	rk	nth
ei	gg	rch
oi	rl	rps
ui	lb	rsh
ay	rm	rth
ey	ld	rt
oy	rp	rft
uy	lk	tch
	rr	ngth
ee	ll	
oo	rs	
ea	lm	
oa	ln	
eo	lp	
oe	lt	
é	sh	
é	sk	
ie	mb	
ee	sp	
	mn	
eau	fs	
ieu	m	
iew	st	
ü	mp	
ü	nc	
ü	nk	
ü	nd	
ü	ng	
ü	nk	

The single, double, and triple final Consonants.

IR-RE-GU-LA-RI-TIES.

<i>hard</i>	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} c \\ k \end{matrix} \right\}$	a o u	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} ce \\ se \end{matrix} \right\}$	soft	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} c \\ s \end{matrix} \right\}$	e i	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} ce \\ fe \end{matrix} \right\}$
<i>harʃ</i>	\underline{g}		$\left\{ \begin{matrix} ge \\ je \end{matrix} \right\}$		$\left\{ \begin{matrix} g \\ j \end{matrix} \right\}$		$\left\{ \begin{matrix} ge \\ je \end{matrix} \right\}$
<i>hard</i>	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} fc \\ sk \end{matrix} \right\}$		$\left\{ \begin{matrix} nce \\ nse \end{matrix} \right\}$		$\left\{ \begin{matrix} fc \\ s \end{matrix} \right\}$		$\left\{ \begin{matrix} dge \\ dje \end{matrix} \right\}$
			$\left\{ \begin{matrix} rce \\ rse \end{matrix} \right\}$				$\left\{ \begin{matrix} nce \\ nse \end{matrix} \right\}$
							$\left\{ \begin{matrix} rce \\ rse \end{matrix} \right\}$

The Explanation of the SCALE.

This *Mark* (—) under each *single Consonant* denotes the *Period* of each *Letter*; and that there is only one *Character* of one *Shape*.

This *Mark* (—) beneath the *double and treble Consonants*, whether *initial* or *final*, denotes the *Terms* or *Periods* of their *Alphabetical Order* of the first *Letter*; as, so many begin with *b*, or *c*, &c.

This *Mark* {} called a *Brace*, which connects, or encloses the *Letters* in different *Prints*, denotes the *Learner* should learn the *Sound* of the *lowermost Letters* with a *Vowel*, &c. that he or she may thereby learn the *Sound* of the *uppermost*, which will become very easy on Application. The *o*, or *Cypher*, placed beneath *gh*, denotes *gh* has no *Sound*, tho' I shall signify in Names, &c. when they come in Course, what *Sound* they borrow; also I shall then take notice of *gm* and *gn*, two final double *Consonants*, not taken notice of in the *Table* or *Scale*.

Directions to learn INFANTS the Table.

The *Learner* must be perfectly a *Master*, in spelling briskly any of the *Columns* from the *Top* to the *Bottom*, before he be put to the *Trial* of putting any of the *initial Consonants* to a *Vowel*, &c.

D

Let

Let him be taught the *Vowels* separately, and to take such Notice as to know a *Vowel* stands alone, or whether it has an *initial* or a *final* to it: As I thus shall exhibit my *Meaning* (by what, I make no Doubt, some will term a *whimsical Demonstration*, supposing I am teaching those Persons who understand *Syllables* very well; but indeed I am not, this being only *Milk for Babes*) as follows: Let the *Child* set his *Hands*, or the *Fore Finger* of each *Hand*, on each Side the *Vowel*; thus,  and learn him to declare that *Vowel* he holds at, to be the *middle Part*; that he sees *Nothing* on the *Left-hand*, which is the *initial Side*; &c. and by such *Means* used by either *Parent*, *Mistress*, or *Master*, (tho' they'll find a little *Trouble* to themselves) they will find a *Child* will attain great *Perfection* in *pronouncing*, and ready *discovering* the *Nature* and *Rise* of *Sounds*.

When able, let the *Learner* be taught the *Joining* of the *Preceding*, or *Initials*, first to the *Vowels*, &c. and if it happens to be a *Schoolmaster*, or *Mistress*, that may have the *Direction*, let *two* or *three Children* perform at the *Table* together, and I am sensible some of them will almost perfectly understand by a few *Motions* of the *Teacher*.

When the *Initials* shall become pretty easy, they reject them; and join the *Vowel a*, &c. to each *final*, which I term *Roots*; for when the *Learner* shall be perfect in their *Sounds*, he will be also able to adjoin to each *final*, the whole *Course* of *Initials*; and consequently enabled to express the *most difficult Sounds* that are to be met with in the *British Tongue*; for the *Scale* expresses all the *Articulations* that the *Organs* of the *Mouth* are capable of making, and consequently contains *Abundance* more than all the *British Words* of one *Syllable*, of what Sort soever, and indeed more than the *whole Language*; for all *Words* of any Number of *Syllables* are to be composed therefrom: But as all that I may be able to say on its *Usefulness* will greatly fall short of the *whole*, I conclude with wishing it may be well used, and hope, in a *short Time*, it will shew its intended Effects.

Q. How many *Syllables* may be in a *Word*?

A. Words

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 19

A. Words may have any Number of *Syllables* from *one* to *eight*, as will appear in the following *Part* of this *Grammar*?

Q. How many *Rules* for dividing of *Syllables* are there in the *British Tongue*?

A. Six; which may be said for *Reason* and *Substance* to be derived from the foregoing *Scale*.

Q. What is the *first Rule* for dividing *Words* of *many Syllables* into their *proper Syllables*?

A. A *single Consonant* betwixt two *Vowels*, or *Diphthongs*, must be joined to the *latter Vowel*, &c. as, u-nity, ca-mel, &c. *viz.* term the *Left-hand* the *former*, or *foremost Vowel*, or *Diphthong*, (as it may happen) and the *Right-hand* the *latter Vowel*, *Diphthong*, or *Triphthong*, then will the *Child* be able to judge what *Letter*, or *Letters* he sees between his *Fingers*; and if it chance to be a *single Consonant*, as above, it must be joined, or spelt with the *Right-hand Vowel*, &c. as the *Index* directs.

Q. What is the *second Rule* of dividing *Words* into *Syllables*?

A. *Two or three Consonants* between *two Vowels*, *Diphthongs*, or *Triphthongs*, that are *proper* to begin a *Word*, must be joined, or spelt with the *latter*, or *Right-hand Vowel*, &c.

Q. Which are those *double*, or *treble Consonants*, that are *proper* to begin a *Word*?

A. All those *double* and *treble initial Consonants* on the *Left-hand* in the foregoing *Scale*, with *dl* and *tl* thereafter named.

EXAMPLE.

Bi-sket, Bi-shop, Bre-thren.

Q. What is the *third Rule* for dividing of *Words* into *Syllables*?

A. When *two or three Consonants* take place betwixt *two Vowels*, &c. and not being *proper* to begin a *Word*; *viz.* they not composing any one of the aforementioned *double*, or *treble initial Consonants*, they must be parted thus - ; if *two* stand in the *Middle*, put *one* to the *Left-hand*, and *one* to the *Right*; if *three* happen to be betwixt the *Vowels*, &c. sometimes *one* must be put to the *Left-hand*, and *two*

to the *Right-hand*; and contrary, sometimes two to the *Left-hand* and one to the *Right*.

EXAMPLE I.

Huf-band, *Cud-gel*, *Deb-tor*.

EXAMPLE II.

Cam-phire, *Cum-brance*, *En-trance*.

EXAMPLE III.

Faith-less, *Daugh-ter*, *King-dom*.

N. B. 1. After this Manner will all *double*, *treble*, and *quadruple Consonants* be parted, when found betwixt *Vowels*, &c. because the *Initials* are seldom or never parted, let them be found how they will.

N. B. 2. The *Learner* is obliged by the *Consequence* of these *Rules*, to get by heart all the *single*, *double*, and *treble initial Consonants*; which fully enables the *Learner* to make *Judgment* of what is seen betwixt the *Vowels*, &c. and a short Time (by strict *Application*) will make the *Learner* an *Artist* in dividing Words into *proper Syllables*. A Child, either Male or Female, is able to commit to Memory all the *initial Consonants*, immediately after a perfect Knowledge of the *Sound* and *Shape* of each *single Character* in the *Alphabet*.

N. B. 3. And my Method in helping the Child to remember the *double* and *treble Consonants*, is to make him sensible of their *Alphabetical Order*; as how many begin with *b*, holding the Fore-finger on the *Left-hand* to the Letter, and at the End of the *b's* to mind the *periodical Mark*, and to say, *All the b's are done*; and thus the *c's*, and so throughout: And a few such Trials will help a Child under five Years of Age to rehearse them without a Book; and with Ease to perform the *raising* of all *natural Syllables* or *Sounds*.

N. B. 4. The Reason why I have been somewhat *large* in hinting upon the *Usefulness* and *Using* of these *Elements* is, that I am very sensible that *Masters* and *Mistresses* are

are too negligent (if not ignorant too many of them, as well as too many *Parents*) in the Instruction of them to Children; they sometimes judging the *Elements trivial*, which are to the Judicious of the utmost Importance in the Consequence.

Q. What is the fourth Rule for dividing Words of many Syllables into their *proper* and *distinct* Syllables or *Parts*?

A. When *two Vowels* come or meet together, not making any of the forementioned *Diphthongs* in the foregoing *Scale*, they must be separated, or parted.

Q. What *Conjunctions* or *Meetings* of the *Vowels* are they that must be so divided?

A. They are easily known by committing to Memory those *Conjunctions* of the *Vowels* termed *Diphthongs*, which ought to be done out of Necessity, for the more perfect understanding this Rule; but out of Indulgence (tho' indeed it is sometimes attended with a bad Consequence) I shall exhibit those *Conjunctions* that generally occur, by the following *Scale*.

The SCALE, with Examples.

Ia; as in *phi-al, vi-and, &c.*

Io; as in *Di-o-ces, Li-o-nel, &c.*

Iu; as in *di-ur-nal, &c.*

Ae; as in *Ja-el, Ga-e-ta, &c.*

Ao; as in *ex-tra-or-di-na-ry, &c.*

Ua, ue, uo, must likewise be parted, except after *q* and *g*; as, *usu-al, du-el, congru-ous.*

N. B. Be sure that the Child compare the *Conjunction* of the *Vowels* in the *Words* with the *Scale*, and Example begets the Rule.

Oe and *eo* having been lately received into the Number of *Diphthongs*, ought not to be mentioned here; but in my Opinion these might receive the *French Term dubious*, they being parted in as many or more *Words*, than the Number of *Words* in which they are allowed to be *Diphthongs*; as, *co-er-ci-on, co-es-sen-ti-al, me-te-or, the-o-ry, &c.*

Q. What

Q. What is the fifth Rule for dividing of Words into Syllables?

A. Words formed or derived, they must be divided according to their Original or Primitive.

Q. What is meant by a Word formed or derived?

A. When an Original Word hath a Termination annexed to it; as in the second and third Persons singular in Affirmations, whether in the present or past Time; the Qualities of *doing* and *suffering*; the Qualities derived of Names ending in *ous*, and Names taking the Termination *less*; the Qualities in the Degrees of Comparison of Quality, and Names derived from *Affirmations*; also Particles derived from Qualities, by taking *ly*; such a Word is termed a Derivative.

Q. What is the Consequence of this Rule?

A. These Terminations which formeth as aforesaid, must go by themselves in spelling and sounding; which are, *est*, *edst*, *eth*, *ed*, *en*, *ing*, *ous*, *less*, *ish*, *er*, *ness*, *tion*, *sion*, *ment*, *ly*.

Q. How do you explain these Things?

A. By the following Scale.

The SCALE of Explanation of the fifth Rule of Spelling.

	Original.	2. per.	formed, or derived.
1. per.	<i>I</i>	<i>circumvent</i>	<i>circumvent-est</i> , pr. time.
		{ <i>thou</i>	<i>circumvent-edst</i> , p. t.
		{ <i>thou</i>	<i>circumvent-eth</i> , pr. t.
3. per.	{ <i>be</i>	<i>circumvent-ed</i> , p. t.	<i>circumvent-ed</i> , Q. S. p. t.
	{ <i>be</i>	<i>circumvent-ing</i> , Q. of doing, and pr. t.	

En is the Termination for the past Time, and *Q.* of Suffering to the Irregulars; as, *I shave—shaven—&c.*

From	Names.	comes	Qualities derived.
			Names.
	<i>Ambiguity</i>		<i>ambigu-ous.</i>
	<i>Perfidy</i>		<i>perfid-i-ous.</i>
	<i>Affiduity</i>		<i>affidu-ous.</i>
	<i>Fear</i>		<i>fear-less,</i>
	<i>Care</i>		<i>care-less,</i>
	<i>Grace</i>		<i>grace-less,</i>
			{ ness.

Affirm-

Affirmations.		Names derived
{ to abbreviate		{ abbrevia-tion.
{ to direct		{ direc-tion.
{ to persuade	comes	{ persua-sion.
{ to confess		{ confes-sion.
{ to confuse		{ confu-sion.
{ to punish		{ punish-ment, &c.

Names derived of Affirmations have this certain Law; that if the Affirmation ends with *te*, or *t*, the Derivative ends with *tion*; but if the Affirmation ends with *de*, *s*, or *se*, the Derivative ends with *sion*.

Note, This Rule seems to have an apparent Opposition to the four foregoing Rules; but when the Terminations shall be committed to Memory, it will be easily digested by the Learner, especially when he shall have attained to some Knowledge in forming an Affirmation.

There are some other Derivatives which make *ci* in their Termination before a Vowel, which has the same Sound with *ti* and *si*; as,

Names.	
From { Grace	{ gra-cious. Q.
Musick	{ musi-cian. N.
Logick	{ logi-cian. N.

However, take a short Scale of these three Syllables, or Terminations, wherein their Sound is declared.

{ <i>ti</i>	{ <i>si</i>	{ <i>ci</i>	before	{ <i>a, e, i, o, u,</i>	in	{ <i>the</i>	Middle	{ <i>sba, e, i, o, u.</i>
			& End		ounds		like	

Except in Qualities of the Comparative and Superlative Degree; as, *mighty*, *mightier*, —*est*, and not *shever*, &c.

Qualities.	Comparatives and Superl.
From { Hard	{ hard-ish, er, est.
Soft	{ soft-ish, er, est.

N. B. This fully taught through the 2d Part of Speech.
And

From { *fearful*
careless
graceful
genteeel
gracious
sensual
timorous } comes { Particle
ly.

But if the Quality ends with *ble*, *cle*, *dle*, *fle*, *gle*, *ple*, *sle*, cast away *e* and take only *y*; as,

{ *abominable*
affable
suitable } Particle
bly

If they end with *y*, change *y* into *i*, and take *ly*, and the Particle is formed; as,

{ *easy*
gloomy
sorry } *ily.*
mily.
rily.

And now, I hope no one will complain of this Explanation of what is meant by *Words formed, or derived*.

Note 1. Affirmations of one Syllable, ending with a single Consonant, without a Diphthong foregoing, double their final Consonant, when they take any of the *formative Endings*, and then it is proper to put the latter Consonant with the *Termination*; as, *blot-teſt*, *blot-teth*, *blot-ting*, *blot-ted*, *blot-ter*, &c.

Also Affirmations of more than one Syllable, accented on the last Syllable, ending with a single Consonant, are in the same Case; as, *admit*, *admit-teſt*, *admit-teth*, *admit-ting*, *admit-ted*, &c. enough of this hereafter.

Note 2. When Affirmations in *e final* take any of the formative Endings, or Terminations, *e final* is lost, or dissolved into the Termination-Vowel, and then the Consonant which was immediately before the *e final*, must of Necessity be put to the Termination, in order to permit the

the Syllable immediately before the Termination to sound long, and thereby save the Loss of *e final*; as, *I write, thou wri-test; I wipe, thou wi-peſt*: It is plain there is no Need of two *e*'s, viz. *e final*, and the Vowel in the Termination; but enough, it being fully declared in the third Part of Speech, *Affirmations*.

Note 3. To cast away the *e final* from the Affirmation *singe*, [to burn,] would create a Confusion in Sense, therefore retain it to distinguish it from the Affirmation *sing*, [to be merry,] &c.

Note 4. There are a few Affirmations that end with an *e final* in the last Syllable, and yet that Syllable is short; in such Case let the Termination go by itself; as, *I for-give, he for-giv-eth; to lōve, lōv-ing, &c.* and not as aforesaid.

Q. What is the sixth general Rule for dividing of Words into Syllables?

A. All compound Words must be divided back again into their primitive Parts.

Q. What is the first Consequence of this Rule?

A. The first Consequence is, that these certain little Syllables by their Position are termed Prepositions; which must always be separated from the Word they are prefixed to, whenever you intend to shew the distinct Parts of that Word; as, *ad, in, un, sub, per, dis, re, pre*.

EXAMPLE.

Ad-equate, in-iquity, un-equal, sub-urbs, per-adventure, dis-unite, re-probate, pre-vious.

N. B. In these Words there is a plain Contradiction to the first Rule for dividing Words into Syllables; but that Rule is never violated, only in the Cases of the fifth and sixth general Rules; and all Difficulty will cease, when the Child shall have committed these Prepositions to Memory.

E

Q. What

Q. What is the second Consequence of this Rule?

A. This Syllable *Beth* will be the first Syllable in proper Names in the *Old and New Testament*; as in *Beth-any*, *Beth-el*, &c.

Note, This is a direct Contradiction to the second general Rule; for *th* is one of the double Initials.

Note also; That Words of any Sort or Class, consisting of more than one Syllable, ending with *ble*, *cle*, *dle*, *fle*, *gle*, *kle*, *ple*, *sle*, *tle*, *zle*, or *cre*, *gre*, *tre*, sound *e* before *l*, or *r*; viz. the *l* or *r* sounds last in pronouncing.

EXAMPLE.

<i>ble</i>	} sounds	<i>bel</i>
<i>cle</i>		<i>kel</i>
<i>dle</i>		<i>del</i>
<i>fle</i>		<i>fet</i>
<i>gle</i>		<i>gel</i>
<i>kle</i>		<i>kel</i>
<i>ple</i>		<i>pel</i>
<i>sle</i>		<i>sel</i>
<i>tle</i>		<i>tel</i>
<i>zle</i>		<i>zel</i>

Also

<i>cre</i>	} sounds	<i>ker</i> , or <i>kur</i>
<i>gre</i>		<i>gur</i>
<i>tre</i>		<i>tur</i>

When Qualities and Affirmations end with *ble*, *cle*, &c. eject *e* on receiving a Termination; as, *feeble*, *feebler*, *feeblest*; *to quibble*, *quibblest*, *quibbleth*, *quibbled*, *quibbling*; *quibbler*. Also Affirmations ending in *dge*, *nge*, *rge*, *nce*, *rce*, *rse*, eject *e* final, on receiving a Termination; as, *to judge*, *judging*; *to charge*, *charging*; *to change*, *changing*, *to dance*, *dancing*; *to pierce*, *piercing*; *to parse*, *parsing*.



P A R T III.

C H A P. VI.

Of WORDS in general.

Q. **W**HAT are Words?

A. The Words, or Sounds of Voice in any Language, is the Medium by which we convey all our Ideas, and Notions of Things in Communication and Conversation one with another; and thereby exhibit our Perception, Judgment, and Reasoning of all Things, that are the Objects of our Senses, Reflection or Understanding.

Q. Have we Words adapted to, and expressive of these Things?

A. Yes; which naturally creates four Classes: *First*, Words which are termed Names, because they are such Words as express Things themselves, and never fail to raise an Idea in the Mind; neither do they need the Help of any other Word to make us understand them. *Secondly*, Qualities, which express the Manners, Properties, and Affections of those Things or Substances. *Thirdly*, Affirmations, which express the Actions, Passions, or Being of Things. *Fourthly*, Particles, or little Words, shewing the Manner, or Quality of Actions, Passions, or Being; as also their Relations, Regards, and Connections to, and with each other in Sentences: And this Digestion of Words is termed the four Parts of Speech in the British Tongue, which answers all the Divisions of any other Language.

C L A S S I.

C H A P. VII.

Of N A M E S and their Accidents.

Q. **W**HAT are Names ?

A. Names are those Words (whether expressed by Sounds or Characters) that express Things or Substances themselves ; and as already said, need not the Help of any other Word to make us understand them ; for when I hear any one say, *a Man*, *the Woman*, *an Ox*, &c. those Sounds and Characters immediately excite such Ideas in the Mind, as it operates in Perception, Judgment and Reasoning, that such Words need no other to explain them.

Q. Why do we write *a*, *the*, and *an* before the Names ?

A. For the more fully distinguishing of the Name, they being in the Quality of *Indices*, shew the Name directly in View ; *a* and *the* direct to Names beginning with a Consonant, and *an* directs to Names beginning with a Vowel. As,

<i>a</i>	{	}	<i>Man.</i>
<i>the</i>			<i>Woman.</i>
<i>an</i>			<i>Ox.</i>

But their received Term hereafter.

Q. Is there no Distinction or Difference in Names ?

A. Yes ; there are three Sorts of Names : *First*, Common Names, which are such as agree to, or express a whole Kind ; as, the Name *Man* signifies any Man, &c.

Secondly, Proper Names, which distinguish Particulars of a Kind from each other ; as, *John*, *Thomas*, *William*, &c. distinguish these Men from all the rest of Mankind.

Thirdly, Personal Names, which are used when we speak of, about, or concerning Persons, or Things, that have been just before spoken of, and thereby avoid the Re-peti-

petition of the same Word ; and these supply the Place of the Names of Men, Women, and Things.

Q. Which of the three Sorts of Names do you treat of first ?

A. Common Names, being the general Method of both ancient and modern Grammarians, in most, if not in all their Grammars.

Q. What further distinguishes Names from the other Classes of Words ?

A. Names expressing Things themselves, can never make Sense with the Word *Thing* after them ; as, *Man Thing*, *Virtue Thing*, &c.

Q. Have the British Names any Number ?

A. Yes ; Names in general, signifying either one, or more than one of the same Kind, must naturally have two different Numbers to express this Difference ; as the singular Number, which expresseth but one Thing, or Substance ; and the plural Number, which speaks of, or about many, of the same Things, or Substances. And this Distinction of Number is made by adjoining the Letter *s* to the singular.

EXAMPLE.

Sing.	Plur.
a	Boys.
the	Trees.
the	Girls.
an	Orphans.
the	Orphans.

This also gives another Sign to distinguish Names from the other Parts of Speech.

Q. Is this the general Rule for forming the Singular Number of Names into the Plural, by annexing the little *s* to the Singular ?

A. This may be termed the general Rule, yet, as all other general Rules, it is subject to some Exceptions ; but they are but few in Number, and the List of each Exception short : Therefore it appears most proper to exhibit them, before any Tables or Lists of the Common Names, that are regular in forming their Plural Number.

N. B.

N. B. Children need not enter upon Exceptions until they have sufficient Understanding of what is regular.

Q. What is the first Exception to the general Rule?

A. When Common Names terminate with *c* or *g*, softened by *e servile*, or with *se* or *ze*, the annexing to such Common Names the Plural *s*, gives the Name in the Plural the Appearance of ending with *es*; but in this Situation the three last Letters are bound to make a distinct Sound, and therefore the Plural of such Words have a Syllable more than the Singular; as more fully appears by the following List, or Table.

T A B L E I.

	Singular.	Plural.
<i>Particles of</i>	<i>ce, se.</i>	<i>two Syll.</i>
<i>State.</i>	<i>Ace a</i>	<i>Price</i>
<i>Of, to, for,</i>	<i>Face a</i>	<i>Slice a</i>
<i>through,</i>	<i>Lace a</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>O, from,</i>	<i>Pace a</i>	<i>Truce</i>
<i>by, with,</i>	<i>Race a</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>in, &c.</i>	<i>Brace a</i>	<i>ces.</i>

N. B. Put *a* before Consonants, put *an* before Vowels in the Singular; put *the* before any, whether the Word begin with a Vowel or Consonant, or be Singular or Plural. The Reason why I have borrowed, and inserted on the Left-hand Margin, some of the second Sort of Particles against the Common Names, will be fully made appear further on.

T A B L E

T A B L E II.
COMMON NAMES ending in ge.

	Singular.	Plural.
Age	Bodge a	Fringe a
Cage	Dodge a	Twinge a
Gage	Lodge a	
Page a		Plunge a
Rage a	Judge a	Spunge a
Stage	Drudge a	
Badge a	Grudge a	Barge
Of, to, for, up- on, in- to, un- } a to. } an	Edge a	Charge a
	Hedge a	
	Ledge a	Serge } ges.
	Wedge a	Verge
	Pledge a	
	Sledge a	Forge a
		Gorge a
	Ridge	
	Bridge	Purge a
		Surge

T A B L E III.
Containing all the COMMON NAMES of one Syllable ending
with se or ze.

	Singular.	Plural.
Of, to, for, up- on, in- to, un- } a to. } an	Base	Rise a
	Cafe a	
	Chase a	Close
	Phrase	
		Use a } ses.
	Gaze a	Muse a
		Cruse
	Maze	Blaze a } zes.

Q. What

Q. What is the second Exception to the general Rule of forming the Plural Number?

A. The second Exception to the general Rule is, that when Common Names end, terminate, or close in the Singular, with *x*, *ch*, *sh*, or *ſs*, then it is absolutely necessary to annex *es* to such Common Names, in order to form their Plural Number; and that *er* makes a distinct Syllable after *x*, *ch*, and *sh*, as appears by the following; but *ſs* must be parted, as you will find in the Examples following.

TABLE I.

COMMON NAMES of one Syllable ending in *x*.

<i>Particles of State, &c.</i>	Singular.	Plural.
Of, to, for, on, upon, in, &c.	a an the	Ax Box a Fox { es.

TABLE II.

COMMON NAMES ending in *ch*.

<i>Particles of State, &c.</i>	Singular.	Plur.
Of, to, for, on, upon, in, into, O, with, &c.	Hanch Pinch a Arch a Branch a Winch March a Stanch a Clinch a _____ _____ Flinch a Perch a	
a	Bench a _____ Tench. Bunch a _____ Wench a Hunch a _____ Drench a Lunch a _____ Stench a Punch a _____ Wrench a _____	{ es.
an		Porch Torch _____
the		Church a

TABLE

T A B L E III.

COMMON NAMES ending in sh.

		Singular.	Plural.
<i>Particles of State, &c.</i>		Dash a	Bush a
Of, to, for, through,	a	Lash a	Smash a
O, from, by, &c.	an	Sash a	Splash a
	the	Wash a	Push a
		Clash a	Rush a
		Flash a	Fish a
		Slash a	Blush a
		Gnash a	Brush a
		—	Crush a

T A B L E IV.

COMMON NAMES ending in ss.

		Singular.	Plural.
<i>Particles of State, &c.</i>		Afs	Mefs
Of, to, for, on, upon, through, with, &c.	a	Bass	Stress
	an	Lass	—
	the	Mafs	Hiss a
		Pass a	Kiss a
		Brass	Miss a
		Clas	Bliss
		Glass	—
		—	Loss
			—

Q. What is the third Exception to the general Rule?

A. The third Exception to the general Rule is, that several Common Names which end with a single *f*, or *fe*, change their *f*, or *fe*, for *ves*, to form their Plural; as appears by the following collected List, which contains most, if not all those that are of this Exception.

The L I S T.

		Singular.		Plural.
<i>Particles of State, &c.</i>		Calf	Life	Lôaf
In, with, through,	an	Half	Wife	—
for, from,	the	Elf	Knife	Thiéf
by, &c.		Shelf	—	ves.
		—	Leaf	—
		—	Sheaf	—
		Wolf	—	

Q. What is the fourth Exception to the general Rule?

A. The fourth Exception is, that several Names form their Plural in the Manner following: This being a compleat Collection of all the remaining *Irregular Common Names* forming the Plural, in the Language; and is comprehended under the nine Divisions following.

<i>First by ce.</i>		Singular.	Plural.
Singular.	Plural.		And its Compounds.
Die	Dice	Ox	Oxen.
Louse	Lice	<i>Fifthly.</i> By a radical change.	
Mouse	Mice	Pig	
Pen-ny	Pence.	Hog	Swine.
<i>Secondly in se.</i>		Sow	
Goose	Geese.	<i>Sixthly.</i> The following <i>Common Names</i> are Singular, or Plural; Singular, when the Index Quality Article <i>a</i> is prefixed; as,	
<i>Thirdly with t, or th.</i>		Singular.	Sing. & Plur.
Foot	Feet	Deer	Deer
fút		a	Sheep
Tooth	Teeth.	Sheep	Sheep
<i>Fourthly with en; as,</i>		Swine	Swine.
Man	Men	<i>Seventhly.</i> <i>Common Names</i> ending with <i>y</i> Sing. change <i>y</i> into <i>ie</i> in the Plural; as,	
Wo-man	Wo-men	fly, sky, spy, fly, make flies,	
	Wim-men	skies, &c. and thus in	
And their Compounds, as,			Words
Foot-			
Fisher-	man, woman, &c.		
Bro-ther	Bre-thren		
	Bro-thers		
Child	Chil-dren		

Words of one or many Syllables.		Singular.	Plural.
<i>Eighthly.</i> Also such <i>Common Names</i> as are taken from the <i>Latin</i> , and other Languages, and terminate in <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , or <i>s</i> , are made Plural by <i>es</i> , or <i>'s</i> ; as,		Bagnio	Bagnio's
Singular.	Plural.	Dilemma	Dilemma's
Cargo	{ Cargoes Cargo's	Cupola	Cupola's
		Enigma	Enigma's
		Bias	Biaffes
		Bolus	Bolusses
		<i>Ninthly.</i> Those that end in <i>is</i> form the Plural by changing <i>is</i> into <i>es</i> ; as,	
		Axis	Axes
		Basis	Bases, &c.

Note. The Pupil cannot be too perfect in *Irregulars*.

Q. Have all *Common Names* the Distinction of Singular and Plural Number?

A. No; there are some *Common Names*, whose component Parts are such, as destroys the Distinction of Singular and Plural in the same Name; viz. some *Common Names* being only in the Plural, and others only in the Singular Number.

Q. The Use of Number and its Formation having been fully treated of, with its four Exceptions, and perfect Lists in Monosyllables, it remains now to enquire what further Accidents appertain to the rendering the modern *British Name* (equal to the Noun Substantive in other Languages) in its Relations, Regards, &c.

A. The *British Name* levels itself in all the References of a Noun Substantive in other Languages, by the prefixing a Particle Word before it; such as, *of*, *to*, *for*, *a*, *an*, *the*, *by*, *through*, *O*, *from*, *with*, and a few others; but these are sufficient to answer the common Practice of their Declensions.

Q. What! have the *British Language* no Declensions?

A. There is no such Term at present admitted into the modern *British Tongue*, and whenever it may be, it will not be in the Plural; the *British Name* in general being in a Parallel with the *Latin Monoptotes*, having no Variation in Termination, except in forming its Plural Number with *s*, or as before excepted.

Note 1. Here follows an Example of exhibiting a *British* Name in Parallel Circumstances with the exemplary Noun Substantive of the first *Latin* Declension, as it appears in the Accidence or Grammar.

Note 2. These are the Terms or Names of each Case in a Declension: 1. *Nominative*. 2. *Genitive*. 3. *Dative*. 4. *Accusative*. 5. *Vocative*. 6, and lastly, *Ablative*, in both Numbers.

E X A M P L E.

S I N G U L A R N U M B E R.

L A T I N.	B R I T I S H.
Nominat. <i>bæc Musæ</i> ,	a Song.
Genit. <i>bujus Musæ</i> ,	of a Song.
Dat. <i>buic Musæ</i> ,	to, or for a Song.
Accusat. <i>banc Musam</i> ,	the Song.
Vocat. <i>ō Musæ</i> ,	O Song.
Ablat. <i>ab bac Musæ</i> ,	from a Song.

P L U R A L N U M B E R.

L A T I N.	B R I T I S H.
Nominat. <i>bæc Musæ</i> ,	the Songs.
Genit. <i>barum Musarum</i> ,	of the Songs.
Dat. <i>bis Musis</i> ,	to or for the Songs.
Accusat. <i>bas Musas</i> ,	the Songs.
Vocat. <i>ō Musæ</i> ,	O Songs.
Ablat. <i>ab bis Musis</i> ,	from the Songs.

And according to this one exemplary *British* Scale may all their five Declensions be parallel'd in *English*, without any further perplexing, or accidental Circumstance. A Clearance, could it be found in the *Latin* Declensions, that would be very acceptable to those Children, who are bound to undertake the *Latin* Rudiments at such a vast Distance of Incapacity as they generally do.

However, I shall further exhibit the absolute Necessity (as some assert) of a Child being taught only the

Latin.

Latin Rudiments in order to obtain a clear Understanding in their native modern *British* Tongue, by setting the exemplary *English* of the *Latin* Noun Substantive, in the *Latin* second Declension, which is *Magister*, having a fresh Set of Terminations, but I omit them for Brevity's Sake.

SINGULAR.

Nom. the Master.
Gen. of the Master.
Dat. to the Master.
Acc. the Master.
Voc. O Master.
Abl. with the Master.

PLURAL.

Nom. the Masters.
Gen. of the Masters.
Dat. to or for the Masters.
Acc. the Masters.
Voc. O Masters.
Abl. with the Masters.

Now I hope it appears plain and easy enough to the *British* Pupil to shew and rehearse the References, Relations, and Regards, that one Name may have to another, by repeating after the Manner of the above Scale, for it is equally easy with any Name.

Q. As you have not said any Thing as yet regarding *Gender*, which is a Grammatical Point of great Concernment in the *Latin* Tongue, and others, what have you to say to that Point in the modern *British* Tongue?

A. The *Britons* are more strict in the Expression of the Gender, or Sex, than any Language; the *Latin*, *Greek*, and some other Languages, discover their Gender by the Variation of Epithets, or Substantives; whereas in the *British* Tongue it is expressed by different Words; as in the following Scale.

N. B. The Particles of the second Sort will be further borrowed and continued in the Margins, for the Sake of exhibiting the Ease of expressing the Relation of *Name* to *Name*; as well as for a universal paralleling the Noun Substantives in all declined Languages, with manifest Ease.

*The Royal Universal**Of GENDER.*

*Particles of
State, &c.*

Of, to,
for, with,
through,
O, from,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

Singular.	Plural.
Male.	Female.
Batchelor —	Maid
Boar —	Sow
Boy —	Girl
Brother —	Sister
Buck —	Doe
Bull —	Cow
Bullock —	Heifer
Cock —	Hen
Dog —	Bitch
Drake —	Duck
Father —	Mother
Goose irr.	Gander
Horse —	Mare
Husband —	Wife irr.
Lad —	Lass
Lord —	Lady
King —	Queen
Man irr.	Woman
Master —	Dame
Nephew —	Niece } neece }
Peacock —	Peahen
Ram —	Ewe
Son —	Daughter
Uncle } kel }	Aunt } ant }
Widower —	Widow
Wizard —	Witch

The following twenty-four Females, or Feminines, are distinguished from the Males by the Variation of the Termination of the Male into ess; as,

	Singular.	Plur.	Singular.	Plur.
	Male.		Female.	
<i>Particles of State, &c.</i>				
Of, to, for, through, from, by, in, unto, &c.	a an the	Jew Lion Marquis	s.	areſſ Jewels Lionels Marqueſſ Marchioness Mistrefſ Princeſſ Prior Patron Poet Prophet Shepherd Tutor Viscount
		Heir		ſſ Lioneſſ Marqueſſ Marchioness Mistrefſ Princeſſ Prior Patron Poet Prophet Shepherd Tutoreſſ Viscounteſſ.

Also two in ix; as,

Male.		Female.
Administrator	— —	Administratrix
Executor	— —	Executrix.

Also

Also the Gender is expressed in a Relative Sense, or in a Rehearsing of Persons, or Things, by the third Person Singular ; as,

He, when we relate a *Male*.

She, when we relate a *Female*,

It, when we relate, or rehearse a *Thing inanimate*.

Also the Gender is known or made, by having the Words *Male* or *Female*, *He* or *She*, prefixed to, and incorporated into the following Name by this Mark (-), called a *Hyphen*, when there are not two different Words to denote the Difference of the Sex. As,

a	{ Male-Child	{ a { Female-Child
an	{ He-Lion	{ the { She-Lion
the	{ He-Goat	{ She-Goat, &c.

And lastly, by prefixing another Name, with the Mark of incorporating them in *one*, as above shewn ; as,

	Singular.	Plural.
	Male.	Female.
a	Man-Servant —	Maid-Servant
the	Cock-Sparrow —	Hen-Sparrow
	Dog-Fox — —	Bitch-Fox, &c.
		{ s. es.

After one of these five Ways do the *modern Britons* sufficiently express the Gender of their Names, giving themselves no more Trouble concerning Gender than necessary.

Note 1. I having hitherto (in a similiary Sense) coasted and exhibited all the Difficulties on the Coast of the *British* Common Names, it remains now that I conduct my *British* Scholar in the vast and spacious Ocean of the *British* regular Common Names, and to exhibit to him such accidental Things as shall occur there, and which were not to be taken in heretofore : viz. The Observations on the Sounds of Words, with the Ejections, and Change of a Letter, or Letters, in a Word.

Note

Note 2. The lowermost Word or Syllable, in a *Brace*, directs the Sounding of the upper.

Note 3. The *Italick a* set after several of the Common Names, denotes that Common Name, after which it is set, to be an Affirmation, when the Personal Names, or the Particle *to*, come immediately before it, omitting the Articles *a, an, the, &c.*

C H A P. VIII.

Regular COMMON NAMES.

T A B L E I.

Containing a Collection of all the Regular COMMON NAMES, of one Syllable, ending according to the Alphabetical Order of the single Consonants.

Note, This Mark — signifies that the Vowel and final Consonant have stood before all the Initials in forming Common Names; and that the Language contains no more Common Names of one Syllable, ending with that Vowel and Consonant.

Note, Also all the Common Names in this, and the following Tables, being regular in forming their Plural Number, I shall only insert the Plural *s* on the Right-hand Side of the Margin, from whence it may be easily applied.

And now begins the first Generation of regular Common Names used in the *British Tongue.*

Obs. Put *a* before a Consonant, *an* before a Vowel, only in the Singular; but *the* before both Singular and Plural; and then apply them at Pleasure.

	Singular.	Plural.
<i>a</i>	<i>ab</i>	
<i>the</i>	<i>Bab</i>	<i>Dab a</i>
	<i>Cab</i>	<i>Blab a</i>
		<i>Crab</i>
		<i>Drab</i>
		<i>Scab a</i>
		<i>Slab a</i>
	G	<i>Squab</i>
		<i>Stab a</i>
		<hr/>
		<i>s.</i>
		<i>cb</i>

The Royal Universal

Singular.

Plural.

<i>eb</i>	<i>ed</i>	<i>eg</i>	Plug <i>a</i>
Web	Bed <i>a</i>	Leg	Shug <i>a</i>
<i>ib</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>ig</i>	Slug
Bib	Kid	Fig	Drug
Fib <i>a</i>	Lid	Gig	Shrug <i>a</i>
Nib <i>a</i>	Quid <i>a</i>	Jig <i>a</i>	<i>am</i>
Rib <i>a</i>		Rig <i>a</i>	Dam <i>a</i>
Crib <i>a</i>	<i>od</i>	Wig	Ham
Squib <i>a</i>	Cod	Grig	Ram
	Hod	Swig <i>a</i>	Dram
<i>ob</i>	Nod <i>a</i>	Trig <i>a</i>	Flam <i>a</i>
Bob	Rod	Twig <i>a</i>	Sham <i>a</i>
Fob <i>a</i>	Sod	Whig	
Gob	Tod	Sprig	<i>em</i>
Hob <i>a</i>	Clod <i>a</i>		Gem
Job <i>a</i>		<i>og</i>	Hem <i>a</i>
Mob <i>a</i>	<i>ud</i>	Bog	Stem <i>a</i>
the { a	Knob <i>a</i>	Bud <i>a</i>	Cog <i>a</i>
	Sob <i>a</i>	Cud	Dog <i>a</i>
	Throba	Spud	Fog
		Stud	Hog
<i>ub</i>			Jog <i>a</i>
Cub	<i>ag</i>		Log
Hub	Bag <i>a</i>		Clog <i>a</i>
'Tub	Cag		Flog <i>a</i>
Chub	Gag <i>a</i>		Frog
Club <i>a</i>	Hag		Prog <i>a</i>
Snub <i>a</i>	Jag <i>a</i>		
Stub <i>a</i>	Nag	<i>ug</i>	Crum <i>a</i>
Scrub <i>a</i>	Rag <i>a</i>	Bug	Drum <i>a</i>
Shrub	Tag <i>a</i>	Dug	Plum
	Wag <i>a</i>	Hug <i>a</i>	Strum
<i>ad</i>	Brag <i>a</i>	Jug	Thrum
Lad	Drag <i>a</i>	Lug <i>a</i>	
Pad <i>a</i>	Flag <i>a</i>	Mug	<i>an</i>
Wad <i>a</i>	Knag <i>a</i>	Pug	Ban <i>a</i>
Brad	Stag	Rug	Can <i>a</i>
Plad	Swag <i>a</i>	Tug <i>a</i>	Fan <i>a</i>
			Pan

{ s.

Clan

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 43

Singular.

Plural.

Clan	Nap <i>a</i>	Sop <i>a</i>	<i>at</i>
Plan <i>a</i>	Pap	Top <i>a</i>	Bat <i>a</i>
Span <i>a</i>	Rap <i>a</i>	Chop <i>a</i>	Cat
Swan	Tap <i>a</i>	Crop <i>a</i>	Hat
—	Chap <i>a</i>	Drop <i>a</i>	Mat <i>a</i>
<i>en</i>	Clap <i>a</i>	Flop <i>a</i>	Pat <i>a</i>
Fen	Flap <i>a</i>	Knop	Rat
Pen	Slap <i>a</i>	Prop <i>a</i>	Vat
—	Snap <i>a</i>	Shop	Brat
<i>in</i>	Swap <i>a</i>	Slop <i>a</i>	Gnat
Din	Trap <i>a</i>	Stop <i>a</i>	Plat <i>a</i>
Fin	Scrap <i>a</i>	Strop <i>a</i>	Sprat
Gin	—	—	—
<i>Jin</i>	<i>ep</i>	<i>up</i>	<i>et</i>
Pin <i>a</i>	Step <i>a</i>	Cup <i>a</i>	Let <i>a</i>
Sin <i>a</i>	—	Tup <i>a</i>	Net
Chin	<i>ip</i>	Grup <i>a</i>	Pet
Grin <i>a</i>	Dip <i>a</i>	—	—
Shin	Hip <i>a</i>	<i>ar</i>	<i>it</i>
the } Skin <i>a</i>	Lip	Bar <i>a</i>	Bit <i>a</i>
<i>a</i>	Nip <i>a</i>	Car	Kit <i>a</i>
the }	Sip <i>a</i>	Jar <i>a</i>	Pit <i>a</i>
<i>on</i>	Tip <i>a</i>	War <i>a</i>	Tit
Son	Chip <i>a</i>	<i>Wor</i>	Wit
Ton	Clip <i>a</i>	Scar <i>a</i>	Skit <i>a</i>
—	Smip <i>a</i>	Spar <i>a</i>	Slit <i>a</i>
<i>un</i>	Ship <i>a</i>	Star	Sprit
Bun	Skip <i>a</i>	—	—
Dun <i>a</i>	Snip <i>a</i>	<i>ir</i>	<i>ot</i>
Fun <i>a</i>	Trip <i>a</i>	Fir	Dot <i>a</i>
Gun <i>a</i>	Whip <i>a</i>	Sir	Lot <i>a</i>
Nun	Scrip <i>a</i>	—	Pot <i>a</i>
Pun <i>a</i>	Strip <i>a</i>	<i>ur</i>	Sot <i>a</i>
Tun <i>a</i>	—	Bur	Blot <i>a</i>
<i>ap</i>	<i>op</i>	Cur	Clot <i>a</i>
Cap <i>a</i>	Fop	Pur <i>a</i>	Knot <i>a</i>
Gap <i>a</i>	Hop <i>a</i>	Slur <i>a</i>	Plot <i>a</i>
Lap <i>a</i>	Mop <i>a</i>	Spur <i>a</i>	Scot <i>a</i>
Map <i>a</i>	Pop <i>a</i>	—	Spot <i>a</i>

	Singular.	Plural.
a		
an		
the		
	ut	
	Cut a	Hut
	Gut a	Nut
		Put a
		Slut
		s.

N. B. There are no Common Names with the remaining single Consonants; neither where any preceding Omission has appeared.

Having fully draughted the modern *British* Common Names of one Syllable ending with a single Consonant, I have obtained thereby the best Opportunity of exhibiting the true Notion, Intention, and Common Use of *e final*, following a single Consonant, with a Vowel foregoing.

Note 1. Remember it has been before said that each Vowel has two distinct Sounds: Now these two Sounds are given in Reality, from one and the same Combination of Letters in a Syllable (whether that Syllable be absolutely a Name, Quality, Affirmation or Particle) and by the Ear's Discovery of these two distinct Sounds, there are raised (in the four various Classes of Word) very different Ideas, with different Perceptions, Judgments, and Reasonings of the same Letters.

Note 2. By this Variation of the Sound of a Vowel, one Name is reduced to another; sometimes a Name is rendered thereby a Quality, Affirmation, or Particle, and thus reciprocally one to another, which will soon appear upon slender Observation.

Note 3. For the Sake of Certainty, when we are to sound *short* and when *long*, there are sufficient Badges given for this, as for any one Distinction whatsoever: And for the present Case the Letter *e*, termed *e final*, or *e servile*, closing the Syllable, is the certain Badge or Sign for toning the foregoing Vowel long, and consequently its Absence is the same infallible Badge, or Sign for toning *short*. It also turns *c* into the Sound of *s*, and *g* into the Sound of *j*.

In the Display of this extraordinary Badge, or Sign of Voice, I have first collected and inserted here such Common

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 45

mon Names as make their apparent Difference only in the Class of Words termed Names, by annexing or taking away the Badge *e final*.

T A B L E II.

Containing Regular COMMON NAMES, without and with e final.

	Singular.	Plural.
Băb	Dăm	Tăn
Băbe	Dâme	Tône
—	Shăm	—
Lăb	Shâme	Tăn
Lăbe	—	Tûne
—	Răm	—
Căb	Rîme	Căp
Căbe	—	Câpe
Tăb	Plăm	Găp
Tăbe	Plăume	Gâpe
—	—	Răp
Căd	Băn	Râpe
Căde	Bâne	Tăp
Năd	Căn	Tăpe
Năde	Câne	—
—	Măn (irr.)	Pip
Căg	Mâne	Pipe
Căge	Plăn	Snip
je	Plâne	Snipe
Găg	—	Trăp
Găge	Păn	Tripe
Guage	Pîne	—
Gaje	Tăn	Căp
Răg	Tîne	Câpe
Răge	Săn	Hăp
Săg	Sîne	Hăpe
Săge	Chăn	Păp
Stăg	Chîne	Păpe
Stage	—	Slăp
—	—	Slăpe

a
the } }

} s.

Fir

The Royal Universal

	Singular.	Plural.
Fir	Făt (w. p.)	Plăt
Fire	Făte	Plăte
fi-ur	Hăte (w. p.)	—
a the } Sîr	Măt	Bit
	Mâte	Bite
	Răt	Kît
Cûr	Râte	Kîte
Cûre		Spît (w. p.)

Note, The Breve and Circumflex are here inserted over the Vowels for the Learner to gain the Use of them on particular Occasions.

The sounding *c* like *s*, and *g* like *j*, is termed the sounding them two Letters *soft*, as is fully shewn before.

Note also, that (*irr.*) denotes irregular in forming the Plural Number; (*w. p.*) Want of Plural.

It is difficult to imagine (after the Rehearsal of the foregoing Collection of Names but two or three Times) how any one should remain ignorant of the *Notion*, *Intention*, and *Common Use* of this Badge, Mark, or Sign of *short* and *long Sounds*.

And any one may prove that the Letter *e final* has no other Influence in the sounding, than directing; for those who are unskilful in the Use of this Letter do frequently make Mistakes both in Sounding and Writing, taking *Bab* for *Babe*, *Cag* for *Cage*, &c.

And now I hope there will need but little to be said for the following Names in *e final*, only that they will not continue Names when deprived of that Sign of a *long Sound*, as the foregoing do.

T A B L E III.

A second Collection of Regular COMMON NAMES terminating or ending with a single Consonant, and e servile.

Note, If the Understanding or Use of *e final*, or *e servile* be destroyed, then will the Sound or Characters naturally fall under one or other of the Classes of Words, *viz.* *Qualities, Affirmations, or Particles*, or into *insignificant Articulations*, which may be proved at the Teacher's Pleasure.

	Singular.	Plural.
Glebe	Prude	Smoke <i>a</i>
Bribe <i>a</i>	Safe	Puke <i>a</i>
Tribe	Chafe <i>a</i>	Fluke
Robe <i>a</i>	Fife	Bale <i>a</i>
Globe	Strife	Dale
Cade	—	Gale
Jade <i>a</i>	Cake <i>a</i>	Male
Blade	Lake	Pale <i>a</i>
Shade <i>a</i>	Rake <i>a</i>	Sale
Spade	Sake	Tale
Trade <i>a</i>	Brake <i>a</i>	Vale
Glede	Flake <i>a</i>	Wale
	Quake <i>a</i>	Scale <i>a</i>
	Shake <i>a</i>	
	Snake <i>a</i>	Ile
	Stake <i>a</i>	File <i>a</i>
Of, for, to, into, unto, through on, by, upon, &c.	Hide <i>a</i>	Mile
a	Ride <i>a</i>	Pile <i>a</i>
	Side <i>a</i>	Tile <i>a</i>
an	Tide <i>a</i>	Wile
	Chide <i>a</i>	Smile <i>a</i>
the	Slide <i>a</i>	Spile
	Stride <i>a</i>	Stile
	Joke <i>a</i>	
	Poke <i>a</i>	
	Yoke <i>a</i>	Dole
	Croke <i>a</i>	Hole <i>a</i>
		Mole

The Royal Universal

Of, for,
with,
from,
through
into,
unto,
upon,
by, &c.

a
an
the

	Singular.	Plural.
Mole	Whine <i>a</i>	Snore <i>a</i>
Pole	Shrine	Store <i>a</i>
Sole <i>a</i>	—	Whore <i>a</i>
	Bone <i>a</i>	—
Mule	Cone	Ure }
Rule <i>a</i>	Hone	<i>u-ur</i> }
	Tone <i>a</i>	Cure <i>a</i>
Game <i>a</i>	Drone <i>a</i>	Lure
Name <i>a</i>	Stone <i>a</i>	—
Blame <i>a</i>	Throne	Gate
Frame <i>a</i>	—	Mate
	Ape	Pate
Scheme <i>a</i>	Crape	Slate <i>a</i>
<i>skeme</i>	Grape	State <i>a</i>
Theme	Scrape <i>a</i>	—
	Shape <i>a</i>	Mite
Lime	—	Rite
Time <i>a</i>	Wipe <i>a</i>	—
Chime <i>a</i>	Gripe <i>a</i>	Mote <i>a</i>
Crime	Stripe <i>a</i>	Note <i>a</i>
	—	Vote <i>a</i>
Dome	Rope <i>a</i>	—
<i>doom</i>	Trope	Lute
Home	—	Mute
	Care <i>a</i>	Flute
Fume <i>a</i>	Hare	—
Plume <i>a</i>	Snare	Cave
	Square <i>a</i>	Wave
Cane <i>a</i>	Share <i>a</i>	Grave
Lane	—	Knave
Pane	Quire <i>a</i>	Shave <i>a</i>
Vane	Tire	Slave <i>a</i>
Wane	—	—
Crane	Core <i>a</i>	Dive <i>a</i>
	Pore <i>a</i>	Hive <i>a</i>
Line <i>a</i>	Sore	—
Vine	Score <i>a</i>	Cove <i>a</i>
Chine	Shore <i>a</i>	

Dove

Singular..

Plural.

Of, to, for, by, with,	a	{ Dove dov Drove	{ Grove a Glove gluv	{ Shove a shuv	{ } s.

The following Words terminate or end with a *Vowel* and *e final*, giving the Appearance of a *Diphthong*; but let not *e final* deceive in this Case, for now it is used for the sake of *closing* the *Word* more agreeable to the *Eye*, it being a Custom, that no *English Word* shall end with a *Vowel* except an *e*.

Due	{	Hue	Clue	Flue.
		du		

T A B L E IV.

HAVING collected most, if not all the common Names of one Syllable ending with a single Consonant (which is naturally done by fixing the Roots in the natural descending alphabetical Order of the single Consonants) and likewise the SIGN commonly given to denote the long Tone of the Vowel or Syllable whether in a Word of one Syllable, or in a Word of more than one Syllable. I next exhibit the generating, or raising of common Names of one Syllable ending with two Consonants: And this Collection follows according to the Course of the final double Consonants, which are shewn in the Scale of Syllables, and are the very same Roots.

Note, As Words or Syllables ending with a single Consonant, are in the general short Tones; so are those consequently that end with two Consonants (except they be marked or known as before shewn.)

		Singular.		Plural.
Of, to, for, through to, the, &c.	a	{ bb Ebb a chwant- ing	{ ack Back a Fack Jack	{ Pack a Quack a Rack a Sack a

H

Tack a

The Royal Universal

Singular.

Plural.

Tack <i>a</i>	Frock	Ruff
Clack	Kock <i>a</i>	Stuff <i>a</i>
Crack <i>a</i>	Shock <i>a</i>	_____
Knack	Smock	<i>ft</i>
Smack <i>a</i>	Stock <i>a</i>	Hast <i>a</i>
Stack <i>a</i>	_____	Craft <i>a</i>
Track <i>a</i>	uck	Shaft <i>a</i>
Wrack <i>a</i>	Buck <i>a</i>	_____
Wreck <i>s</i>	Duck <i>a</i>	<i>eft</i>
_____	Ruck <i>a</i>	Eft
eck	Suck <i>a</i>	Cleft
Beck <i>a</i>	Tuck <i>a</i>	Theft
Deck <i>a</i>	Chuck <i>a</i>	_____
Neck <i>a</i>	Cluck <i>a</i>	<i>ift</i>
Peck <i>a</i>	Pluck <i>a</i>	Gift
Check <i>a</i>	_____	Lift <i>a</i>
Speck <i>a</i>	et kt	Drift
_____	A&t <i>a</i>	Shift <i>a</i>
ick	Fact	_____
Kick <i>a</i>	Tract	<i>uft</i>
Lick <i>a</i>	_____	Tuft
Nick <i>a</i>	et	_____
Pick <i>a</i>	Sect	egg
Rick	_____	Egg
Brick <i>a</i>	iff	_____
Crick	Tiff	gh
Trick <i>a</i>	Gliff	Sigh <i>a</i>
_____	Skiff <i>a</i>	_____
ock	Whiff <i>a</i>	ld
Cock <i>a</i>	_____	Scald <i>a</i>
Dock <i>a</i>	off	skauld
Lock <i>a</i>	Scoff <i>a</i>	Fold <i>a</i>
Mock <i>a</i>	_____	Mold
Pock	uff	Scold <i>a</i>
Rock <i>a</i>	Buff <i>a</i>	_____
Sock <i>a</i>	Cuff <i>a</i>	If irr
Block <i>a</i>	Huff	_____
Clock	Muff	lk
Flock <i>a</i>	Puff <i>a</i>	(a) before

Particles of
State, &c.Of, to,
for, with,
through,
O, from,
in, unto,
&c.a
an
the

{ s.

{

{

{

{

(lk)

British Grammar and Vocabulary.

51

Singular.

Plural.

	(ll) sounds like (au)	Shell a Smell a	— — —	
	and casts away (l)	ill	lp	
	Balk a	Bill a	Scalp a	{
	bauk	Hill	skaupe	}
	Walk a	Mill a	Help a	
	Stalk	Pill	Yelp a	
	stauk	Will	Welp a	
	— — —	Drill a	Gulp a	
	Elk	Skill	— — —	
	Belk a	Squill	lt	
	Yelk a	— — —	Belt	
	yolk	oll	Welt	
	— — —	Droll a	— — —	
	Bulk	Rôll a	Hilt	
	Hulk a	Pôll a	Jilt	
	Sculk a	Scroll	Milt	
	— — —	ll	Quilt a	
	ull	— — —	— — —	
	(a) before the	Bull	Bôlt a	
	(ll) like	Hull	Côlt a	
	(au)	Null	Dolt	
	Ball	Pull a	Jolt a	
	bauill	Scull a	Pôlt	
	Call a	skull	— — —	
	Gall a	Trull	mb	
	Hall	— — —	Jamb	
	Pall	lm	jaumb	
	Wall a	Calm a	jaum	
	Stall a	Palm a	Lamb	
	Thrall a	Psalm a	lam	
	— — —	salm	— — —	
	ell	Qualm	Kemb a	
	Bell	— — —	Wemb	
	Cell	Elm	— — —	
	Fell	Helm	Limb	
	Well	— — —	lim	
	Yell a	Film	— — —	

*Particles of
State, &c.*

a
an
the

H 2

Comb a

Singular.

Plural.

		Gang
Bomb <i>a</i>	Bump <i>a</i>	Tang
bum	Dump	Flang <i>a</i>
Comb	Jump <i>a</i>	Twang <i>a</i>
come	Pump <i>a</i>	
Tomb	Rump <i>a</i>	Bing
toom	Stump <i>a</i>	Ding <i>a</i>
Womb	Thump <i>a</i>	Ring <i>a</i>
woom	Trump <i>a</i>	Wing <i>a</i>
		Fling <i>a</i>
Rhumb	<i>nd</i>	Sling <i>a</i>
numb	Band <i>a</i>	Sting <i>a</i>
romb	Hand <i>a</i>	Swing <i>a</i>
rum	Land <i>a</i>	Thing
Plumb	Rand <i>a</i>	Wring <i>a</i>
plum	Sand <i>a</i>	Spring <i>a</i>
Thumb	Wand	String <i>a</i>
thum	Brand <i>a</i>	
	Gland	Song
	Stand <i>a</i>	Prong
an	Strand <i>a</i>	Thong
Hymn		Wrong
him		
	End <i>a</i>	Tongue <i>a</i>
	Bend <i>a</i>	<i>tung</i>
mp		
Camp <i>a</i>		
Damp <i>a</i>	Hind	Bung <i>a</i>
Lamp	Mind <i>a</i>	
Clamp	Rind	<i>nk</i>
Cramp <i>a</i>	Wind <i>a</i>	Bank <i>a</i>
Stamp <i>a</i>		Hank <i>a</i>
Swamp	Bond	Rank <i>a</i>
	Pond.	Blank <i>a</i>
		Crank
Limp <i>a</i>	Fund	Flank <i>a</i>
Pimp <i>a</i>		Frank <i>a</i>
Shrimp	<i>ng</i>	Plank <i>a</i>
	Bang <i>a</i>	Prank
Pomp	Fang <i>a</i>	Shank <i>a</i>

Thank *a*

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 53

Singular.

Plural.

	Thank a		Wharf
		<i>rb</i>	
	Link a	Barb	<i>rk</i>
	Pink	Garb	Ark
	Sink a		Bark a
	Wink a	Herb	Lark
	Brink	Verb	Mark a
	Chink a		Park
	Slink	Orb	Clark
	Stink a		Spark
		Curb a	
	Hunk a		Jerk a
	Punk	<i>rd</i>	Yerk a
	Trunk	Bard	Clerk
		Card	Querk
		<i>nt</i>	
	Ant	Gard a	
	Cant a	guard	Shirk a
	Grant a	Ward a	Smirk a
	Plant a	Yard	
		Chard	Cork a
		kard	Fork a
	Bent		Work a
	Dent a	Herd	wurk
	Rent a	Sherd	Stork
	Tent a		
	Vent a	Bird	<i>rl</i>
	Scent a		Girl
		Cord a	Twirl a
	Dint a	Ford a	Whirl a
	Hint a	Sword a	
	Flint	Word	Curl a
		wurd	Churl
	Font		
	Front	Curd	<i>rm</i>
			Arm a
	Runt	<i>rf</i>	Farm a
	Brunt	Dwarf	Harm a
	Grunt a	Scarf	Charm a

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

Swarm a

The Royal Universal

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
after at,
with,

a
an
the

Singular.		Plural.
Swarm a	Smart a	Rasp a
—	Start a	Wasp
Term a	—	Clasp a
—	Girt	Grasp a
Form a	girth	—
Storm a	Flirt	Wisp
Worm a	Shirt	—
wurm	Skirt a	Cusp
—	Spirit	—
rn	Squirt a	/
Barn	—	Cast a
—	Fort	Fast a
Stern	Port	Last
—	Sport a	Mast
Horn	Mort	Blast
Scorn a	Sort a	—
Thorn	—	Guest
—	Hurt a	Jest
Urn	—	Nest
Burn a	sk	Rest a
Turn a	Cask	Test
Churn a	Mask a	Vest
Spurn a	Task a	Zest
—	Flask	Chest
rp	—	Crest
Harp a	Desk	Quest
Warp a	—	—
—	Risk a	Fist a
rt	risque	Lift a
Art	Whisk	Mist
Cart a	—	Grift
Dart a	Busk	Twist a
Fart a	Husk	Wrist
Hart	Tusk	—
Mart	—	Cöft a
Part a	sp	Fröft
Quart	Afp	Höft
Tart	Gasp a	Pöft
Wart	Hasp a	—

Singular.

Plural.

Of, to, for, through, from, by, in, unto, after, at, with,	a an the	Gust	<i>th</i>	Pith	{ s.
		Lust <i>a</i>	Lath	Sith	
		Crust	Math	<i>syth</i>	
		Trust <i>a</i>	Path	Frith	
		Thrust <i>a</i>	Swath	Moth	
				Troth	

Note, In all Places where there appear an Omission in the Course of the Vowels with the final, double, and treble Consonants, be assured that regular Common Names of Monysyllables, are wanting in the Modern British Language.

Note, When (*e*) servile follows two or more Consonants, at the End of a Name, whether common or proper, its chief Use is for the Distinction of that Name from another of the same Sound ; nay, in any Part of Speech it loses its Property of toning long after two Consonants, but never its Property of toning (*c*) and (*g*) soft. *Lastly*, When the last of the two Consonants is (*f*) *e* final, closes the Word more agreeably, being of no other Use.

T A B L E V.

A Collection of Common Names of one Syllable, with a single Vowel, and terminating or ending according to the Course of the treble final Consonants.  Compare with the Table of Syllables.

Singular.		
<i>dth</i>	{	s.
Width		
Brēadth		

(*ght*) is always lost after a Vowel, &c. but it is a Sign of a long Syllable.

Singular.

Plural.

Of, to, for, through, from, by, in, unto, &c.	ght	Slight a	ntb
	Fight a	{ Spright	—
	fite	—	rcb (ir)
	a	Light a	lpb
	an	Night	Gulph
		Right	{ gulf
		Sight	—
		Wight	mpb
		Flight	Nymph
		Fright a	{ nimf Birth

Such as end in *ch* and *sh*, see *Irregulars* foregoing.

The following terminate with four Consonants.

ngth	ghth	s.
Length	Heighth	
Strength	beith	

Having shewn all the *Common Names* of one Syllable ending with a single Consonant only, and with a single Consonant and *e* servile; also all those *Common Names* of one Syllable ending regularly with the final, double, and treble Consonants (except such only as are obsolete or obscene) all which may be easily proved, by coursing the *Initials* in the Table of *Syllables* regularly to each particular *Root*.

The following is a Collection of all the *Common Names* of one Syllable, formed by the *Initials*, *Diphthongs* and *Finals*.

T A B L E

T A B L E VI.

Common Names of one Syllable : Containing the proper Diphthongs *AI* or *AY*; *AU* or *AW*; *OI* or *OY*; *EE*; *OO*; *OU* or *OW*.

	Singular.	Plural.
	<i>AI</i>	<i>Sway a</i>
Aid <i>a</i>	Stain <i>a</i>	Tray <i>a</i>
Maid	Swain	Stray <i>a</i>
	Train <i>a</i>	
Fraight <i>a</i>	Sprain <i>a</i>	<i>AU</i>
freight	Strain <i>a</i>	Baud <i>bawd</i>
Bail <i>a</i>	Saint	Fraud
Jail <i>a</i>	Taint <i>a</i>	
Mail	Plaint	Laugh <i>a</i>
Nail <i>a</i>		<i>laff</i>
Pail	Air	
Quail	Hair	Aunt
Rail <i>a</i>	Chair	<i>ant</i>
Sail <i>a</i>	Stair	Haunt <i>a</i>
Tail <i>a</i>		Taunt <i>a</i>
Vail <i>a</i>	Bait <i>a</i>	Vaunt <i>a</i>
Flail		
Snail		<i>AY</i>
	Bay	Cause <i>a ir.</i>
Aim <i>a</i>	Day	<i>AW</i>
Claim <i>a</i>	Hay	Daw
	Jay <i>a</i>	Jaw
Gain <i>a</i>	Kay	<i>Law</i>
Pain <i>a</i>	key	Paw <i>a</i>
Wain	Lay <i>a</i>	Saw <i>a</i>
Brain <i>a</i>	Ray	Claw <i>a</i>
Chain <i>a</i>	Way	Craw
Drain <i>a</i>	Dray	Flaw
Grain	Fray	Spaw
Plain <i>a</i>	Play <i>a</i>	Straw
plane	Stay <i>a</i>	

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c

a

an

the

The Royal Universal

Singular.

Plural.

Bawd	{	Knee	OO
baud		See a	Hood a
		Tree	Wood a
Awl	{		Flood {
Cawl		Deed	Flud {
caul		Reed	Mood
		Seed	Rood
Fawn a		Weed a	Brood a
Lawn		Steed	
Pawn			Hoof
Brawn		Cheek	Proof
		Creek	
OI		Criek	
Coif			Book a
			Cook a
Keel			Hook a
Coil a		Peel a	Look a
Foil a		Reel a	Nook a
Quoil a	{	Wheel	Rook
Coil			Brook
Spoil a		Queen	Crook
		Screen	
Loin		Skreen	
			Fool
			Pool
Joint a		Deep	Tool
Point a		Sleep a	School {
			Skool {
Joist a		Jeer a	Stool
		Peer	
Coit a		Seer	Boom
		Sneer a	Loom
OR		Steer a	Room
Boy			Broom
Foy		Leet	Groom a
Joy a		Sheet	
Toy a		Sleet	Spoon
		Street	Swoon a
EE			
Bee		Reeve	Coop a
Fee a		Sleeve	Hoop a
			Loop a

Singular.

Plural.

Loop <i>a</i>	Croud <i>a</i>	Count
Poop <i>a</i>	_____	Mount <i>a</i>
Troop	(gh) not sounded	_____
Bôor	_____	Bout
bore, &c.	Bough	Lout
Dôor	bou, &c.	Lowt
Mêor	Plough	Rout <i>a</i>
Floor	Slough	Clout <i>a</i>
		Doubt <i>a</i>
		dout
Noose (<i>ir</i>)	Noun	Flout <i>a</i>
		Scout <i>a</i>
Boot	_____	Shout <i>a</i>
Coot	Hound	Snout <i>a</i>
Moot	Mound	Spout <i>a</i>
Root <i>a</i>	Pound <i>a</i>	Trout
	Sound <i>a</i>	Sprout <i>a</i>
OU	Wound <i>a</i>	_____
Cloud <i>a</i>	Ground	Mouth

OU in the following Names is an *improper Diphthong*, and (gh) is like (ff)

Cough	Soul	Sow
Coff	Sole	Vow
Hough	_____	Plow <i>a</i>
Hoff	Tour <i>a</i>	plough
Trôugh	to-er	_____
Troff	_____	Owl
	Gourd	Bowl
(gh) is si- lent in	gôrd	bow-el
	_____	Cowl
	Youth	Fowl
Thought	yûth	Howl
Thaut, or	_____	_____
Thote	OW	Gown
	Bow (made by Body)	Town
Joul <i>a</i>	Cow	Clown
Zole		Frown

Singular. Plural.

(OW) in the following Names has something of the Sound
of (au) and (ü) incorporated, or else rejects (w)

Of, to, for, through,	a	Bow	Tow	Stow
O, by, in, with,	an	bau-ü,	Blow	—
from,	the	or bō (to shoot with)	Brow	Bowl
		Crow	Show	{ s.
		Mow	Shew	{ bau-ule
		Row	Shew	{ bole

T A B L E VII.

A Collection of all the British Common Names of one Syl-
lable, that contain the improper Diphthongs, except such
as are obsolete, or obscene. The improper Diphthongs,
as before shewn, (Page 57) are EA, EI, EO, EU, IE,
OA, OE, UA, UI.

		Singular.	Plural.
EA has 4 Sounds, as per Signs		Stēak	Têam
Pêa		Dréam a	Dréam a
Sêa		Gléam	Gléam
Têa		Stêam	Stêam
Flêa a		Scréam a	Scréam a
Plêa		Stréam a	Stréam a
Hêad a		Têal	—
Bêad		Squêal a	Gléan a
Lêague		Whêal a	Quêan
Bêak		—	—
Lêak a		Rêalm	Hêap a
Pêak		—	Léap a
		Hêalth	Rêap a
		Wêalth	—
		—	—
		Bear a	Bear a
		Bêam	Feár a
		Rêam	Eár
		Sêam a	Yeár
			Speár

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 61

Singular.

Plural.

<u>Speár</u>	<u>Reign a</u>	<u>(IE) mostly</u>
	<u>rain</u>	
<u>Pearl</u>	<u>rane</u>	<u>like (ee)</u>
<u>Heárt</u>		
<u>Deárh</u>	<u>Vein</u>	<u>Fiéf</u>
<u>Heárh</u>	<u>vain</u>	
		<u>Briéf</u>
	<u>vane</u>	
		<u>Chiéf</u>
<u>Béast</u>	<u>Feint</u>	
<u>Féast a</u>	<u>faint</u>	
<u>Bréast</u>	<u>fánt</u>	<u>Field</u>
<u>Swéat a</u>	<u>Heir a</u>	<u>Shield a</u>
<u>Threat a</u>	<u>are</u>	
<u>Héat a</u>	<u>EY</u>	<u>Fiénd</u>
<u>Seat a</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Friénd</u>
<u>Teat</u>	<u>kee</u>	
<u>Bleat a</u>		<u>(OA) mostly</u>
<u>Cheát a</u>		
		<u>(EO) is no like (ô)</u>
<u>Déath</u>	<u>Diphthong</u>	
<u>Bréath</u>	<u>in Words of one Syllable</u>	<u>Gôad</u>
<u>Shéath</u>	<u>EU</u>	<u>Lôad a</u>
	<u>Feûd</u>	<u>Rôad a</u>
<u>EI</u>		<u>Tôad</u>
<u>Neigh a</u>	<u>Rheûm a</u>	<u>tode</u>
<u>ni</u>		
<u>Weigh a</u>	<u>EW like ü</u>	<u>Oak</u>
<u>wa</u>	<u>Dew</u>	
		<u>Côal</u>
	<u>Mew</u>	<u>Fôal</u>
<u>Height</u>	<u>Pew</u>	<u>Gôal</u>
<u>bait</u>	<u>Yew</u>	
<u>Sleight</u>	<u>Clew</u>	<u>Shôal</u>
<u>flait</u>	<u>Stew a</u>	
	<u>Screw a</u>	<u>Môan</u>
<u>Weight</u>	<u>Shrew</u>	<u>Grôan a</u>
<u>wate</u>		
<u>wait</u>	<u>Newt</u>	<u>Oar</u>
		<u>Bôar</u>
		<u>Shôar a</u>
		<u>Coâst a</u>

Singular.

Plural.

Of, to, for,	a	Côast <i>a</i>	Coat	Thrôat
through,		Tôast	Goat	
from, by,	an		Môat	Grôat
in, unto,	the	Boât	Float <i>a</i>	graут

(UA) no Diphthong except (*g*) or (*q*) before it; then (*g*) and (*q*) are hard, and the (*a*) bears Sound.

(UE) like (*ua*) very rarely, or not worthy to be termed a Diphthong.

Guëss (irr) { s.

(UI) Have such various Sounds as the *Circumflex* (^) and *Breve* (") directs.

Sûit	—		
Brûit	—	Guîle	
Frûit	—	Guïlt	{ s.

Let not the Learner be discouraged at the *Abbreviations* annexed to any of the *Parts of Speech*, they being as Illuminations to the Work, and Helps to Memory in those who may be desirous of sound Judgment in their Expressions: They are not designed for too tender an Age; therefore Discretion must be used by the Teacher, as hath been before hinted; when the Teacher shall judge his Pupil to be sufficiently capacious to undertake in the Acceptations of *Words*; then may the Pupil be obliged to commit to Memory the following *Table of Abbreviations*, and compare them by Steps with a Dictionary.

T A B L E of the Abbreviations of this Grammar,
which imply the various Parts of Speech, with their Ac-
ceptations, and Explications, &c according to their
Technical Terms.

A

A, Or <i>A.</i> Affirmation
<i>Alg.</i> Algebra
<i>An.</i> Anatomy
<i>Arc.</i> Architecture
<i>Ari.</i> Arithmetic
<i>Ast.</i> Astronomy
<i>Astr.</i> Astrology
<i>Aug.</i> Augury

B

<i>Bea.</i> Beast
<i>Bir.</i> Bird
<i>Bo.</i> A Term in Botany
<i>Bui.</i> Building

C

<i>C. La.</i> Civil Law
<i>Can. La.</i> Canon Law
<i>Carp.</i> Carpentry
<i>Cant.</i> Canting Tongue
<i>Cog.</i> Cognition
<i>Chy.</i> Chymistry
<i>Chron.</i> Chronology
<i>Coll.</i> College
<i>Coll. Off.</i> College Office
<i>Conf.</i> Confectionary
<i>Con. Sec.</i> Conick Sections

D

<i>Diop.</i> Dioptricks
<i>Div.</i> Divinity

E

<i>Ecc.</i> Ecclesiaſtick
<i>Ecc. Off.</i> Ditto Office, or Officer
<i>Exch.</i> Exchange
<i>Exchr.</i> Exchequer

F

<i>Fac.</i> Faculty
<i>Farr.</i> Farriery
<i>Fis.</i> Fish
<i>For, Ecc.</i> Foreign Ecclesiastical Term
<i>For. Ecc. Off.</i> Foreign Ecclesiastical Office, or Officer
<i>For. Na.</i> Foreign Navigation
<i>For. Coin</i> Foreign Coin
<i>For. Off.</i> Foreign Office, and Officer
<i>Fors. La.</i> Forest Law
<i>Fort.</i> Fortification
<i>For. Tit.</i> Foreign Title
<i>Fow.</i> Fowl

G

<i>Ga.</i> Gardening
<i>Geo.</i> Geometry
<i>Geoz.</i> Geography
<i>Gr.</i> Grammar
<i>Gun.</i> Gunnery

Geo.

H

Haw. Hawking*Her.* Heraldry*His.* History*Hors.* Horſemanship*Hus.* Husbandry

I

Ima. Coin Imaginary Coin*Inf.* Inſect*Inſtr.* Instrument*Irr.* An Irregular in that
Part of Speeēh

L

La. Law*La. Off.* Law Office*La. Offr.* Law Officer*Lo.* Logick

M

Ma. Mathematicks*Me.* Mechanicks*Mer.* Mercantile Affairs*Mil.* Military Term*Mil. Off.* Military Office*Mil. Offr.* Military Officer*Min.* Miners Term*Monſ.* Monſter*Mu.* Musick.

N

N. denotes that Word to be
a Name under the Clasſ
of Names*Na.* Navigation*Na. Off.* Navy Office, or
Officer*No.* Number

O

Ob. Ecc. Obſolete Eccleſia-
ſtical Term*Off.* Office, or Officer*Off. 1.* Office, or Officer
of the first Rank*Opt.* Opticks*Ora.* Oratory

P

P. denotes that Word to be
a Particle under the Clasſ
of Particles*Paff.* Paſſion of the Mind*Pal.* Painting*Phi.* Philosophy*Pby.* Phyſick*Po.* Poetry

Q

Q. Denotes that Word to
be a Quality under the
Clasſ of Qualities*Refin.* Utensil. Refiners Utensils*Rep.* Reptile*Rh.* Rhetorick*Ro. Ecc.* Romiſh Eccleſia-
ſtical Term*Sculp.* Sculpture*Sh.* Ship*Sh. B.* Ship Building*Sh. Fis.* Shell Fish

S. T.

S. T. Sea Term
Su. Surgery

Univ. Universality
Un. University.

T

Tim. Time
Tit. Title

V

V. Vulgar or common Ac-
ception

U

Ut.
Utn. }

W

War War
W. S. Want Singular Num-
ber
W. P. Want Plural Num-
ber

Note. When committed
to Memory let it be tho-
roughly inculcated.

C H A P. IX.

COMMON NAMES of more than one Syllable, duly ac-
cented, and digested in alphabetical Order; the preceding
Figure denotes the Number of Syllables the following Name
contains.

Note 1. WHEN a single Consonant, placed between
two Vowels, &c. sounds double, it is noted
by a double Accent, as { *Ac-cliv-ty*, } &c. but never
violate the first Rule for Division of Syllables.

Note 2. The following Common Names are regular and
irregular in forming the plural Number; therefore, the
Learner must be thoroughly qualified by the foregoing Ex-
ceptions, in Order to manage the following Common Names,
in forming the Plural, by annexing the little Accidents
from the Right-hand Margin, inserted for that Purpose,
as Occurrences offer; and thereby the Judgment will be
exercised.

K

1 Ab-

The Royal Universal

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
after at,
with,

a
an
the

Singular.

A

- 3 Abacot
- 2 Abbey *ecc.*
- Abby
- 3 Abdómen *an*
- 2 Abje^ct *q a*
- 4 Abintéstate *la*
- 4 Ablative Case *gr*
- 3 Abluent *phy*
- 4 Ablution *phy*
- 5 Abolition *la*
- 3 Absentée *v la*
- 3 Abstérgent *v ph*
- 2 Abstract *a*
- 2 Abúse *a v*
- 4 Acádemy *v*
- 4 Accénfion *v*
- 2 Accent *a v*
- 2 Accéls *v*
- 4 Accéffion *v*
- 4 Accéffary *v la*
- Accessfory
- 3 Accident *v*
- 5 Acclamátion *v*
- 4 Acclívity *v*
- 3 Accómplice *v*
- 2 Accómpt *a v*
- Account
- 2 Accord *a v*
- 2 Accoúnt *v*
- 4 Accúsative Case
- 2 Acorn *v he bo*
- 3 Acróstick *po*
- 5 Actionary
- 4 Actionist
- 4 Actuary *off*
- 2 Adage *v*

Singular.

- 2 Adder *v* (Serpt)
- 2 Addice
- 1 Adze
- 4 Addítá- { *v phy*
- ment { *chy*
- 2 Addrefs *a v*
- 3 Addúcent *v*
- 3 Adjéctive *gr*
- 2 Adit *min t*
- 2 Adjúnct *v*
- 3 Adjutant *off*
- 4 Admeásure- { *la*
- ment
- 3 Admiral *off*
- Vice Admiral
- Rear Admiral
- 5 Admiralty Court
- Ditto Office
- Advánce *a fort mil*
- 3 Advántage *v*
- 3 Advénture *a v*
- 2 Adverb *gr*
- 4 Adversary *v*
- 4 Advérfity *v univ*
- 3 Advertence *v*
- 4 Advértency *univ*
- 2 Advíce *v*
- 5 Adulátion *v*
- 4 Adulátor *v*
- 4 Adultery *v*
- 3 Advocate *off*
- 4 Advocate Ship
- 3 Advowée *ecc*
- Avowee
- 3 Advowson *ecc*
- 2 Affair *v*
- 3 Affiance *v la*
- 4 Affidávit *v la*
- 4 Affinity *cog.*

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 67

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 4 Afflátion *v*
- 2 Afflux *v*
- 2 Affray *v*
- 2 Affrónt *v*
- 3 Affúcion *v*
- 3 After-math *bus.*
- 3 Afternoon *tim*
- 3 Agency *off.*
- 2 Agent *off.*
- 3 Aggregate *a v*
- 4 Agnátion *c law*
- 3 Agony *v*
- 3 Alamóde *v*
- 2 Alàrm *a* { *v*
- 3 Alárumb { *v*
- 2 Aláy *hu*
- 2 Alcáde { *for off*
- 3 Alcaíde { *for off*
- 2 Alcóve *arc*
- 3 Ale-conner *off*
- 3 Ale-dráper *v*
- 2 Ale-house *v*
- 3 Alémbeck *ut*
- 3 Alien *v*
- 3 Aliment *v phy*
- 4 Alimony *v la*
- 4 Aliquánt Part *ari*
- 4 Aliquot-part *ari*
- 2 Alláy *a* { *v*
- 2 Allóy { *v*
- 4 Allegory *rhe*
- 4 Allemand { *mu*
- 2 Alley *v*
- Counter-Alley
- Front-Alley
- Alliánce *cog*
- 4 Allegátor *v*
- 4 Allódium *c la*

- 4 Almacanther { *al-*
Almucanther } *as*
- 3 Almanak
- 4 Almonary *off.*
- 3 Almoner } *offr*
- 2 Almner } *offr*
- 3 Almonry } *off*
- 2 Almry } *off*
- 3 Alms-house
- 3 Alphabet *v*
- 2 Altar {
Aultar }
- 3 Altitude
- 4 Alveary *v an*
- 4 Amatory *v*
- 2 Ambage *rhe*
- 4 Ambidéxter *v la*
- 2 Ambit *ma*
- 3 Amblygon *ma*
- 4 Ambrósia
- 5 Ambulátion
- 2 Ambush
- 3 Ambushment
- 3 Ambuscáde
- 3 Amity
- 3 Amnesty {
Amnisty }
- 2 Amoúnt *a*
- 2 Amour
- 5 Amphibólogy
- 5 Amphithéatre *arc*
- 3 Amplitude *v as t*
- 5 Ampulátion *su gar*
- 3 Amulet
- 3 Anagram
- 5 Anagrámmatist
- 4 Análogy *v ma*
- 4 Anáthema
- 3 Ancéstor *v*

K 2

• 2 An-

{ s
es
ies
's

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

} an
the

2 Anchor <i>a</i>	{	<i>v ſb</i>	2 Anthem <i>div</i>
		<i>Ankor</i>	2 Antick
3 Anchoret <i>ecc</i>	{	<i>Anchorite</i>	3 Antidote <i>phy</i>
			5 Antiló-
3 Anchóvy <i>fif</i>			garithm } <i>arma</i>
3 Ancient <i>ſb la</i>	{	<i>Antient</i>	3 Antilope <i>bea</i>
			4 Antíloquist
2 Ancle			4 Antiquary
5 Anemómeter <i>phi</i>			2 Antitype
4 Anémony <i>flo bo</i>			2 Anvil <i>me</i>
4 Anemoscope <i>phi</i>			3 Apártment <i>arc</i>
2 Angel <i>jel</i>	{		3 Apaume <i>be</i>
			4 Apér-
2 Angle			tion } <i>varc ma</i>
3 Animal			3 Apér-
3 Annalist <i>bif</i>			ture }
5 Annivérsary			2 Apex
5 Annotátion			Aphélion }
4 Annuity			4 Aphélium <i>af</i>
3 Amulet <i>be arc</i>	{		4 Apiary <i>v</i>
3 Anodine <i>a phy</i>			4 Apolepsy
4 Anómaly <i>gr aft</i>			Apólogoist }
2 Answer <i>a</i>			4 Apólogoer }
4 Antágónist <i>v an</i>			3 Apologue
3 Anteact <i>af</i>			4 Apology
7 Anteambulàtion			4 Apóstacy <i>div</i>
4 Antecérence			3 Apóstate
5 Antecedéntia <i>af</i>			3 Apóstle
4 Antecédent <i>v gr</i>			4 Apóstleship
4 Antechamber <i>arc</i>			4 Apóstrophe
Antichamber			3 Apótome <i>ma mu</i>
6 Antedilúvian <i>bif</i>			5 Apparítion <i>v af</i>
6 Antemerídian <i>ti</i>			4 Appàritor <i>ecc off</i>
3 Antepast			2 Appeál <i>a la</i>
6 Antepenúltimagr			3 Appéllant <i>la t</i>
4 Anterior			5 Appellátion <i>v</i>
4 Antéstature <i>fort</i>			4 Appéllative <i>gr t</i>
3 Anthélix <i>an</i>			3 Appellée <i>la</i>

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 69

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

3 Appénage	{
Appánage	
3 Appéndage	
3 Appéndant	
3 Appéndix	
3 Appetite	
2 Applaúse	
5 Apposition	
3 Appréntice	
4 Apprénticeship	
5 Approbátion	
6 Approximátion <i>ari</i>	
2 Appúlse <i>aſt t</i>	
4 Appúrtenance <i>v la</i>	
2 Apron	{
<i>Aporn</i>	
3 Aptitude	<i>v gun, &c.</i>
3 Aquaduct	
3 Arbitrer	
4 Arbitrátor	
2 Arbor <i>me</i>	
3 Arborist	
2 Arbour	{
<i>Arbur</i>	
1 Arch <i>arc ma</i>	
3 Arch-angle <i>I</i>	
3 Arch-bishop <i>ecc off</i>	
4 Arch-bishoprick	
3 Arch-butler <i>for off</i>	
4 Arch-cham-	{
berlain	
4 Arch chancellor <i>for off</i>	
3 Arch-deacon <i>ecc off</i>	
4 Arch-deaconry	
3 Architrave <i>arc</i>	
3 Area <i>v ma</i>	
5 Areómeter <i>instr</i>	
2 Argent <i>he</i>	

3 Aria <i>mu</i>	{
1 Arm <i>v pbi</i>	
3 Armilla	
3 Armístice	
3 Armorer	{
Armourer	
3 Arquebusé	{
Harquebusſ <i>gun</i>	
2 Arrést <i>a la</i>	
2 Arrét <i>for la</i>	
3 Arríval	
2 Arrow	
2 Arsenal <i>gov</i>	
1 Art	
3 Artery <i>an</i>	
3 Arthroída <i>an</i>	
3 Article	
6 Articulátion <i>an gr</i>	{
3 Artifice	
4 Artificer <i>me</i>	
3 Arúspice <i>aug</i>	
Ascendant <i>aſtr</i>	
2 Ascént <i>v lo</i>	
Ascétick	
2 Ash-fire	{
Sand-fire	
5 Asmatógrapher <i>po</i>	
1 Aſp	{
2 Aſpick	
2 Aspect	
3 Aſſailant	
2 Aſſart <i>la</i>	
3 Aſſassin	
2 Aſſent <i>a</i>	
6 Aſſeverátion	
2 Aſſise	{
Aſſize	
4 Aſſociate <i>a</i>	

{ s
es
's

The Royal Universal

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 3 Assúmpſit | 3 Axiom <i>ma</i> |
| Asterisk }
3 Asterism } <i>gr aft</i> | 2 Ayry <i>baw</i> |
| 3 Astragal <i>arc gun</i> | 3 Azimuth <i>aſt</i> |
| 4 Astrolabe <i>inst aſt</i> | 2 Azure <i>he</i> |
| 3 Asylum | B |
| 2 Atom | 2 Baboón <i>bea</i> |
| 2 Attack <i>a</i> | 3 Bächelor } <i>uni</i> |
| 2 Attaint <i>a la</i> | 3 Bátchelor |
| 2 Attémpt <i>a</i> | 2 Back-board |
| 2 Attire <i>v he</i> | 3 Back-flider |
| 3 Attitude <i>sculp</i> | 2 Back-stay <i>naʃh</i> |
| Attórney } <i>la</i> | 2 Bágger <i>bea</i> |
| 3 Attúrney | 2 Bággage |
| 3 Attórnment <i>la</i> | 2 Bágpipe |
| 3 Attribute <i>v div</i> | 2 Baíliff } <i>la off</i> |
| 4 Attrítion <i>v div</i> | 2 Báily |
| 3 Average <i>univ</i> | 3 Baíllwick <i>la</i> |
| 2 Auction | Bálance } <i>ma</i> |
| 4 Aúctioneer | 2 Bállance } <i>me</i> |
| 3 Aúdience | 3 Balcóny <i>arc</i> |
| 2 Aúdit <i>off</i> | 2 Bállad |
| 3 Aúditor <i>off</i> | 2 Bállaſt |
| 4 Aúditory <i>off</i> | Ballister } <i>arc</i> |
| 3 Avenor <i>off</i> | 3 Balluſter |
| 3 Avenue <i>v gar</i> | 3 Bálluſtrade <i>arc</i> |
| 2 Aúgar } <i>inst</i> | 2 Bándezage |
| 2 Aúger } <i>inst</i> | 3 Bándalet <i>arc</i> |
| 4 Aviary | 2 Bándog <i>bea</i> |
| Avoweeé } | 2 Bandy <i>a</i> |
| 3 Advoweeé } <i>ecc</i> | 2 Bánker |
| 3 Avówry <i>la</i> | 2 Bánkrupt |
| 3 Aúricle | 3 Bánkruptcy |
| 5 Auscultátion | 2 Bánner <i>mil</i> |
| 2 Aúthor | 3 Bánneret <i>tit</i> |
| 4 Authórity | 2 Bánquet <i>a</i> |
| 5 Auxiliary | 2 Banter |
| 2 Awárd <i>la</i> | 4 Baptiftery |
| 2 Awning <i>na</i> | 3 Bárretry <i>la</i> |

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 71

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
3 Bárбacan } arc	2 Báshton }	
3 Bárбican }	2 Báttoon }	arc
4 Barbarian	4 Battálion	
3 Bárbarism v gr	2 Batten carp	
4 Barbárity	3 Báttery la mil	
2 Barfee la	2 Bátte	
3 Bárк-gálling gar	2 Báttoon inst off	
3 Bárnacle	2 Bávin	
2 Báron	3 Báyonet inst mil	
3 Báronefs	2 Beácon	
3 Bárон & feme he	2 Beádle off	
3 Báronet tit	2 Beágle	
3 Bárony	2 Beáker ut	
3 Bároscope inst pbi	2 Beárer v he arc	
2 Bártrack mil	2 Beáring na geog	
3 Bárretry mer la	4 Bátitude	
2 Bárrel mea	2 Beaúty	
Bárretor }	2 Bédlam }	
3 Bárriorator }	3 Béthlehem }	
3 Bárrister la off	3 Bedlamite }	
Bárrow-hog }	4 Bethlehemite }	
3 _____ pig }	2 Beétle inf.	
3 Barrulét he	2 Béggar	
2 Bárry he	3 Béglerbeg for off	
2 Bár-wig	2 Being	
2 Báse court la	2 Bél fry	
2 Bafe-fee la	2 Bély an	
Básil }	3 Bély God	
2 Bazzel }	3 Belfwágger	
3 Báslick arc an aft	2 Béncher la off	
3 Básilisk bea	1 Bend he	
2 Básket	2 Béndless he	
2 Básfon uten an	5 Bénédiction	
Bassa }	4 Benefácto	
2 Bathaw } for off	4 Benefáctress	
2 Báffoon inst mu	4 Benefácture	
2 Báftard	5 Benefáction }	
4 Bastinádo fo pun	3 Bénéfice	
Bastion }	6 Benefíciary	
3 Baftchon } fort		

Of, to,
for, with,
through,
O, from,
in, unto,
&c.

Singular.

Singular.

3 Bénéfit	2 Blúbber <i>a</i>
2 Béquest	2 Boátfwain <i>na off</i>
2 Bérlin	2 Bóbbin
2 Bérry	2 Bób-tail
2 Bésom	2 Bódkin
2 Bével <i>inst arc be</i>	2 Bòdice
2 Béver <i>bea</i>	2 Bódy <i>phy phi ma</i>
1 Bey <i>for off</i>	Bólster }
Bézel	2 Bole-stér }
2 Bézil	2 Bólter <i>cant</i>
2 Bibber	2 Bôlt-sprit <i>sh cant</i>
2 Biggen	3 Bombardier <i>m off</i>
2 Bígot	2 Bónfire
3 Bilánder	2 Bóngrace
2 Billet	2 Bónnet <i>fort na</i>
2 Billow	2 Boóby
3 Bínocle <i>inst aſt</i>	2 Book-worm <i>inf</i>
4 Binomial <i>alg</i>	2 Boóty
4 Biógrapher	2 Bórder <i>be</i>
5 Bipartition	3 Bórderer }
2 Bird-call	2 Burrow }
3 Biséction <i>ma</i>	2 Burro }
3 Biségment <i>ma</i>	2 Bósom
2 Bishop <i>ecc off</i>	2 Bótcher
3 Bishoprick <i>ecc</i>	2 Bótton
2 Bísket	3 Bóttony <i>be</i>
2 Biscuit	2 Bouncer
Bisquet	3 Boúndary
2 Bittern <i>bir</i>	Bówer }
2 Blackród	2 Bo-ur }
2 Bládder	2 Brácelet
2 Blánket	2 Brácket
3 Blind-excuse	2 Brëast-plate <i>mil</i>
3 Blind-harper <i>cant</i>	2 Brëast-work <i>arc</i>
2 Blínkard	4 Bréviary <i>for ecc</i>
2 Blifster	3 Bréviate <i>la</i>
2 Blóckade	2 Bríck-bat
2 Blóckhead	2 Brick-kiln
2 Blófslom <i>bo</i>	

British Grammar and Vocabulary.

73

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
2 Bríck-kiln	3 Burial	
2 Brídegroom	2 Burning-Glass	
2 Brídle <i>a</i>	2 Búskin	
2 Brígade	2 Búst } <i>sculp</i>	
2 Brigantíne	2 Bústo }	
2 Brímmér	2 Bútten }	
2 Brísket	2 Bútton	
2 Bríngle <i>a</i>	3 Búttery <i>arc</i>	
2 Bróadside <i>ſt</i>	2 Búttcock	
2 Broóming <i>ſt</i>	2 Búttress <i>arc</i>	
2 Bróthel	2 Búzzard <i>bir</i>	
2 Bróther <i>cog</i>	2 By-blow	
3 Brqw-antler <i>bz</i>	3 Bylander	
2 Brúshwood	2 By-law	
2 Búbble		C
2 Búcket		
2 Búckle		
2 Buckler <i>mil</i>	2 Cábbin <i>ſb</i>	
2 Búdget	3 Cábinet <i>utn arc</i>	
Búffet } <i>utn</i>	2 Cáble <i>ſb</i>	
2 Búfet } <i>utn</i>	2 Cád-worm <i>inst</i>	
2 Búffoón <i>bea</i>	Cádet } <i>for off</i>	
2 Búgbear	2 Cadeé }	
2 Búgle	2 Cádi <i>for off</i>	
3 Búllbeggar	2 Cátiiff	
2 Búllet <i>war</i>	4 Calámity	
2 Búllock	2 Calash <i>utn</i>	
2 Búlly	5 Calefaction	
2 Búlwark <i>fort</i>	2 Cáliph <i>for off</i>	
2 Búmble	2 Cáltrip <i>inst mil</i>	
2 Búmpkin	2 Cámel <i>bea</i>	
2 Búndle	4 Cámelion <i>bea</i>	
2 Búnter	3 Camisáde <i>mil</i>	
2 Burden }	2 Campaign } <i>mil</i>	
2 Burthen }	2 Campain }	
2 Búrgess <i>off</i>	2 Canál	
3 Búrgmaster } <i>for off</i>	4 Canáry-bird	
4 Búrgomaster	3 Cándidate <i>off</i>	
3 Búrgmote <i>off</i>	5 Candizátion	

L

2 Cándle

Singular.

Singular.

2	Candle	2	Cásement <i>arc</i>
3	Candlestick <i>inst</i>	2	Cashier { off
3	Cánibal	2	Casheér } off
3	Caníster	2	Cásket <i>v na</i>
2	Cánnon <i>mil</i>	4	Cassation <i>c la</i>
3	Cannoneér <i>off mil</i>	2	Cáfflock <i>ecc</i>
2	Cánon <i>ecc la</i>	2	Cástle <i>fort</i>
3	Cánonist <i>ecc off</i>	2	Cástor <i>bea</i>
3	Cánon-law		Catalogue {
3	Cánopy	3	Catá-log }
4	Cánopy-bed	3	Cátamite
2	Cáper	3	Cataplaſm <i>fu</i>
3	Cáptial <i>arc</i>	3	Cátaract <i>v occul</i>
5	Cáptial-city	4	Catástrophe
5	Capital-letter	4	Cátegory <i>rb</i>
2	Cápon	4	Cáterpillar <i>rep</i>
	Cáptian { <i>st na</i>	3	Cathédral <i>v arc</i>
2	Cáptern { <i>st na</i>	3	Cathéter <i>inst fu</i>
2	Cáptain <i>mil off</i>	3	Cathétus <i>ma</i>
2	Cáptive		Cavaliér { <i>mil</i>
2	Cápture	3	Cavaleér } off
2	Carbíne { <i>inst</i>	2	Caúdle
3	Cárabine { <i>mil</i>	3	Cáveat <i>ecc la</i>
4	Carabineér <i>for mil</i>	2	Cávern
2	Cárat refiners <i>wt</i>	3	Cávity
3	Caraván	2	Cauldron
2	Cárcals		Causey {
2	Cárcase { <i>gun</i>	2	Causeway }
3	Cárdinal <i>for ecc off</i>	3	Caútion
4	Cárdinalship <i>for</i>	2	Céllar <i>arc</i>
2	Cárol	2	Cénfer <i>utn for ecc</i>
2	Cárpét	2	Cénfor <i>off</i>
2	Carroón	2	Cénsure <i>a</i>
2	Cartel		Cénter { <i>avma</i>
2	Cartóuch <i>arc</i>	2	Céntre }
	Cartóuch } <i>gun</i>	3	Céntinel <i>mil</i>
2	Cártidge } <i>gun</i>	2	Céntry <i>mil</i>
2	Cascáde	3	Céntry-box <i>mil</i>
2	Cafe-mate <i>fort</i>	4	Centurion <i>mil</i>

3 Cen-

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 75

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
3 Century <i>chro mil</i>	2 Chísel	{ <i>ing</i>
2 Cere-cloth <i>su</i>	2 Chízzel	
4 Céremony <i>ecc</i>	2 Ciéling	
3 Cértainty	Címetar { <i>inst</i>	
4 Certificate	3 Címeter { <i>mil</i>	
4 Cessátion <i>mil</i>	2 Cíncture <i>v arc</i>	
2 Chállenge <i>a</i>	2 Cínder	
2 Chámber <i>v arc</i>	2 Cion <i>gar</i>	
3 Chámberlain <i>off</i>	2 Cípher <i>v ma</i>	
3 Chamber-maid	2 Circle <i>ma</i>	
3 Chámpion	Círcuit	
2 Cháncel <i>ecc</i>	2 Cir-kit	
3 Cháncellor <i>off</i>	4 Circúmference <i>ma</i>	
2 Chánnel	5 Circúmferentor	
2 Chánter <i>mu</i>	3 Circumstance	
3 Chanticleér <i>bir</i>	2 Cístern	
2 Chántry <i>ecc</i>	3 Cítadel <i>fort</i>	
2 Chápel <i>arc</i>	3 Cítizen	
3 Chápiter <i>arc</i>	2 City	
3 Cháplain { <i>ecc</i>	3 Civil-day	{ <i>s</i>
2 Chap-lin { <i>off</i>	3 Civil-law	
2 Cháplet <i>for ecc</i>	3 Civil-war	
2 Chápter <i>e.c civ</i>	3 Civil-year	
2 Charger	4 Civilian	
Cháriot	yan	{ <i>es</i>
3 Charrit	2 Cláimant <i>la t</i>	
Charioteér	2 Clámour	
4 Charrit-teer	2 Clápper	
2 Chárter	3 Clárion <i>be</i>	
4 Charter-party	2 Cleáver <i>utn</i>	
2 Chécker	2 Client <i>la</i>	
2 Chémise <i>fort na</i>	2 Clímate	
2 Chévron	1 Clime { <i>geog</i>	
3 Cheveren	2 Cloíster <i>ecc</i>	
3 Chevronél <i>be</i>	2 Clóset <i>arc be</i>	
2 Chieftain	2 Clúster.	
2 Chimney <i>arc</i>	2 Clyster <i>phi</i>	
	4 Coádjutor <i>off</i>	

Singular.

Singular.

2 Cóbweb	4 Comédian
3 Cóckatrice <i>serp</i>	2 Cómet <i>aſt</i>
2 Cócket	3 Comméndam <i>ecc</i>
2 Cóckle <i>fish arc</i>	3 Commisſure
2 Cock-ney	4 Commódity
2 Cóck-pit	3 Commódore <i>off</i>
2 Cóckrel	2 Cómmon
2 Cócks-comb	3 Common-weálk
2 Cócquet	4 Commótion
3 Códicil	4 Community
4 Coexíſtent	2 Compáct <i>la</i>
2 Cóffer <i>v arc fort</i>	5 Compéllation
3 Cófferer <i>off</i>	4 Compendium
2 Cóffin <i>v farr</i>	4 Compétitor
4 Cognátion civil	2 Complaint <i>la</i>
3 Cónfidence <i>v la</i>	3 Cómplement <i>ma</i>
Cogníſor } <i>la</i>	3 Compléxion }
Cognúſor } <i>yon</i>	
4 Cognítion	2 Cómpline
Cognízee } <i>la</i>	3 Compúnction <i>div</i>
Cogníſee } <i>la</i>	2 Comrade
2 Có-heir <i>la</i>	4 Concavity
3 Co-héireſ <i>la</i>	2 Conclave <i>ecc</i>
2 Cóhort <i>fort mil</i>	3 Concóction <i>pby</i>
2 Cólet	3 Concórdance
2 Collar <i>a he arc</i>	2 Cóncourse
2 Colleágue <i>off</i>	4 Concúſſion
2 Cóllege <i>arc</i>	4 Condition <i>v la</i>
4 Collégian	Cónduit }
2 Cólloph	2 Kun-dit }
3 Cólloquy	2 Cóney <i>bea</i>
Cólonel } <i>mil off</i>	6 Configurátion <i>v</i>
Cur-nel } <i>mil off</i>	5 Conflagrátion
3 Cólony	2 Cóngee
Cólour } <i>a opt</i>	4 Congéniture
Cul-lur } <i>phi</i>	2 Conger <i>fish</i>
2 Cólumn <i>arc</i>	4 Conjúnction
2 Cómbat <i>a mil</i>	3 Conjúncture
3 Cómbatant <i>mil</i>	2 Conoid <i>ma an</i>

3 Con-

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

an
the

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 77

Singular.

- 2 Conquest
- 3 Conscience {
 Con-science
- 3 Conséquence *v*
- 3 Conséquent *ma*
- 4 Conservátor *off*
- 5 Conservátor *gar*
- 2 Conférve *a phy*
- 4 Consistory *ecc off*
- 3 Cónsonance *v gr*
- 3 Consonant *gr*
- 2 Consórt *a v mu*
- 3 Constable *off*
- 5 Constellátion *ast*
- 5 Consternátion
- 4 Constituent
- 2 Cónsul *off*
- 2 Cón tact *v ma*
- 5 Contémporary {
 Contémportary
- 5 Cotémporary {
 Cotemporary
- 2 Contéempt
- 2 Content *a*
- 2 Cón text
- 3 Contéxture
- 3 Cón tinent *geog*
- 3 Contingence {
 Contingency
- 4 Contingency
- 4 Contingent-use *la*
- 5 Continual-claim *la*
- 4 Cóntra-mure *fort*
- 6 Cóntra-position *rb*
- 2 Cóntrast *pai*
- 6 Contravallátion *fort*
- 4 Contrítion
- 3 Contrôller *off*
- 4 Conclusion *v chy su*
- 4 Convénience {
 Convénience
- 5 Convénicency {
 Convénicency
- 2 Cónvent *for ecc*

Singular.

Plural.

- 4 Conventicle *ecc la*
- Convergent }
3 Converging } *ray phi*
- 2 Cónvict {
 la
- 3 Comúndrum
- 3 Co-partner *mer*
- 2 Cópper *utn*
- 2 Cóppice *wood*
- Coppel {
 utn
- 2 Cupple {
 utn
- 5 Copulátion
- 3 Copy-hold *la*
- 2 Cóquet
- 2 Córbel *fort arc*
- 3 Cormorant *bir*
- 2 Córner *v ma*
- 2 Córnet *inst mu off*
- Córnice {
 arc
- 4 Córnish {
 arc
- 2 Cornúte *a*
- 4 Cérollary *ma*
- 5 Coronátion
- 3 Coroner *la off*
- 3 Córonet
- 3 Córporal *mil off*
- 5 Corporátion *v la*
- 2 Córseir *for na*
- Córselet {
 mil
- 2 Córselet {
 mil
- Córtin {
 fort
- 2 Curtin {
 fort
- 3 Co-fécant *ma*
- 2 Co-fine *ma*
- 3 Co-tángent *ma*
- 5 Co-témporary
- 2 Cot-queán
- 2 Cóttage
- 3 Cóttager

{ s
es
ies

Singular.	Singular.
3 Covenanter <i>la</i>	3 Cushion } arc Kush-in }
4 Covenanter <i>la</i>	2 Couvert <i>be</i>
2 Convent <i>ecc</i>	2 Covy
Coverlet	2 Coward <i>v be</i>
3 Coverlid } } }	2 Cow-herd
2 Covert	2 Cowring <i>baw</i>
3 Coverture	2 Cox-comb
2 Covin <i>la</i>	2 Cradle <i>v su</i>
2 Coultre	2 Cranny
2 Coúncil	2 Cráter
Privy-council	2 Crávat
Æcumeneical ditto	2 Crayon <i>paint</i>
National ditto	Créature }
Provincial ditto	2 Créa-tur
Council of War	2 Creeper <i>gar</i>
Common-council	2 Créscent <i>v be far</i>
3 Coúntenance	2 Crévice
2 Counter <i>v</i>	2 Créwet <i>utn</i>
3 Counter-plea <i>la</i>	2 Cricket <i>inst gam</i>
Counter-part <i>v la</i>	2 Crier <i>off</i>
Counter-point <i>v</i>	3 Críminal
Counter-ténor <i>mu</i>	2 Crípple
Counter-plot	4 Critérion
Counter-roll <i>la</i>	3 Crócodile <i>inst rh</i>
Counter-guardfort	2 Cróny
Counter-march <i>w</i>	2 Cróslet <i>be</i>
Counter-scarp <i>war</i>	2 Crótchet <i>mu</i>
3 Counterfórt <i>arc</i>	2 Cróúper }
3 Counting-house	Kroopper }
2 Coúntry <i>geog</i>	1 Crown
2 Coúnty <i>geog</i>	Military Crown
2 Coúplet <i>mu</i>	Oval ditto
2 Couránt <i>mu</i>	Naval ditto
3 Courtesan	Rostral ditto
2 Courtin <i>fort</i>	Obsidional ditto
2 Coúrtship	Mural ditto
2 Coúsín }	Triumphal ditto
Kuz-zén }	cog.

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 79

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
Coronet	Cylinder charged }	
3 Crúcible <i>refin ut</i>	Concave ditto }	
2 Crúpper	Vacant ditto	
2 Crúet <i>utn</i>	3 Cylindroid <i>ma</i>	
2 Crystal	4 Cymátium <i>arc</i>	
2 Cubit	2 Cymbal <i>inst mil</i>	
3 Cucking-stool	2 Cyon <i>gar</i>	
2 Cúckold	2 Cypher <i>v ma</i>	
3 Cucúrbite <i>inst chy</i>	3 Cythara <i>inst mu</i>	
2 Cúddy <i>na</i>		
3 Cúllendar <i>utn</i>		
2 Cúlprit		
3 Cúlverin	2 Dado <i>arc</i>	
2 Cup-board	2 Dagger <i>mil</i>	
2 Cupping <i>su</i>	2 Dairy	
3 Cupping-glass	3 Dalliance <i>univ</i>	
3 Curator <i>off la</i>	2 Dámage	
2 Cúrlew <i>fowl</i>	2 Dámsel	
4 Curmudgeon } <i>jon</i>	3 Dáncette <i>be</i>	
2 Cúrrent	2 Danger	
3 Cúrfitor <i>ecc off</i>	2 Dark-tent <i>phi</i>	
2 Cúrfor	2 Darling	
2 Cúrtain	2 Dáftard	
3 Cúrvature	2 Daúghter } <i>Dau-ter</i> <i>cog</i>	
3 Cúrvity <i>ma</i>	2 Dawning <i>tim</i>	
3 Cúshion } <i>Cuß-on</i>	2 Deácon <i>ecc off</i>	
2 Cústard	3 Deáconess ditto	
3 Cústdoy	1 Dean <i>ecc off</i>	
2 Cústom	Rural Dean } Urban Dean <i>off</i>	
3 Cústomer	2 Deánry <i>ecc</i>	
2 Cutlaſſ <i>utn mil</i>	2 Deanship <i>off</i>	
2 Cut-throat	3 Debauchéé	
2 Cycle <i>aſt</i>	4 Debaúchery <i>univ</i>	
2 Cycloid <i>ma</i>	3 Debénture <i>mer</i>	
4 Cycloidal space <i>ma</i>	2 Débtor } <i>Det-tor</i>	
2 Cygnet <i>fowl</i>	3 Décagon <i>ma</i>	
3 Cylinder <i>ma</i>		

3 De-

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
after at,
with,

a
the

3 Décañter	2 Demi
3 Decástyle <i>arc</i>	Demi-bastion <i>fort</i>
2 Deceit <i>univ</i>	Demi-cannon <i>gun</i>
1 Deck <i>a</i>	Demi-god
Rope Deck	Demigorge <i>fort</i>
Half Deck	2 Demise <i>a</i>
Quarter Deck	4 Demoniac
3 Declénion <i>gr phy</i>	3 Denial
5 Declinátion <i>ast</i>	3 Denier <i>for coin</i>
4 Declinátor <i>inst</i>	Dénison <i>I</i>
4 Declivity	3 Dénizen <i>la</i>
3 Décorum <i>arc</i>	3 Dented-verge <i>bo</i>
3 Decouplé <i>he</i>	4 Dentiloquist
3 Décrement <i>he</i>	4 Dentition
2 Default <i>v la</i>	2 Deodand <i>la</i>
Defeasance	3 Deponent <i>v la gr</i>
3 Defeisance	5 Deportátion <i>la</i>
2 Defeát <i>a v mil</i>	3 Depórtment <i>univ</i>
2 Défécit	3 Depósit
4 Défécition <i>ecc civ</i>	5 Depository
3 Défendant <i>la</i>	2 Désart
4 Défensitive	4 Descension <i>ast cb</i>
3 Déference	Descentional <i>{ ast</i>
5 Deficiency	Difference <i>{ ast</i>
4 Definitior <i>off ecc</i>	2 Descent <i>cog he</i>
5 Deflagrátion <i>chy</i>	2 Desert
4 Deflécction <i>{ v na</i>	5 Desolátion
3 Defléxure <i>{ phi</i>	2 Détail
4 Deflúxion <i>v phy</i>	2 Détent <i>me</i>
3 Deforcement <i>la</i>	4 Deténtion
4 Defórmity	3 Détriment
2 Degree <i>v ma phi</i>	2 Device
4 Délicacy	2 Dew-lap
2 Delight <i>a</i>	4 Dextéritiy
3 Delínquent	3 Diadem
2 Demain <i>{ v la</i>	4 Diagonal <i>ma</i>
2 Demesn <i>{ la</i>	3 Diagram <i>ma mi</i>
3 Demembreé <i>he</i>	2 Dial
3 Demérit <i>univ</i>	3 Dialect

3 Dialogue

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 81

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
3 Díálogue <i>v mu</i>	3 Discontént	
4 Diámeter <i>ma me</i>	2 Discord	
4 Dianúcum <i>phar</i>	3 Discrédit <i>univ</i>	
4 Diapásón <i>mu</i>	5 Disdiapásón <i>mu</i>	
3 Diaphragm <i>v an</i>	2 Diséáfe <i>univ</i>	
3 Díary <i>v arc</i>	4 Dishérison } <i>la</i>	
3 Diafstyle <i>arc</i>	4 Dishérítor } <i>la</i>	
5 Diatéflaron <i>phy mu</i>	3 Disfórder <i>a</i>	
2 Dícker <i>me no</i>	2 Dispárt <i>gun</i>	
5 Dictionárý	3 Dispauper <i>la</i>	
2 Diet <i>v phy for off</i>	3 Dispérfion	
3 Dífference <i>v ma he</i>	Point of } <i>diap</i>	
Ascensional } <i>ast</i>	Dispérfion } <i>diap</i>	
Difference } <i>ast</i>	4 Displófion	
Difference of } <i>ast</i>	5 Dispropórtion	
Longitude } <i>ast</i>	5 Disquisítion <i>v la</i>	
4 Dífficulty	5 Différtátion	
3 Digéster <i>phy</i>	5 Diffimilitude	
2 Dígit } <i>ma ast</i>	6 Diffimulátion	
<i>jit</i>	2 Distáff } <i>s</i>	
4 Dígnitary <i>con la</i>	2 Dístance <i>v geog</i>	
4 Diménſion <i>ma</i>	2 Distich <i>po</i>	
2 Dímple	4 Distínction	
2 Dínnér	2 Distress <i>univ</i>	
4 Dioceſan <i>ecc off</i>	2 Distríct	
3 Dioceſis <i>ecc</i>	2 Distrúft <i>univ</i>	
2 Díphthong <i>gr</i>	4 Diffyllable	
2 Diréct Vision <i>opt</i>	3 Dítone <i>mu</i>	
4 Diréction <i>astr</i>	2 Dítty	
3 Diréctor	2 Divál <i>he</i>	
4 Diréctory <i>ecc</i>	2 Dívan <i>for off</i>	
(Dif) is a Proposition, and must be spelt by it- self	3 Dívidend	
4 Disadvántage	4 Divídual <i>ari</i>	
3 Disáſter	2 Dívine <i>ecc off</i>	
3 Discipline } <i>univ</i>	3 Diúrnal	
3 Disciple } <i>univ</i>	2 Dízzard	
	2 Docket	
	2 Dóctor <i>ecc off</i>	

M

3 Dóctorate

Of, for,
to, into,
unto,
through
on, by,
upon,
&c.

a
an
the

Singular.	Singular.
3 Dóctorate	2 Doxy
3 Dóctorship	2 Dózeling <i>pai</i>
2 Dóctrine	2 Dozen
3 Dócument <i>uni</i>	2 Dosen
4 Dodécagon <i>geog</i>	2 Drabler <i>þ</i>
5 Dodecahédron	2 Drágón <i>bea</i>
2 Dodo	2 Dragoon <i>mil</i>
2 Dogate for off	2 Draw-back <i>mer</i>
2 Dógger <i>na</i>	2 Draw-boy
2 Doggrel <i>po</i>	2 Draw-bridge
1 Doit for coin	2 Drawing <i>pai</i>
2 Dollar for coin	2 Drawing-Table
2 Dolphin <i>fis</i>	2 Dredger
2 Dólour	2 Dredging-box
2 Domain <i>la</i>	Dredger
4 Domíniōn	2 Drudger
<i>Domin-yon</i>	2 Dresser
4 Donátiōn	2 Dríblet
3 Dónative	2 Drift-sail <i>þ</i>
2 Doneé <i>la</i>	2 Drift-way <i>na</i>
2 Dónjon <i>fort</i>	3 Dríveller
2 Donor <i>v la</i>	4 Drómedary <i>bea</i>
2 Dorcé <i>fis</i>	1 Drum <i>utn arc</i>
Dórmán	Kettle drum <i>mil</i>
2 Dórmér	Drum of the Ear
2 Dormant Lion	Drum-major <i>mil</i>
Dórmant-tree <i>arc</i>	2 Drunkard
2 Dorser	3 Ducatoón for coin
2 Dótard	2 Dúel
2 Dótkin for coin	3 Dúeller
3 Dótterel <i>bir</i>	3 Dúellist
2 Doublet	2 Dúet <i>mu</i>
2 Doubling <i>be hu</i>	1 Duke <i>tit</i>
2 Doublloon for coin	Duke-duke for tit
2 Dove-tail <i>carpt</i>	2 Dukedom
3 Dowáger	3 Dulcimer <i>inst mu</i>
2 Dowdy	3 Dungeon
2 Dower	<i>Dun-jon</i>
2 Dowry	3 Dúuplicate
	5 Dupli-

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 83

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
5 Duplicátion <i>v rb</i>	2 Efféct <i>a uni</i>	
4 Duplicáture <i>an</i>	4 Effic ent	
4 Durátion <i>v phy</i>	2 Effort <i>uni</i>	
2 Dútchy	4 Effúsion	
2 Dutchy-court <i>off</i>	2 Efflúx	
2 Dúty <i>v uni</i>	2 Egress	
	4 Egression } <i>v la</i>	
E	6 Ejaculátion	
2 Eagle <i>bir v arc</i>	6 Elaborátion	
2 Eaglet	2 Elbow <i>h b</i>	
1 Earl <i>tit</i>	2 Elder	
1 Earl Marshal <i>off</i>	3 Eldership <i>off</i>	
2 Eáridom	2 Elect <i>a</i>	
2 Eárnest <i>q</i>	3 Elector	
2 Ear-ring	4 Electorate } <i>off</i>	
2 Earthing <i>gar</i>	4 Electoress	
2 Eártquake	5 Eléctuary <i>phy</i>	
2 Ear-wig <i>inſt</i>	2 Elegy <i>po</i>	
2 Easel	3 Elephant <i>bea</i>	
2 Echo } <i>v mu po</i>	5 Elevátion <i>ast arc</i>	
2 Echo } <i>v mu po</i>	5 Elevation of a Star	
5 Ecclesiástick <i>ecc off</i>	Elevation of the Equator	
4 Echómeter <i>mu</i>	Angle of Elevátion <i>me</i>	
2 Eclipse <i>v aft</i>	Elevátion of a Piece } <i>gun</i>	
Durátion of an Eclipse	of Ordnance	
Eclipse of the Sun	4 Elevátor	
Eclipse of the Moon	4 Elíson	
2 Eclogue <i>po</i>	3 Elíxir <i>phár</i>	
3 Ecstasy	5 Elocútion <i>v rb</i>	
2 Ecotype	3 Elogy <i>rb</i>	
3 Ecusón <i>he</i>	2 Emblem	
2 Eddish <i>buf</i>	3 Embolism <i>chro</i>	
2 Eddy	5 Embrocátion <i>v phar</i>	
2 Edict <i>la</i>	3 Emerald <i>he</i>	
3 Edifice	4 Emiffary <i>off</i>	
4 Édition	2 Emmet <i>inſt</i>	
3 Editor } <i></i>	4 Emólument <i>v la</i>	
1 Eel <i>fif</i>	3 Empásting <i>pai</i>	
	3 Emperor <i>off</i>	

Of, to,
for, with,
through,
O, from,
in, unto,
etc.

a
an
the

Singular.	Singular.
2 Empire	2 Equal-circle <i>geo</i>
4 Empórium	2 Equal-figure
2 Emprefs	2 Equal-solid
3 Emperess } off	4 Equation <i>v alg</i>
3 Emúntory <i>phy</i>	3 Equery off
3 Enállage <i>gr</i>	2 Ermine <i>ani be</i>
4 Enalúron <i>he</i>	2 Errand
4 Endécagon <i>geo</i>	2 Escape
2 Endórse	2 Eschar
3 Enema <i>phar</i>	2 Escar } 3 Eschéat <i>la</i>
3 Enemy	4 Escheator off <i>la</i>
3 Energy	2 Escort <i>a mil war</i>
3 Enfilade <i>mil off</i>	3 Escritoir } <i>uitn</i>
2 Engine <i>inst me</i>	2 Escrutóir }
3 Engyscope <i>inst</i>	2 Scról <i>be</i>
3 Ensämple <i>uni</i>	4 Escútcheon } <i>be</i> <i>Eskut-chin</i>
2 Ensign off <i>be</i>	2 Esquíre <i>tit</i>
4 Entáblature <i>arc</i>	2 Effay <i>a v bu</i>
3 Entercourse	2 Essence <i>v cby</i>
3 Enterprize <i>a</i>	2 Eſſoín <i>la</i>
2 Entrance	2 Estáte <i>la</i>
2 Entry <i>v la</i>	3 Eſtérling <i>bird</i>
2 Envoy off	2 Estray <i>la</i>
2 Epaët <i>cro</i>	3 Esteát <i>la</i>
2 Ephod	2 Even } <i>tim</i>
3 Epigram <i>po</i>	3 Evening }
3 Epilogue	2 Evént
3 Epiſtoon <i>an</i>	3 Eventide <i>tim</i>
5 Episcopacy off	3 Evidence <i>v la</i>
4 Episcopate off	2 Evil <i>univ</i>
3 Episode <i>po</i>	2 Eúnuch } <i>for off</i> <i>Eu-nuk</i>
3 Epistle	2 Ewry off
3 Epitaph	3 Exámple
3 Epithet	2 Excéſls <i>ari geo</i>
4 Epitome	2 Exchánge <i>a mer</i>
4 Epitrópe <i>rh</i>	4 Excíſion <i>fu</i>
2 Equal	3 Ex-
2 Equal-angle <i>geo</i>	
2 Equal ratio <i>ari</i>	

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 85

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
3 Excrément	2 Fárdel	
4 Excrétion	3 Fárdingale	
4 Excúrsion <i>war</i>	3 Fáshion	
3 Exémplar	3 Faſh-fbon	{ a
2 Exémpt <i>mil off</i>	2 Fáther a v cog	
3 Exigent <i>v la</i>	2 Farther	
4 Exigenter <i>la off</i>	2 Fatigue	{
2 Exile <i>q pun</i>	Fa-teeg	.
4 Expédient	2 Faucet	
2 Expénce	3 Favourite	
4 Expérience a	3 Feálty <i>la</i>	
2 Exploit	2 Féeáther a	
3 Expónent <i>alg</i>	2 Feáture	
4 Expúlsion	2 Fellow	{ v
3 Extacy	3 Fellowship	{ off
2 Extént	2 Félon	
4 Extórsion	3 Félony <i>uni</i>	
2 Eye-brow <i>b b</i>	2 Female	
2 Eye-sore <i>uni</i>	2 Fender <i>uten</i>	
F		
2 Fáble	2 Féril	{ s
2 Fábrick <i>v arc</i>	2 Ferrel	{ es
3 Fáction <i>v</i>	2 Férmant	ies
3 Fáctory	2 Férrret a <i>bea</i>	
3 Faculty <i>v la phy</i>	3 Ferula <i>inſt</i>	
2 Fággot	3 Féstival	
2 Failure	2 Festoon <i>v arc</i>	
2 Faíry	1 Feud	
Falchion { <i>inſt</i>	2 Feudal tenure <i>la</i>	
3 Faul-chon { <i>inſt</i>	4 Feúdatory	
2 Falcon <i>bir haw gun</i>	2 Feúdist	
Familiar {	3 Fíction	
4 Famil-yar {	1 Field <i>v he pai war</i>	
3 Fámily	Field-colour	
2 Fámine	Field-officer	
Fántasim {	Field-piece	
2 Phántom {	Field-staff	
	Field-work	
	2 Figment	
	2 Figure a <i>pai ſculp</i> , &c.	

3 Filáſer

Of, to, for,
through,
upon, into,
with, by,
from, &c.

a
an
the

Singular.	Singular.
3 Filáser { offla	2 Foreign-plea la
3 Filázer { offla	2 Foreign service
2 Fillet v ar̄c he	2 Fore-knight ſb
2 Filly	2 Fore-land na fort
Final Cause	2 Fore-maſt ſb
Final Letter	2 Fore-noon tim
2 Finger a h b an	2 Fore-part
3 Finitor inſt ma	2 Fore-runner
2 First ling	2 Fore-fail ſb
2 Fiffure v fu	2 Fore-fight
2 Fitcheé he	2 Fore-skin
3 Flágeliet inſt	2 Fórest
2 Flággon utn	2 Fórest-staff { irr
2 Flambeau {	Cross-staff } na
Flam-bô	2 Fóre-thought
1 Flanch he	2 Fore-taste
3 Flanconade fenc	2 Fóre-top ſb
2 Flásket	4 Fórfeit v la
2 Flóren { forcoi	3 Fórfeiture
2 Florin { forcoi	2 Fórtress
3 Flórentine	2 Fóffil min
2 Flounder fiſ	2 Foundling
Flying Bridge	2 Fountain
Flying Camp mil	3 Fráction v ari
Flying Pinion	Proper Fraction
2 Fócus geo ma	Simple Fraction
1 Foot irr	Improper ditto ari
Foot-boy	Compound ditto
2 Foot-hook { ſb	2 Frácture v an
2 Fúttock { ſb	2 Frágment
2 Footing	2 Franchíse la
2 Foot-pace v arc	3 Fráncolin bir
2 Foót-pad	2 Frank-fee la
2 Foót-step	2 Frank-form la
2 Fore-course ſb	2 Frank-fold la
2 Fóre-door arc	2 Frank-law la
3 Fore-finger	2 Frank-pledge la
2 Fóre-front	3 Frátricide uni
2 Forehead au	1 Free q a

3 Free-

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
3 Free-booter <i>mil</i>		
Free-bord <i>la</i>	G	
Free-chapel <i>ecc</i>		
Free-warren <i>la</i>		
2 Freedom <i>v uni la</i>	4 Gabionáde <i>fort</i>	
2 Freehold <i>v la</i>	3 Gabion <i>fort</i>	
3 Freeholder <i>v la</i>	3 Gáble-end <i>carpt</i>	
4 Fréquentative <i>gr</i>	2 Gad-fly <i>inst</i>	
2 Fréicade <i>gar</i>	Galleon } <i>spana</i>	
Fresh <i>q</i>	3 Gallion } <i>Ga-loon</i>	
Fresh Disseisin <i>la</i>	2 Gallant	
Fresh-fine <i>la</i>	3 Gállery <i>arc fort</i>	
Fresh-force <i>la</i>	2 Gálley <i>for na</i>	
Fresh-gale <i>na</i>	2 Galliot <i>for na</i>	
Fresh-shot <i>mil</i>	3 Gálloway	
Fresh-spell <i>na</i>	2 Gammon	
Fresh-suit <i>la</i>	2 Gández <i>fowl</i>	
Friar <i>for ecc</i>	2 Gángrene <i>a su</i>	
3 Friery <i>for ecc</i>	1 Gaol } <i>Jail</i>	{ s
2 Frígate <i>na</i>	Gaol-delivery	
2 Fróntal <i>arc phy</i>	2 Gárboil	
3 Frontispiece	1 Gard } <i>Guard mil la</i>	{ es
2 Frónton <i>arc</i>	Life-guard	
2 Frústum <i>ma</i>	Safe-guard <i>univ</i>	
3 Fúgitive	2 Garden <i>a</i>	
3 Fúlciment <i>me</i>	3 Gargillon <i>bu</i>	
5 Fulgurátion <i>v chy</i>	3 Gárison <i>a no mil</i>	
3 Fúnction	2 Gárland <i>v na</i>	
3 Fúndament	2 Gárment	
3 Fúneral	2 Gárner	
2 Fúngus <i>su</i>	2 Gárnét <i>na</i>	
2 Fúnnel <i>inst arc</i>	3 Garniture	
3 Furbeloe	2 Gárrét <i>arc</i>	
2 Fúrlough	2 Gárter <i>a v be</i>	
2 Fúrnace	2 Gáscoin <i>hor</i>	
2 Furrow	2 Gávelock <i>inst</i>	
2 Fúsil <i>he</i>	2 Gávot <i>mu</i>	

	Singular.	Singular.
Of, to, for, through,	2 Gelly Jelly	Goddess God-father
from, by,	3 Gemmery <i>uten</i>	God-mother
in, unto, &c	2 Gender <i>gr</i>	God-son
	3 Général <i>v mil</i>	3 Gold-finder
	6 Generalissimo	Guinea-dropper
	2 Génet Génnet	2 Gólding <i>fif</i>
	3 Génitulum	1 Gorge <i>a an haw</i>
	3 Génitive Case <i>gr</i>	Gorge of a Bastion
	3 Génius <i>att</i>	Gorge of a Half
	Gérfalcon	Moon
	3 Gyrfalcon	Gorge of the Out-work
	2 German <i>g</i>	2 Górget <i>v mil</i>
	Brother German	2 Góshawk <i>bir</i>
	Cousin German	2 Góslin <i>fowl</i>
	2 Gérund <i>gr</i>	2 Góssip <i>a v ecc</i>
the	2 Gésture	1 Gust
	2 Giant	2 Gústo
	Ji-ant	{ app
	2 Gibbet	4 Gradátion
	Jib-bet	3 Gradual
	2 Gincrack	3 Gráduate <i>a col</i>
	Gimcrack	2 Grámpus <i>fif</i>
	Jim-crack	3 Granadiér <i>mil</i>
	2 Glácis <i>fort arc</i>	3 Granádo <i>mil</i>
	Glister	3 Gránary
	2 Glyster	2 Grandéé
	{ phy	3 Gránd-father <i>cog</i>
	3 Glossary	Gránd-mother <i>cog</i>
	2 Glow-worm <i>inf</i>	2 Gránd-fire <i>cog</i>
	2 Glutton	1 Grant <i>v la</i>
	2 Gnátho	2 Granteé <i>v la</i>
	2 Gnóman <i>inst v</i>	2 Gránter <i>v la</i>
	1 Goat <i>bea</i>	4 Graphometer <i>ma</i>
	2 Goat-herd <i>no</i>	2 Grapnel
	2 Gobbet	{ <i>sb</i>
	2 Goblet <i>uten</i>	Anchor
	1 God <i>pr N</i>	2 Grafiér
	God-daughter	2 Graziér
		{ bus
		1 Graff <i>univ</i>

Singular.

Grafs-plot <i>gar</i>	3	Guárnty <i>univ la</i>
Grafs-hopper <i>inf</i>	1	Guard <i>a v mil</i>
Grate <i>a inf uten</i>		Main ditto
Fire-grate		Grand ditto } <i>mil</i>
Grátulátion	5	Advance ditto
Gravédo <i>pby</i>	3	3 Guárdian <i>v la off</i>
Grávity	3	4 Guárdianship <i>off</i>
Absolute		3 Gudgeon <i>fif</i>
Relative		Gudgeon } <i>v na</i>
Specifick		3 Gud-jon } <i>v na</i>
Apparent		2 Guilder <i>for coin</i>
Gray	1	2 Guinea <i>coin</i>
Grey	q col	1 Gull <i>fowl</i>
Gray	1	2 Gúllét <i>an</i>
Grey	bound ani	3 Gúlly-hole
Grenáde <i>cook</i>	2	Gúnnel
Gríd-iron <i>inf uten</i>	2	2 Gunwale } <i>/b</i>
Grievance <i>univ</i>	2	2 Gunter <i>inf na</i>
Griffin	2	2 Gunter's Line <i>ma</i>
Griffon	bir be	2 Gunter's Qua- } <i>ma</i>
Grimace	2	drant } <i>ies</i>
Grístle <i>an</i>	2	2 Gúfflet
Grit <i>fif</i>	1	2 Gutter <i>a v arc</i>
Groin <i>an</i>	1	
Groom <i>v</i>	1	
Ditto of the Stole <i>off</i>	5	H
Ditto of the Almonry <i>off</i>	3	Hábeas-Corpus <i>la</i>
Ditto of the Compt- ing-house	4	Haberdine <i>fif</i>
Ditto of the Privy } <i>Chamber</i>	4	Hábergeon
Groom-porter <i>off</i>	2	Habiliment <i>v mil</i>
Grott	1	Hábit <i>v incl</i>
Grótto	2	Habitátion
Grotésque- } <i>pai</i>	2	2 Háckney
work } <i>scut</i>	2	Haddock <i>fif</i>
Gróveling <i>v bu</i>	2	Halbard } <i>inf mil</i>
Groúndsel <i>arc</i>	2	Half Moon <i>fort</i>
Guarantee <i>v la</i>	3	Half-seal <i>inf la</i>

Singular.

Plural.

Guárnty <i>univ la</i>	3	Guárnty <i>univ la</i>
Guard <i>a v mil</i>	1	Main ditto
Main ditto		Grand ditto } <i>mil</i>
Grand ditto		Advance ditto
Advance ditto		3 Guárdian <i>v la off</i>
3 Guárdian <i>v la off</i>	3	4 Guárdianship <i>off</i>
4 Guárdianship <i>off</i>	4	3 Gudgeon <i>fif</i>
3 Gudgeon <i>fif</i>	3	Gudgeon } <i>v na</i>
Gudgeon } <i>v na</i>	3	2 Guilder <i>for coin</i>
2 Guilder <i>for coin</i>	2	2 Guinea <i>coin</i>
2 Guinea <i>coin</i>	2	1 Gull <i>fowl</i>
1 Gull <i>fowl</i>	2	2 Gúllét <i>an</i>
2 Gúllét <i>an</i>	2	3 Gúlly-hole
3 Gúlly-hole	3	Gúnnel
Gúnnel	2	2 Gunwale } <i>/b</i>
2 Gunwale } <i>/b</i>	2	2 Gunter <i>inf na</i>
2 Gunter <i>inf na</i>	2	2 Gunter's Line <i>ma</i>
2 Gunter's Line <i>ma</i>	2	2 Gunter's Qua- } <i>ma</i>
2 Gunter's Qua- } <i>ma</i>	2	drant } <i>ies</i>
drant } <i>ies</i>	2	2 Gúfflet
2 Gúfflet	2	2 Gutter <i>a v arc</i>

H

Hábeas-Corpus <i>la</i>	5	Hábeas-Corpus <i>la</i>
Haberdine <i>fif</i>	3	Haberdine <i>fif</i>
Hábergeon	4	Hábergeon
Habiliment <i>v mil</i>	4	Habiliment <i>v mil</i>
Hábit <i>v incl</i>	2	Hábit <i>v incl</i>
Habitátion	5	Habitátion
2 Háckney	2	2 Háckney
Haddock <i>fif</i>	2	Haddock <i>fif</i>
Halbard } <i>inf mil</i>	2	Halbard } <i>inf mil</i>
Half Moon <i>fort</i>	2	Half Moon <i>fort</i>
Half-seal <i>inf la</i>	2	Half-seal <i>inf la</i>
Half-tongue } <i>la</i>	3	Half-tongue } <i>la</i>
Half-tongue } <i>la</i>	tung	tung

N

3 Ha-

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

	Singular.	Singular.
3 Hálíbut <i>fif</i>	2 Hárslét	
4 Hallelújah	2 Hárvest <i>tim</i>	
3 Hállier	2 Háfflock	
<i>Hal-yer</i>	2 Hátchet <i>inst</i>	
Halloo	2 Hátchment <i>be</i>	
2 Hub loo	2 Háven <i>v na</i>	
2 Halo <i>v ast phy</i>	2 Hávock	
2 Hálter <i>a</i>	2 Hauútboy } <i>inst</i>	
2 Hámlet	2 Hóboy }	
2 Hámmer <i>a inst</i>	2 Hawker	
2 Hammock <i>fb</i>	2 Hawser <i>fb</i>	
2 Hámper <i>a</i>	3 Heádborough <i>off</i>	
1 Hand <i>an baw me</i>	2 Heád-land	
2 Hándful	2 Heád-piece <i>v mil</i>	
3 Hándicraft	2 Heád-sea	
3 Hánkerchief	2 Heifer	
2 Handle <i>a</i>	1 Heir <i>v la</i>	
2 Hánmaid	Heir apparent <i>la</i>	
Handspeek } 2 Handspike	Heir presumptive	
3 Handy-work	2 Heiress	
2 Hang-Dog	3 Heliscope <i>inst ast</i>	
2 Hanger	2 Helmet <i>mil be</i>	
2 HánSEL	3 Héptagon <i>geo</i>	
1 Hap	2 Herald <i>off</i>	
3 Hap-házard	3 Héritage <i>v la</i>	
2 Hárangue <i>a rb</i>	2 Hérmit	
3 Hárbiner <i>off</i>	3 Hérmitage	
2 Hárbour <i>a v na</i>	3 Hérmitory	
2 Hardship	2 Hero	
Hariot } 3 Heriot } <i>la</i>	Heroick Poem <i>po</i>	
3 Hárlequin	3 Heroin	
2 Harlot	2 Héron <i>fowl</i>	
2 Harness <i>a no v</i>	2 Herring <i>fif</i>	
3 Hárpsicord <i>inst</i>	4 Heteroclite <i>gr</i>	
3 Hárquebus <i>gun</i>	3 Héxagon <i>geo</i>	
3 Harridán	3 Hexástick <i>po</i>	
3 Harrier <i>ani</i>	3 Hiáitus <i>po</i>	
	2 Hillock	
	2 Hindrance	

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 91

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
2 Hircus <i>an ast</i>	2 Húlling <i>na</i>	
1 Hoarfrost	2 Húllock <i>na</i>	
2 Hóbby <i>bea</i>	3 Húmerus <i>an</i>	
3 Hobgoblin	2 Húmmur	
2 Hóbit <i>gun</i>	2 Húrdle <i>bys</i>	
3 Holocaust	2 Húrl-bone <i>an</i>	
4 Hologrammon } <i>la</i>	2 Húsband	
3 Holograph } <i>v la uni</i>	2 Hússar	
2 Homage } <i>v la uni</i>	3 Hyæna <i>ani</i>	
2 Hommage } <i>v la uni</i>	4 Hydrómeter	
3 Hómicide	5 Hydrostátical Ba- } <i>lance</i>	
3 Hómily <i>ecc</i>	4 Hygrómeter } <i>inst</i>	
3 Honey-comb	3 Hygroscope } <i>phi</i>	
3 Honey-moon	4 Hyperbaton <i>gr lib</i>	
3 Honey-dew	4 Hypérbola <i>ma</i>	
2 Hoóper <i>bir</i>	3 Hypérbole	
2 Hópper	2 Hyphen <i>gr</i>	
3 Horizon <i>ast</i>	5 Hypoméclion } <i>cle-yon me</i>	
2 Hórnert <i>fly inst</i>	4 Hypothénuse <i>geo</i>	
2 Hornwork <i>fort</i>		
3 Hóroscopic <i>aſtr</i>		
Hórror } <i>arc</i>		
2 Horrour } <i>arc</i>		
3 Hóspital <i>v arc</i>	I and J	
4 Hospitaller <i>v tit</i>		
2 Hostage <i>mil</i>	1 Jack <i>fis me</i>	
2 Hostels	2 Jáckal <i>ani</i>	
2 Hóstler	2 Jácket	
2 Hot-bed <i>gar</i>	5 Jaculátion	
2 Hóvel <i>arc</i>	2 Jail-bird	
1 Hour	3 Javaris <i>ani</i>	
2 Hour-circle <i>ast</i>	3 Jávelin <i>inst</i>	
1 House <i>a v arc</i>	3 Idea	
House of Call <i>irr</i>	3 Ideot	
House-breaker	3 Idiom	
House-taylor	2 Idol	
House-holder	2 Jelly	
Housing <i>v</i>	3 Jéſſamín <i>be</i>	
3 Huckle-bone <i>na</i>	1 Jet } <i>s</i>	
	2 Jetty }	ies's

N₂

2 Jéwel

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

	Singular.	Singular.
2	Jéwel	2 Indraught
4	Ignoramus <i>v la</i>	<i>Indraft</i> } <i>na</i>
3	llet-hole } Oylet-hole } <i>v</i>	2 Infant
2	Image	4 Inférior
3	Imbárgo	3 Infidel
2	Import <i>na</i>	4 Infráction <i>v la</i>
2	Impost <i>la arc</i>	2 Ingot <i>refin</i>
3	Impóstor	2 Ingráte
6	Impostumátion	4 Ingrédient <i>phy</i>
3	Impósture	2 Ingress <i>v ast</i>
6	Impropriátion <i>ecc</i>	4 Inhábitant
5	Impropriátor	2 Inland
2	Impúlse	Inland Bill
4	Impúnity <i>uni</i>	Inland Town
5	Incartátion <i>chy</i>	2 Inlet
4	Incénsory <i>inst</i>	2 Inmate
3	Incéntive	3 Innocent <i>q</i>
3	Incéptive <i>v gr</i>	2 Inquest <i>v la</i>
3	Incéptor <i>v uni</i>	5 Inquisition <i>v la</i>
3	Incidence	4 Inquisitor <i>v la</i>
3	Incident <i>v la</i>	2 Inroad
	Incísure	2 Insect
3	<i>Insif-flur</i> } <i>su</i>	4 Insectátor
2	Income	5 Instaurátion
5	Inconveniencie	2 Instance
5	Incubátion } 4 Incúbiture }	2 Instep
3	Incúmbent <i>q ecc</i>	2 Instinct
3	Incúmbrance	3 Instrument <i>v la</i>
4	Incúrsion <i>mil</i>	3 Insúrance
5	Incurvátion } <i>v</i>	5 Insurrecion
4	Incúrváture } <i>su</i>	2 Intail <i>v la</i>
5	Indigátion	3 Integer <i>ari</i>
3	Indénture	4 Intégument <i>su</i>
5	Indignátion	3 Intéllect <i>fac</i>
4	Indignity	3 Intercourse
5	Individuál	3 Interdict
		5 Interdiiction
		3 Interest
		5 Interfécction

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 93

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
4 Interfector	3 Ificle	
5 Interjéction <i>v gr</i>	1 Isle } <i>Ile</i> } <i>geog</i>	
6 Interlocution <i>v la</i>	2 Island } <i>I-land</i> } <i>geog</i>	
3 Interlude <i>v mu</i>	2 Issue <i>a la</i>	
5 Interlúnum <i>tim</i>	2 Issue <i>phy</i>	
5 Intermédia	2 Isthmus } <i>Ist-mus</i> } <i>geog</i>	
4 Interméwing <i>fal</i>	2 Item	
4 Inter-múral } Space	5 Itinerary	
3 Internal	3 Jubilee <i>tim</i>	
3 Internal Angle <i>geo</i>	4 Judicature	
4 Interregnum <i>tim</i>	2 Júlap } <i>Júlep</i> } <i>phar</i>	
3 Intersoil <i>bus</i>	2 Júncture	
4 Intertéxture	2 Junket	
3 Interval <i>mu</i>	5 Jurisdiction <i>la</i>	
3 Interview	2 Júror	
3 Intestine <i>q</i>	2 Jury-mast <i>fb</i>	
2 Intestine War <i>mil</i>	2 Justice <i>v virt</i>	
5 Introspéction	Justice of Peace	
2 Intrigue } <i>Intreég</i>	Justice of Quorum	
5 Intuítion	Justice of Oyer and Terminer	
3 Invalid <i>q mil</i>	Justice of Gaol-De- livery	
3 Invéctive	Justice of Nisi Prius	
4 Invéntory	Justice of Affize	
2 Inverse } <i>ari</i>	Chief-Justice of the King's-Bench	
3 Inverse-rulo	Justice of the Com- mon-Pleas	
5 Inundation	Lord-Justice	
2 Invoyce	Justiciary of <i>la</i>	
2 Joint-heir <i>v la</i>	1 Jut	
2 Joínture <i>a</i>	2 Jútty	
2 Journal		
2 Joynder } <i>la</i>		
2 Joínder } <i>la</i>		
2 Joyning of Issue <i>la</i>		
Joýnt-tenant <i>la</i>		
3 Irony <i>rb</i>		
4 Irruption <i>v mil</i>		

Singular.

Singular.

K

3 Kálendar	
2 Kédger <i>na</i>	
1 Keel <i>þ</i>	
2 Keélage	
Keel-háling	{ <i>na</i>
Keel-raking	{ <i>na</i>
Keel-rope <i>na</i>	
Keelson <i>na</i>	
2 Keffal <i>bea</i>	
2 Kénnel	
2 Kérchief	{
Cover-cloth	{
2 Kérnel	
2 Kettle	
1 Kid <i>bea</i>	
3 Kídnapper	
2 Kidney	
1 King <i>ſup off</i>	
2 Kingdom <i>v phi</i>	
2 Kitchen <i>arc</i>	
Kítling	{
2 Kitten	{
2 Klícker	
2 Knap-sack	
1 Knave	
Knave-line <i>þ</i>	
3 Knávery <i>árv</i>	
1 Knight <i>tit</i>	
Knight's Service	
3 Knight of the	
Pest	
3 Knight-errant	
2 Kyftus <i>þby</i>	

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
after at,
with,

a } the }

L

2 Lábel <i>ma la be</i>	
5 Láboratory <i>chy</i>	
5 Lábyrinth	
5 Lácerna <i>for</i>	
3 Lachrymátion	
5 Lachrymatory	
2 Lackey	
3 Láconism	
2 Ladder <i>inf</i>	
2 Ladle <i>inf</i>	
2 Lady <i>tit</i>	
3 Lady-bird <i>inf</i>	
2 Lambkin	
2 Lambpye <i>cook</i>	
3 Lámmina	
4 Lámpadary <i>for</i>	
2 Lampoón <i>a</i>	
2 Lampray { <i>fif</i>	
2 Lamprey { <i>fif</i>	
3 Lanary	
2 Landfall <i>na</i>	
2 Landgrave <i>for</i>	
3 Landlady	
2 Landlord	
2 Landmark <i>v na</i>	
2 Lándress	
2 Lándry <i>arc</i>	
Lándscape {	
2 Lándskip {	
2 Lángrel <i>gun na</i>	
2 Lánguage {	
Lam-gage {	
Lanthorn {	
2 Lanterá {	
2 Lap-dog {	
2 Láppet {	

2 Lap-

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 95

Singular.

- 2 Lap-wing *bir*
- 2 Larboard
- 3 Larboard-watch *na*
- 2 Larder
- 2 Lárgefs
- 2 Lárynx *an*
- 2 Lásking *na*
- 3 Látitude
- 2 Láttice
- 4 Lavátion *v min*
- 4 Lávatory
- 2 Láver
- 5 Laureátion
- 1 Law
- Law of Nature
- Law of Nations
- Law of Merchants
- Law of Mark, or Mart
- Law Day
- 2 Layér *gar*
- 2 Lazar
- 4 Lazaréto *arc*
- 1 Leach *inf*
- 2 Leácher
- 2 Léatcher
- 2 Leach-trough *salt*
- Leach-troffe *min*
- 2 Leáffé
- 2 Léffé
- 2 Leáffor
- 2 Léffor
- 2 Leisure
- 2 Leáver
- 2 Lécture *dív phi*
- 2 Lédder
- 2 Leídger
- 3 Leáward-ship *na*
- 3 Leéward-tide *na*
- 3 Leéward-way *na*

Singular.

- 2 Left-hand
- 3 Légacy
- 4 Légatary
- 3 Légateeé
- 2 Légate *offr*
- 4 Legation
- 3 Legate-ship
- 2 Légend
- 2 Leisure
- 2 Lemma *ma*
- 2 Léopard
- 2 Leppard
- 2 Libbard
- 2 Léper
- 2 Lésson
- 2 Lessor *la*
- 2 Léttter
- Letter-founder
- 4 Levátory *inst su*
- 2 Leveé
- 2 Lével *a inst*
- 3 Level-range *gun*
- 3 Léveret *bea*
- 2 Lévet *mu*
- 4 Leviathan *monst*
- 3 Liberty *v la*
- 3 Libertine *v la*
- 4 Libidinist
- 4 Librárian
- 3 Library
- 4 Librátion *v aft*
- 2 Lícence
- 4 Licénciate
- Licen-*state*
- 4 Lieuténancy
- Lieuténantship
- Lieutenant
- Leef-ten-nant
- Lieutenant-General

Plural.

s
es

Lieu-

Singular.

Singular.

Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance	<i>mil</i>	Lord by Birth or Creation
Lieutenant-Colonel of the Foot		Lord by Office
2 Life-guard	<i>mil</i>	Lord Privy-Seal
2 Lighter	<i>na</i>	Lord Steward of the King's House-hold
2 Limbeck	<i>inst chy</i>	Lord High Admiral
2 Límer	<i>bea</i>	Lord off
2 Limit	<i>a</i>	Lord-lieutenant of a County
3 Linament	<i>su</i>	Lord of a Manor
2 Lynch-pin		Lord Paramount
2 Línf-pin		Lord Mesn
2 Lin-stock	<i>gun</i>	Lord Chief-Ju-stice
2 Líntel	<i>arc</i>	Lord-Mayor
2 Lion	<i>bea</i>	Lordship
2 Liquor	<i>v chy</i>	tit
2 Líver	<i>an</i>	3 Lotion
3 Livery	<i>v la</i>	<i>v su</i>
Of, to, for, through, from, by, in, unto, &c.	an the	Livery of Seisin
		la
		Livery-Stable
		2 Lívor
		<i>su</i>
		2 Lóbster
		<i>sb fff</i>
		2 Lob-worm
		<i>inf</i>
		2 Lócket
Of, to, for, through, from, by, in, unto, &c.	an the	2 Lócust
		<i>inf fly</i>
		4 Locútion
		4 Lócutory
		1 Log
		2 Log-board
		<i>na</i>
		3 Logger-head
		2 Log-line
		<i>na</i>
Of, to, for, through, from, by, in, unto, &c.	an the	2 Lóhock
		<i>phar</i>
		2 Lómbar
		<i>{</i>
		2 Lombard
		2 Long-beat
		<i>na</i>
		3 Longitude
		<i>ma</i>
Of, to, for, through, from, by, in, unto, &c.	an the	2 Loóby
		1 Lord
		<i>tit</i>
Of, to, for, through, from, by, in, unto, &c.	an the	1 Lune
		3 Lúnula
		2 Lürcher
		2 Lustre
		2 Luthorn
Of, to, for, through, from, by, in, unto, &c.	an the	3 Dórmer
		4 Lycánthropist
Of, to, for, through, from, by, in, unto, &c.	an the	1 Lynx
		<i>bea</i>

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

3 Macaroón <i>cook</i>	Major-concord <i>mu</i>
2 Machine } <i>me</i>	Majorality } <i>off</i>
<i>Masbeen</i>	<i>Mayorality</i>
2 Machinist } <i> }</i>	3 Málady <i>univ</i>
<i>Masbeenist</i>	1 Male <i>q</i>
3 Máckarel <i>fish</i>	Male-administration
4 Macrólogy <i>rb</i>	5 Malediction
2 Madam <i>tit</i>	2 Mállard <i>fowl</i>
3 Madriér <i>mil</i>	2 Mállet <i>inſt</i>
3 Mádrigal <i>po</i>	2 Mánchet
3 Magazine } <i> }</i>	3 Manciple <i>col off</i>
<i>Magazeen</i>	2 Mándate } <i>la</i>
2 Mággot <i>ins</i>	3 Mandámus
4 Mágistry <i>chy</i>	3 Mándezil
4 Mágistracy <i>off</i>	3 Mándezible <i>an</i>
3 Mágistrate <i>off</i>	2 Mándil
3 Mágнitude <i>v ma</i>	2 Manger
2 Maiden	4 Manifésto
3 Majesty <i>tit</i> 1	3 Mániple <i>ro ecc</i>
1 Mail	2 Mánner <i>v arts</i>
Coat of Mail <i>mil</i>	4 Manómeter } <i>s</i>
1 Main	3 Mánoscope } <i>ct</i>
Main Body of an Army	2 Mánor } <i>ies</i>
Main-guard <i>mil</i>	3 Mánſion } <i> }</i>
Main-mast <i>ſb</i>	<i>ſbon</i>
3 Main-pérnor <i>la</i>	3 Manslaughter
2 Mánprize <i>la</i>	3 Manslayer
Main-top-gallant-mast	3 Mántelet <i>v mil</i>
Main-top-mast <i>ſb</i>	3 Mantle-tree <i>arc</i>
Main-yard <i>ſb</i>	3 Mántua
2 Major <i>v c off</i>	4 Mánualist
2 Major <i>mil</i>	5 Manudúction
Main-major <i>mil</i>	4 Manudúctor <i>ecc</i>
Major of a Brigade <i>mil</i>	4 Manufácture } <i>a</i>
Major of a fortified Town	5 Manufáctory } <i>a</i>
Major-domo <i>offr</i>	3 Mánuscript
Major-general <i>mil</i>	3 Marcáſin <i>he</i>
	2 Márcgrave <i>for tit</i>

O

2 Márgin

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
etc.

a
the

Singular.	Singular.
2 Márgin	2 Measure
2 Márket	2 Medal
3 Mármoset <i>bea</i>	4 Medállion
3 Márquetry } <i>off</i>	4 Médicament
3 Marquisate } <i>off</i>	4 Médicáster
3 Márrriage } <i>Mar-ridge</i> }	3 Médicine
2 Márshal <i>off tit</i>	3 Médium <i>v phi</i>
2 Márten } <i>bea</i>	2 Médler
2 Martern } <i>bea</i>	2 Mela <i>inst su</i>
2 Mártin } <i>bir</i>	2 Melter <i>utn</i>
3 Mártnet } <i>bir</i>	2 Member <i>v an</i>
3 Mártingal <i>hors</i>	2 Méembrane <i>an</i>
3 Masqueráde	3 Membréttó
3 Máflacre } <i>Massa-kur</i> }	4 Memorándum
2 Máster } <i>Mar-stér</i> }	4 Memoriál
3 Mástership <i>off</i>	3 Mémory
2 Mástiff <i>bea</i>	3 Meniscus <i>ast</i>
2 Mátrass <i>inst chy</i>	3 Meniscus } <i>phi</i> <i>Glaſs</i>
3 Mátricide	3 Meniver } <i>crea</i>
2 Mátron	3 Ménever } <i>crea</i>
2 Mátross <i>mil</i>	3 Ménstruum <i>chy</i>
2 Mátter <i>v fu</i>	4 Meridian <i>ast</i>
2 Máttock <i>inst bus</i>	Meridian Altitude
2 Máttress	Merídional Diffe-
2 Maúlkin	rence
2 Maúl-stick <i>pai</i>	2 Mérit <i>a</i>
4 Mausóleum <i>tomb</i>	2 Mérlon <i>fort</i>
1 Maw	2 Mérmaid <i>monſt</i>
2 Maw-worm	3 Mérriment <i>univ</i>
3 Maxilla <i>an</i>	4 Mésentéry
2 Maxim <i>v ma</i>	3 Mesolábe <i>inst</i>
2 Mázy <i>min</i>	5 Mesolábium <i>ma</i>
2 Mayor <i>off</i>	2 Mésſage
5 Mayorality <i>off</i>	3 Messenger <i>v</i>
2 May-pole	2 Mésſ-mate
2 Meadow <i>hus</i>	3 Messuage } <i>la</i> <i>Mef-sage</i>
	3 Métaphor

British Grammar and Vocabulary.

99

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
3 Méteor <i>Me-tur</i>	{	(<i>Mis</i>) is an inseperable Particle of Defect, or Imperfection
2 Méthod		
3 Méthodist		
5 Metropolítan <i>off</i>		
1 Mew <i>bir</i>		(<i>Mis</i>) in most Words is a Proposition inseparable.
4 Micrómeter <i>inst</i>		
3 Microphone <i>inst</i>		
3 Microscope { <i>inst</i>		
3 Engyscope { <i>inst</i>		6 Misacceptátion
3 Microústic { <i>inst</i>		5 Misaccéption
2 Middle		3 Misadvice
2 Midriff { <i>an</i>		2 Mischánce
3 Diaphram { <i>an</i>		2 Mischief <i>irr</i>
3 Midship-beam		2 Miser
4 Migrátion		3 Mísery <i>uni</i>
4 Military Execution		3 Misfórtune
4 Militia <i>uni</i>		2 Mishap
2 Milrea { <i>for co</i> <i>ree</i>		4 Mispríision <i>la</i>
2 Mimick		<i>Missen</i> { <i>sb</i>
3 Míneral		2 <i>Mizzen</i> { <i>sb</i>
2 Mínim <i>mu</i>		<i>Missen-mast</i> <i>sb</i>
3 Míonion { <i>Min-yon</i>		<i>Missen-fail</i> <i>sb</i>
3 Minister { <i>off</i>		3 Míssion <i>v</i>
4 Ministry { <i>off</i>		5 Missionary <i>ecc</i>
3 Místry { <i>off</i>		2 Mistake
3 Minnekin		2 Misthought
2 Mínor <i>v la lo</i>		2 Mistress
4 Minóvery <i>la</i>		2 Mistrúst <i>a univ</i>
2 Mínster <i>ecc</i>		2 Mitre { <i>ecc</i>
3 Minuet <i>mu</i>		<i>Mi-tur</i>
2 Minúte <i>a geog a/ arc</i>		3 Mittimus <i>la</i>
3 Míparty <i>he</i>		2 Mixture
3 Miracle		2 Módel <i>a arc</i>
2 Mirrour { <i>Mirror</i>		4 Modillion <i>arc</i>
2 Mírror		4 Modiólus <i>inst fu</i>
		2 Module
		2 Moidore <i>for coin</i>
		2 Móment

Of, to,
for, with,
through,
O, from,
in, unto,
&c.

} a

} an
the

Singular.	Singular.
4 Mónaſtery <i>off ecc</i>	3 Mortgager <i>? v</i>
2 Móngrel <i>crea</i>	3 Morgager <i>5</i>
4 Mónition <i>c la</i>	3 Mórtuary
3 Mónitor	Moschétto <i>{ inf</i>
2 Mónkey <i>crea</i>	3 Moskitto <i>{</i>
4 Monóceros <i>crea</i>	1 Mosk
3 Mónochord <i>{</i> <i>Mono-kord</i>	1 Mosque <i>{</i>
4 Monóchroma <i>{</i> <i>Mono-kro-ma</i>	2 Móther
3 Mónody	Mother Church <i>ecc</i>
3 Mónogram	Mother-tongue
4 Monólogoſt	3 Mótion <i>pbi la</i>
3 Mónologue <i>po</i>	2 Mótive
2 Mónops <i>bea</i>	2 Mótto
5 Mónosyllable	3 Móulinet <i>me</i>
2 Mónſter	2 Mountain
2 Monróſs <i>mil</i>	3 Mountaineér
3 Mónument	3 Moúntebank
1 Moose <i>bea</i>	2 Múck-hill
1 Moot <i>la</i>	2 Mück-worm <i>inf</i>
2 Mooting <i>la</i>	3 Mulátto
2 Moral	1 Múlcet
2 Morafs	Múllar <i>{</i>
2 Mormo	2 Müller <i>{</i>
1 Morn	2 Múllet <i>fif be mu</i>
2 Morning <i>{ tim</i>	4 Multiplicánd <i>ari</i>
4 Morólogoſy	4 Multiplicátorari
1 Morſe <i>am ani</i>	2 Múmmer
2 Mórfel	3 Múmmery
2 Mórtaife <i>{</i> Mórtife <i>{ carp</i>	2 Múmmy <i>bif phy</i>
2 Mortar <i>{ uten</i>	2 Múmper
2 Mórtar	Mumper's-hall
3 Mórtar-piece	Múniment <i>fort</i>
2 Mortgage <i>v la</i>	4 Munition <i>war</i>
Mortgagee <i>{</i>	2 Mural <i>q</i>
3 Mortgagee <i>{</i>	Mural Arch
	Mural Crown
	Múrder <i>{</i>
	2 Murther <i>{ av</i>
	Murdering Piece
	Mur-



British Grammar and Vocabulary. 101

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
Murdering Shot <i>gun</i>	3 Nátion	
2 Múrray <i>be</i>	2 Native <i>v ast</i>	
3 Múrrion <i>mil</i>	4 Nativity <i>v ast</i>	
2 Muscle } <i>an</i>	3 Náatural <i>q</i>	
<i>Mus-kel</i>	4 Náaturalist	
<i>Muscle</i>	2 Nável.	
2 Mus-fel } <i>sh fis</i>	Nautical Chart <i>na</i>	
3 Muscular Membrane	Nautical Compás <i>na</i>	
Muscular Motion	3 Nautilus	
3 Muséum	2 Návy <i>no sh na</i>	
1 Musk <i>bea</i>	2 Neap-tide	
2 Músket <i>mil</i>	2 Neat-herd	
Musket-basket <i>mil</i>	2 Neck verse	
3 Musketíer <i>mil off</i>	2 Needle <i>inst</i>	
3 Musketoón <i>gun</i>	4 Negátion	
2 Múster <i>mil</i>	3 Negáitive <i>v alg</i>	
Muster-master <i>mil</i>	2 Neighbour }	
Ditto general <i>mil</i>	<i>Na-bur</i>	
3 Muster-roll <i>mil</i>	3 Neighbourhood	
4 Mutátion	2 Nephew <i>cog</i>	
1 Mute <i>a gr la ast</i>	2 Nest-egg	
3 Mutineér	3 Néstling	
3 Mutiny	<i>Newél</i>	
4 Mútton-monger	2 Núel }	
2 Múzzle	<i>Nicety</i>	
3 Múzzle ring <i>gun</i>	1 Nicke <i>arc</i>	
3 Mystery	2 Nick-name	
	2 Niggard	
	2 Nigging	
	3 Nightingale <i>bir</i>	
2 Nádir <i>ast</i>	Night-magistrate <i>off</i>	
1 Name <i>a</i>	Night-rail	
Proper Name	Night-raven <i>bir</i>	
Appellative Name	Night-walker	
Common Name	2 Ninny	
Personal Name	3 Nípperkin	
2 Nápkin	2 Nípple	
3 Narráive <i>bif na</i>	4 Noctilúca	
3 Narrátor <i>bif la</i>		
N		
2 Nádir <i>ast</i>		
1 Name <i>a</i>		
Proper Name		
Appellative Name		
Common Name		
Personal Name		
2 Nápkin		
3 Narráive <i>bif na</i>		
3 Narrátor <i>bif la</i>		

	Singular.	Singular.
Of, for, to, into, unto, through on, by, upon, &c.	a an the } }	
		3 Noctúrnál } 3 Nocturlábe } 4 Noctúrnal-arch 2 Noggín 3 Nombril-point 4 Nomenclátor 4 Nomina- } tive-Case } 3 Nónagon geo Non-appearance Non-claim ia Non-conformist 2 Non-suit a la 2 Nooning tim 2 Normal ma 2 Normal-line ma 2 Nórthing na 2 Nose-gay 2 Nósel 2 Nozzel } }
		3 Nótary 4 Notátion c la 2 Nóvel q Do. Affgignment la Ditto Disseisin 3 Novelist 3 Nóvelty 2 Nóvice 2 Númer a 5 Numeral-letter 5 Numeration ari 4 Numerator v ari Nunchion } Nun-chon } 4 Núnciature off 2 Núncio } off Nun-sho } 3 Núnnery 1 Nurse
		3 Nursery 2 Núsance v la 2 Nympha } 1 Nymph } O 1 Oath v ecc Legal Oath Corporeal Oath 3 Obelisk arc 2 Object 3 Object-glass aſt 4 Oblátion v ro 5 Obligátion v la Civil ditto Moral ditto Natural ditto Perpetual ditto 4 Obliquity 3 Obloquy 2 Oblong geo 6 Camera-obscura 5 Obscrátion v 5 Observatory arc 4 Obsession mil phy 3 Obſtacle 5 Obteſtation 5 Obtrectation 5 Obumbrátion 4 Occáſion 2 Occult q Ditto Line v ma Ditto Quality Ditto Science 5 Occultátion v aſt 3 Occupant } v 4 Occupier }

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
4 Octaédon	2 Orchard	
5 Octahedron	3 Ordinal	
3 Octagon geo	3 Ordinance <i>v la</i>	
2 Octant <i>inst ma ast</i>	4 Ordinary <i>off</i>	
2 Octave <i>mu</i>	3 Ordinate <i>ma</i>	
3 Octavo <i>pri</i>	Semi ditto <i>ma</i>	
3 Octostyle <i>arc</i>	2 Organ <i>mu inst an</i>	
3 Odéum <i>mu</i>	3 Organist	
3 Odium	3 Orifice	
2 Odour	3 Origin	
O-dur	4 Original	
2 Offence	Orillon Epaulment <i>fort</i>	
4 Offertory <i>ecc off</i>	Orlet	
2 Office <i>off</i>	2 Orlo	
3 Officer <i>off</i>	2 Orlop <i>sh</i>	
2 Offing <i>na</i>	3 Ornament <i>v arc</i>	
2 Ogee	2 Orphan	
2 Ogive	3 Orrery <i>pbi ma</i>	
Oilet-hole	4 Oscitancy	
3 Ilet-hole	5 Oscitátion	
2 Omen	2 Osprey	
3 Omémentum <i>an su</i>	3 Offrage	
2 Onset	4 Offuary	
3 Opera	5 Ostentátion	
6 Opinionater	Ostler	
5 Opinionist	2 Hostler	
4 Opinion	2 Ostrich <i>bir</i>	
Opin-yon	2 Otter <i>am crea</i>	
3 Oppónent	2 Oval <i>v ma</i>	
5 Opportúnity	3 Ovalo <i>arc</i>	
5 Opposition <i>v ast geo</i>	2 Oven	
4 Opprórium	3 Oversight	
3 Option <i>v la</i>	3 Over-act <i>la</i>	
3 Oracle	3 Overture <i>v mu</i>	
2 Orange	3 Over-weight	
4 Orangery	2 Out-caft	
4 Orátion <i>rb</i>	2 Out-cry	
4 Oratory <i>arc</i>	2 Out-law <i>la</i>	
2 Orbit <i>ast</i>	3 Out-lawry <i>la</i>	

Singular.

Singular.

2 Outlet	3 Páralle
2 Outrage	4 Parábola <i>geo</i>
2 Outside	2 Párade <i>v mil</i>
2 Owner	3 Páradox
3 Oxygon <i>geo</i>	3 Páradrome <i>arc</i>
Ozier	3 Páragon <i>v</i>
Oz-yer	3 Páraphraph
Oſb-	3 Parallax <i>v aft</i>

{

P

5 Pabulátion <i>buf</i>	5 Paralléogram
3 Pábulum <i>pby</i>	5 Páralle-ruler <i>inst</i>
2 Pácket	4 Paralítick
2 Páddock <i>v</i>	4 Parámeter <i>ma</i>
2 Padlock	3 Páramour
3 Pagean	3 Párapet <i>fort</i>
4 Pageantry	2 Páraph
2 Págod	3 Párasite
2 Pálace <i>arc</i>	3 Párbuncle <i>fb</i>
3 Paladin <i>tit</i>	2 Parchment
3 Palánquin	2 Párent
2 Pálfrey <i>crea</i>	2 Párish
4 Palisádoe	5 Parishioner {
2 Pallet <i>uten pai</i>	Parish-on-ner }
2 Pámphlet	2 Párley <i>v war</i>
5 Pamphleteér	2 Párlour <i>arc</i>
2 Pan-cake	2 Párol
2 Pández	3 Párricide
4 Panégyrick <i>po</i>	2 Párrrot <i>bir</i>
4 Panégyrist <i>po</i>	2 Párson <i>ecc off</i>
2 Panick	3 Párlóngage <i>ecc</i>
Ditto Fear	1 Part
2 Pannel <i>v la</i>	Aliquant ditto <i>ari</i>
3 Pannier <i>v</i>	Aliquot ditto <i>ari</i>
2 Pánther <i>bea</i>	Essential ditto
4 Pantómetor <i>inst</i>	3 Párticle <i>v gr</i>
2 Pántry	4 Particular <i>v la</i>
2 Páper	3 Pártisan

{

Of, to, for,
through,
upon, into,
with, by,
from, &c.} a
} an
} the

2 Partridge

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
2 Partridge <i>bir</i>	Pederéro	{na
2 Party <i>v la war hi</i>	4 Petteréro	
2 Paßlade <i>fencing</i>	3 Pedéſtal <i>arc</i>	
2 Páſſage <i>v</i>	3 Pédiſree	
Bird of ditto	4 Pedómeter <i>inst ma</i>	
Fish of ditto	1 Peer <i>tit</i>	
3 Páſſion <i>fac</i>	2 Peérage	
3 Páſſover	2 Peérefſ	
2 Paſſport <i>na</i>	3 Pélican <i>bir</i>	
2 Páſtern <i>v</i>	2 Péllet	
2 Páſtil <i>phi pai</i>	3 Pénalty <i>la</i>	
2 Paſtime	2 Péncil <i>inst v</i>	
2 Paſtor <i>v</i>	2 Péndant <i>ʃb</i>	
3 Páſtoral <i>po</i>	3 Pénđulum	
2 Páſture <i>bus</i>	4 Peníñſula <i>geog</i>	
2 Páſty <i>coak</i>	3 Pénitent	
2 Pátent	2 Pénon <i>ʃb , b</i>	
3 Patenteé	3 Péñſion	{ s
3 Pátriarch <i>off</i>	4 Péñfioner	ies
4 Pátrimony	3 Péntachord { <i>inst</i>	
3 Pátriot	3 Penta-chord { <i>mu</i>	's
2 Patrol <i>war</i>	3 Péntagon <i>geo ast</i>	
2 Pátron <i>v</i>	3 Péntagraph	
3 Patroneſſ	4 Péntámeter <i>po</i>	
3 Patronſhip	2 Pént-house <i>arc bui</i>	
Pattee	4 Penúltima <i>gr</i>	
2 Patty	3 Penúmbra <i>ast</i>	
Patten	4 Percúſſion	
2 Pattin	5 Pericárdium <i>an</i>	
4 Pavillion	5 Pericrániuſ <i>an</i>	
Pavil-yon	2 Péril	
2 Pauper <i>la</i>	4 Perímeter <i>geo</i>	
2 Peácock <i>fowl</i>	3 Périod <i>gr arc pby chro</i>	
2 Peáſant	5 Perioſtium <i>an</i>	
2 Peáſcod	4 Períphery <i>geo</i>	
4 Peccadillo	3 Périſhyle <i>arc</i>	
4 Peculiar	5 Peritróchium <i>me</i>	
Pecúl-yar	3 Périwig {	
2 Pédant	2 Peruke {	

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
the

4 Périwinkle <i>ʃb fiz</i>	2 Pilchard <i>fiz</i>
4 Perizóma <i>ʃu</i>	2 Pilgrim
5 Perpéndiculargeo	3 Pilgrimage <i>univ</i>
3 Péquisite <i>v la</i>	2 Pillar <i>v arc</i>
2 Péron <i>art</i>	3 Pillion
3 Pésonage	<i>Pil-yon</i>
2 Péttle <i>inst</i>	2 Pillow
2 Petárd <i>inst war</i>	3 Pin-case
3 Pétronel <i>gun</i>	4 Pincushion
4 Petty-fogger <i>la</i>	<i>Pincush-ion</i>
3 Phanátick	3 Pinion
Phántasm	<i>Pin-yon</i>
2 Phántom	2 Pinnance <i>na</i>
2 Phárynx <i>an</i>	3 Pinnacle
2 Phenix <i>bir w plu</i>	3 Pioniér
2 Phíal	3 Pioneér
2 Philter	2 Pipkin
3 Phósphorus	3 Piracy
2 Phrénsy	2 Pirate
4 Phyláctery	3 Piscary
4 Pia-mater <i>an</i>	2 Písmire <i>inf</i>
3 Piano <i>mu</i>	2 Pistol
3 Piáster for coin	2 Pistol for coin
2 Pick-ax	2 Piston <i>me</i>
3 Pickeroón	2 Pittance
Picket	2 Pitcher <i>uten</i>
2 Píquet	2 Pitch-fork
2 Pickle	2 Pivot <i>me</i>
2 Pightel	Plácard
2 Pick-lock	2 Placart
2 Pick-shank	Ditto Chart
2 Pićture <i>a</i>	<i>kart</i>
Pie	Ditto Scale <i>inst ma</i>
Pye	Ditto Table <i>inst</i>
2 Magpie <i>bir</i>	1 Plaint <i>v la</i>
3 Pigeon	2 Plaintiff <i>v la</i>
Pý-jon	1 Plane <i>inst carp</i>
2 Pigmy	Ditto Number <i>ari</i>
3 Pilaster	2 Plánet

3 Plani-

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 107

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

3 Plánisphere <i>aſt</i>	2 Pole-cat <i>crea</i>
1 Plank	3 Policy <i>in trade</i>
2 Planking	2 Pólland <i>ſſf</i>
2 Pláſhing <i>bus</i>	2 Pollard <i>mu</i>
1 Plat <i>v ſb</i>	Polyédron
2 Plat-band	4 Polyhédron } <i>ḡeo</i>
2 Plátform <i>arc gar</i>	4 Polygamist
2 Plátoón <i>mil</i>	3 Polygon <i>geo fort</i>
2 Pláttter	3 Pólygram <i>geo</i>
1 Plea <i>v la</i>	5 Polynómial <i>v alg</i>
Foreign ditto <i>la</i>	3 Polyscope <i>opt</i>
2 Pleáſure } <i>a v</i>	5 Polyſyllable <i>gr</i>
Plez-ſbur	3 Pománder
Pleish-ur	Pómmel
1 Pledge } <i>v</i>	2 Púmmel }
Pledje	2 Póntiff <i>ecc off</i>
Pledch	6 Pontíficália }
2 Pledget	eál-ya }
Pled-jet	5 Pontificiate <i>off</i>
2 Pléget	2 Ponton <i>mil</i>
Plej-jet	1 Pope <i>for ecc off</i>
3 Plenipo	2 Pópedom <i>off</i>
7 Plenipotentiary } <i>off</i>	3 Pópinjay <i>bir</i>
2 Plover <i>bir</i>	3 Pórcúpine <i>crea</i>
1 Plough } <i>inst bus</i>	2 Pórket } <i>bea</i>
Plow	2 Pórkér } <i>bea</i>
2 Plúmage <i>univ</i>	2 Pórpoise } <i>fſf</i>
Plumbet } <i>inst</i>	3 Pórringer <i>uten</i>
2 Plummert	1 Port <i>a v na</i>
2 Plúmb-line	2 Pórtage <i>univ</i>
3 Plúming <i>baw</i>	2 Pórtal <i>arc</i>
3 Plúralist <i>la</i>	3 Portcúllis <i>fort</i>
2 Póket	2 Porter <i>v</i>
2 Poem	3 Pórtérage <i>univ</i>
2 Poinard	2 Port-hole <i>v</i>
2 Poison <i>pby</i>	3 Pórtico <i>arc</i>
2 Póker <i>inst v</i>	3 Pórtion <i>a v</i>
2 Pole-ax <i>inst</i>	

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
after at,
with,

Singular.

Portmánteu }
3 Portman-tee }Portmántle
2 Pórtrait *pai*2 Port-reeve *off*

2 Portiale

2 Posé *be*

2 Póffet

1 Post *a v mil off*2 Póstage *univ*2 Póstern *arc fort*

2 Póstill

4 Postillion }
Postil-yon }3 Post-office *off*

2 Postscript

3 Póstulate *ma*

2 Pósture }

Post-tur }

2 Posy

3 Pótentate

1 Pot-gun

2 Pot-herb

3 Potion

2 Pot-sherd

2 Poundage *univ*2 Pounder *gun*

24, 36 ditto

4 Pouúsuivant *off*

3 Pourveyance }

Purveyance }

3 Pourveyor }

Purveyer }

2 Powder *a*

3 Powder-chest

3 Powder-room *fb*2 Power *uni*

5 Practitioner

2 Práncer

Singular.

1 Pawn *fb fis*(Pre) in most
Words is a Prepo-
sition, and signifies
(before)2 Preácher *ecc off*

2 Preáchment

3 Préamble

2 Preband }

Prebend } *ece*4 Prebendary *ecc*

3 Précédent

3 Precéntor *mu*2 Précept *v la*

3 Precéptor

2 Précinct

3 Précipice

4 Precipitant *ebv*4 Precipitate *cby*5 Precognition *uni*4 Predecéssor *off*

4 Pre-éemption

3 Prelacy

2 Prelate *off*2 Prélude *a mu*

3 Prémium

5 Preposition *v gr*

3 Présbyter

2 Préscript

2 Présence

3 Presenteé

3 Présentment *la*4 Présidency *off*3 Président *off la*4 Présidentship *off*

2 Preténce

2 Prétext

2 Pre-

Singular.

- 2 Prétor *for off*
- 4 Prétorium *for off*
- 2 Pricket *v*
- 2 Priest-hood *off*
- 3 Primacy *ecc off*
- 2 Primate *off*
- 3 Primate^{ship} *off*
- 2 Primer *v gun*
- 3 Priming-horn *gun*
- 3 Primitive *v gr*
- 5 Primogéniture *v la*
- 1 Prince *tit off*
- Prince's Coronet
- 2 Princes^s *tit*
- 3 Principal *v*
- 5 Principality *v div*
- 3 Principle *v*
- 2 Prior *for ecc*
- 3 Prioress *off*
- 3 Prior^{ship}
- 3 Priory
- 2 Prison
- Priz-zon*
- 3 Prisoner
- 3 Privacy
- 3 Privateér *na*
- 4 Privateering *na*
- 4 Privátion
- 3 Privilege
- 2 Prívy
- 2 Probate *v la*
- 4 Probátion *v*
- 5 Probá:ioner
- 3 Probátor *la*
- 2 Próblem *ma alg*
- 3 Procédure *v la*
- 2 Proces^s *v la su*
- 4 Procéssion *v*
- 4 Proclivity

Singular.

- 2 Próctor *ecc off*
- 3 Proctorship *ecc*
- Procuracy }
- 4 Procurator }
- 3 Pródigy
- Produce }
- 2 Product }
- 2 Pró-em
- 4 Proficient
- 2 Prófile *pai arc*
- 4 Profúsion
- 4 Progénitor
- 3 Prógeny
- 3 Prognósticks *v phy*
- 2 Prógres^s *v*
- 4 Progréssion *v an*
- 2 Projekt
- 3 Projéctile
- 4 Prolate-spheriod *ma*
- 2 Prólögue *rb*
- 4 Promontory *geo*
- 4 Prómptuary
- 2 Prónoun *gr*
- 3 Próperty *v la*
- 3 Próphesy
- 2 Próphet *off*
- 3 Próphetess *off*
- 6 Propítiation
- 4 Propórtion *a v*
- 3 Propósal
- 5 Proposition }
- 4 Propriétor
- 5 Proprietary
- 3 Proselyte
- 2 Próspect
- 2 Próstyle *arc*
- 5 Prothónotary *la*
- Protráctor }
- 3 Protrácter }

Plural.

3 s
es
ies

Singular.

Singular.

3 Provider	2 Puttock <i>ʃb</i>
2 Próverb	2 Pígmy
2 Province <i>v gov</i>	3 Pyramid <i>geo</i>
4 Provincial <i>for off</i>	2 Py-tho
3 Próviso	
2 Próvost <i>offr</i>	
3 Provostship <i>off</i>	
1 Psalm } <i>saim</i> } <i>salm</i> }	3 Quádrangle <i>geo</i>
2 Psalmist	2 Quádrant <i>v geo</i>
3 Pfallery <i>inst</i>	2 Quádrat <i>geo</i>
3 Públicañ	7 Quadratick- { equation <i>alg</i> }
2 Púdding <i>cook</i>	3 Quádratrix <i>geo</i>
2 Púddock	3 Quadrature
2 Púgil <i>phy</i>	2 Quádrin <i>coin</i>
2 Púllet <i>fowl</i>	5 Quadrifyllable <i>gr</i>
2 Púlley <i>me pow</i>	3 Quádrupede
3 Púlmonick	2 Quágmine
2 Púlpit	1 Quail <i>bir</i>
4 Pulsátion	3 Qualité
1 Pulse <i>an phy</i>	1 Qualm <i>v</i>
4 Punétilio } <i>Punétil-yo</i> }	3 Quándezary
2 Púncture <i>v su</i>	2 Quárry <i>v baw</i>
2 Pupil <i>an su</i>	2 Quárter <i>a v ſb</i>
2 Puppet	3 Quárterage
2 Púppy	3 Quárter-day <i>tim</i>
4 Purgátion <i>v phy</i>	3 Quárter-deck <i>ʃb</i>
3 Puritan	3 Quártering <i>gun</i>
2 Púrlin <i>bui</i>	4 Quarter-master
2 Púrser <i>nav off</i>	2 Quartern <i>v</i>
2 Pursuit	3 Quárter-round
3 Púrtenance	3 Quarter-wind <i>na</i>
3 Purveyor <i>off</i>	2 Quártile <i>aſtr</i>
2 Púrview <i>la</i>	2 Quarto
2 Púſtle	2 Qgérent {
2 Put-off	2 Quérif
2 Púttock <i>bir</i>	2 Quérry
	2 Quéry
	1 Quest <i>v la</i>
	2 Quick-

British Grammar and Vocabulary. III

Singular.

- 2 Quick-set
- 2 Quincunx *asf*
- 4 Quindécagon *geo*
- 2 Quíntile *astr*
- 2 Quit-rent *v la*
- 2 Quíver
- 2 Quota
- 3 Quótient } *ari*
 Ko-shent

R

- 2 Rabbet *ani*
- 2 Rabbet *carp sb*
- 2 Rabbi } *for ecc*
- 2 Rabbin } *for ecc*
 Rábinet
- 3 Rábanet } *gun*
- 2 Racket *v*
- 5 Radiátion
- 3 Rádius *v geo asf an*
- 2 Ráfter
- 4 Ragamuffin
- 3 Raillery
- 2 Raíment
- 2 Rainbow
- 2 Rain-deer *crea*
- 2 Raifer *carpt*
- 3 Rállery
- 2 Rámmen *inst*
- 2 Rámpart } *fort*
 2 Rámpier } *fort*
- 2 Ráncoir
- 1 Range *v gun*
- 2 Rángier *off*
- 2 Rápier *inst*
- 2 Rápine
- 2 Rápper *v*
- 3 Rápsody

Singular.

- 2 Rápture
- 3 Rárity
- 2 Rásbal
- 2 Ráshor
- 2 Rásfor
- 2 Rásure
- 3 Rátio } *ma*
 Ra-sho
- 3 Rátion *mil*
- 5 Rátonalist
- 3 Ravelin *fort*

Plural.

- (Re) in most
Words is a Propo-
sition, and signifies
Repetition.*
- 4 Re-action *phi*
 - 5 Re-admission
 - 1 Réalm
 - 2 Réason *d v ma*
 - 2 Rebáte *a arc*
 - 3 Rebátement *trad*
 - 2 Rebus *v be*
 - 2 Receipt }
 Re-seet
 - 4 Recéptacle
 - 2 Recels } *v agt*
 4 Receffion
 - 2 Rechánge *trad*
 - 2 Rechárge
 - 3 Recítal }
 5 Recitátion
 - 5 Recónditory
 - 5 Recóvery *v la*
 - 2 Recourfe *v la*
 - 3 Récrement *v phy chy*
 - 2 Recruit *v mil*
 - 3 Réctangle *geo*

The Royal Universal

Singular.	Singular.
2 Réctor <i>ecc off</i>	2 Remove
3 Réctory <i>off</i>	3 Removal
4 Redeévable <i>v la</i>	Rénidevous
2 Redoubt <i>fact</i>	3 Rendezvous
4 Réduction <i>v ari</i>	3 Renegáde
4 Redundancy {	4 Renegádo
3 Redundance {	3 Repartee
1 Ree <i>for coin</i>	5 Repartition
1 Reeve <i>off</i>	2 Répaſt
Coal ditto	Replévin { a
3 Re-extént	3 Replévy { la
3 Referee	5 Replicátion <i>v la</i>
4 Reformádo	2 Repórt <i>a v la</i>
4 Refráction <i>ast</i>	5 Repósitory
2 Réfuge	5 Repréſentative
3 Refugeé	3 Reprimand
2 Régent <i>q</i>	Repríſal
3 Régicide	3 Reprízal
3 Regiment {	3 Reprobate
Ridge-ment { mil	2 Reproof
3 Region	2 Réptile <i>v bo</i>
3 Register <i>a v off</i>	4 Republican
3 Registry <i>off</i>	3 Republick
4 Regulátor <i>me</i>	5 Reputation
3 Rejoínder <i>v la</i>	2 Repute <i>a</i>
2 Reláſpe { v	3 Requítal
3 Reláſping { phy	2 Réscript
3 Relátor <i>hu</i>	3 Refervoir
Rélick	3 Resignment <i>v la</i>
2 Rélique { v	3 Resigneé
2 Rélict	3 Resigner
2 Relief	3 Resolvend <i>ari</i>
4 Religion	2 Resource
5 Religionist	3 Respóndent <i>v</i>
4 Réliquary	3 Respónſal { v
3 Remáinder	2 Respónſe { la
4 Remémbrancer	1 Rest <i>a v mu</i>
2 Rémnant	2 Restraint
3 Remónſtrance	2 Result

British Grammar and Vocabulary.

113

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
3 Retornel <i>mu</i>	2 Round-house	
2 Retort <i>chy</i>	2 Round-top <i>ʃb</i>	
5 Retribution	2 Rowel	
3 Revenue	3 Royalist	
3 Rhapsody	3 Róyalty	
4 Rhinoceros <i>bea</i>	2 Rúbber <i>v insf</i>	
3 Rhomboides <i>geo</i>	2 Rudder <i>ʃb</i>	
2 Rhombus <i>geo su</i>	3 Rúdiment	
1 Rhyme <i>po</i>	3 Rúffian	
Rhumb } <i>na</i>	<i>Ruf-fan</i>	{
1 Rumb } <i>na</i>	5 Ruinátion	
Romb } <i>na</i>	2 Rúmmer	
2 Rial for coin	3 Runagate	
Ribband }	3 Runaway	{
2 Ribbon }	2 Rundle <i>he</i>	
3 Rígadoon	2 Rúndlet	
1 Ring	2 Rupee for coin	
2 Ring-dove	2 Rúpture <i>v</i>	
3 Ring-leader		
1 Rite <i>ecc</i>		
4 Ritúalist		
2 Ríval		
2 Ríver		
3 Rívulet		
Rix-Dollar for coin		
1 Roach <i>fif</i>	2 Sabbath	
2 Rócket	2 Sáble <i>v he</i>	
5 Rodomontado	2 Sábre }	
1 Roe <i>bea</i>	<i>Sabur</i>	{
4 Rogátion	2 Sackbut <i>inst mu</i>	
1 Rogue }	3 Sacrament <i>div</i>	
3 Roguery }	2 Saker <i>bir gun</i>	
1 Roll <i>a</i>	Sálad }	
3 Rolling-pres <i>inst</i>	2 Sallet	{
2 Románce <i>a</i>	4 Salamánder <i>crea</i>	
1 Rook <i>bir a</i>	3 Sálary	
3 Roókery	2 Sally }	
4 Rotátion	3 Sállying } <i>a war</i>	
2 Round-héad	3 Sálly-port	
	2 Sálmon }	
	<i>Sam-mun</i>	<i>fif</i>
	2 Sáloon <i>arc</i>	
	2 Sálver <i>uten</i>	

Q

2 Sálvo

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
etc.

Singular.	Singular.
2 Sálvo	3 Schôliaſt
2 Sámplar <i>v</i>	Skol-ye-aſt
2 Sámple	3 Scholium
3 Sánction	Skôl-yum
4 Sánctuary	3 Scholion
2 Sándal	Skôl-yen
2 Sapping <i>v war</i>	1 School
3 Sáraband <i>mu</i>	Skool
2 Sárcasm	Reading ditto
2 Sátchel	Writing ditto
2 Sátyr <i>po</i>	3 Scíolist
3 Sátyrist	2 Scion <i>gar</i>
2 Sávage	2 Scíſſure
1 Saucc	3 Scollop-shell
2 Saúce-box	4 Scolopendra
2 Saúcer	1 Sconce <i>arc mi</i>
2 Save-all	3 Scórption
2 Sávour	2 Scóvel
2 Saúſlage	2 Scoundrel
2 Scábbard	1 Scróll <i>v arc</i>
2 Scáffold <i>a</i>	2 Scrótum <i>an</i>
2 Scálade <i>war</i>	3 Scrutineér
2 Scalenum <i>geo</i>	3 Scrútinity
2 Scándal	Scrútoir
2 Scántling <i>bui</i>	2 Scrútore
3 Scaramoúch	3 Scúllery
3 Scarcity <i>univ</i>	3 Scullion
2 Scarf-skin <i>an</i>	Scul-yeon
1 Scarp <i>fort</i>	2 Sculo
3 Scávenger <i>off</i>	1 Scut <i>bu</i>
2 Scéptre	3 Scutcheon
Sep-tur	Scut-chein
2 Schedule	4 Escutcheon
Shed-dule	Eſkut-chin
1 Schism	3 Scymitar
Sifm	1 Scythe <i>inst</i>
3 Schismatick	2 Sea-chart
2 Scholar	hart
3 Scholarship	2 Sea-port

2 Seáſon

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 115.

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
2 Season <i>a</i>	2 Séntence <i>a</i>	
2 Sécant <i>trig ma</i>	3 Séntiment	
4 Sécondary <i>off ait</i>	3 Séntinel <i>mil</i>	
3 Sécrecy <i>univ</i>	3 Septangle <i>geo</i>	
2 Sécret	3 Sepulchre	}
4 Sécretary	<i>Sepul-kur</i>	
<i>Sek-ka-tory</i>	3 Sepulture	
4 Sectárian	2 Séquel	
3 Séctary	2 Sequence	
3 Séction <i>v ma</i>	4 Seráglie	}
2 Séctor <i>inst ma geo</i>	<i>Se-ral-yo</i>	
4 Secúrity	2 Séraph <i>coin</i>	
2 Sédan	3 Sergeant	}
3 Sédiment <i>univ</i>	2 Sergent	<i>v off</i>
4 Sedition	2 Sérmón <i>ora rb</i>	
2 Ségment <i>v geo</i>	2 Séron	
3 Seignior	2 Sérpent <i>rep</i>	
<i>Seen-yor</i>	3 Sérpentine <i>chy</i>	
2 Seigniory <i>off</i>	2 Sérvant <i>v</i>	s
2 Seisin	2 Sérvice <i>v</i>	es
<i>Seex-in</i>	<i>Sérvitor</i>	
2 Sélvage	3 Servitour	ies
2 Sémblance	3 Sérvitude	
3 Semibrief	3 Séssion <i>v la</i>	
4 Semi-circle	4 Severity	
4 Semi-cólon <i>gr</i>	2 Sextant <i>inst ma</i>	
6 Semi-diámeter <i>geo</i>	2 Sextile <i>astr</i>	
4 Séminary <i>gar</i>	2 Sexton <i>ecc off</i>	
4 Semi-quáver <i>mu</i>	2 Sháddow <i>a</i>	
3 Sémi-tone <i>mu</i>	2 Shálllop <i>na</i>	
4 Semi-vowel	1 Shamade	
2 Sénate <i>no</i>	<i>Chamade</i>	war
3 Sénator	<i>Parley</i>	
3 Senior	3 Sheát-anchor	
<i>Seen-yor</i>	3 Sheát-cable	
5 Seniority <i>v</i>	1 Sheep <i>f or p</i>	
4 Sensátion	2 Sheep-cote	
1 Sense <i>fac</i>	2 Sheep-fold	}
5 Sensuality	2 Shékel <i>for coin</i>	

Of, for,
to, into,
unto,
through
on, by,
upon,
&c.

Singular.	Singular.
2 Shépherd	2 Slóven
3 Shepherdesse	1 Slug <i>rept v</i>
2 Sheriff <i>off</i>	2 Slúggard
4 Sheriffalty } 3 Sheriffwick } 2 Shipwreck } 1 Shot } Round ditto } Chain ditto } Bar ditto } Cafe ditto } 2 Shútter } 2 Shuttle <i>inst</i> } 2 Sickle <i>inst</i> } 2 Signal <i>v war na</i> }	1 Smelt <i>fif</i>
3 Signature }	2 Snatch-block <i>fb</i>
2 Signet }	1 Snipe <i>bir</i>
3 Simile <i>rh.</i> }	2 Snuff-box
4 Similítude }	2 Snuff-dish
3 Simpleton }	2 Sócage <i>tenure</i>
Sim-pel-ton }	3 Sócager }
4 Simplicity }	2 Sókeman } <i>la</i>
1 Sine <i>geo</i> }	4 Society
3 Versed ditto }	2 Socket
4 Sine <i>compliment</i> }	3 Sódomite
2 Sinnet <i>fb</i> }	3 Sódomy
2 Syphon }	2 Soffa <i>for</i>
2 Síren <i>mon</i> }	2 Soffit <i>arc</i>
2 Sírname }	2 Softa <i>for ecc</i>
2 Síster <i>cog</i> }	3 Sólecism
2 Sístrum <i>inst</i> }	4 Solemnity
2 Sízer <i>col</i> }	3 Sole-tenant <i>la</i>
3 Skeleton }	4 Solitude
Skéllet }	2 Sólid <i>q v</i>
2 Skillet }	Ditto Angle <i>geo</i>
2 Skewér }	Ditto Number <i>ari</i>
2 Scu-er }	Ditto Problem <i>geo</i>
3 Slávery }	Ditto Body <i>geo</i>
1 Slink <i>bea</i> }	4 Solidity
	4 Solíloquy
	3 Sólitude
	2 Sólo <i>v mu</i>
	2 Solstice <i>ast</i>
	2 Sólvent <i>chy</i>
	3 Sonáta <i>mu</i>
	1 Song <i>poe mu</i>
	2 Songster <i>mu</i>
	2 Sónnet <i>po</i>
	2 Sónship <i>cog</i>
	2 Sophi <i>for tit</i>

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 117

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
2 Sore-hawk	2 Spínet	
Sorel } v bu	Spínnet } <i>inst mu</i>	
2 Sorrel } v bu	2 Spínster <i>la</i>	
2 Sóring <i>bu</i>	Spiral <i>q</i> }	
Soudan } <i>fortit</i>	Spiral-line } <i>arc geo</i>	
2 Soldan } <i>fortit</i>	1 Spire <i>arc</i>	
3 Sovereign } <i>tit</i>	2 Spirit	
Sove-rain } <i>tit</i>	2 Spitter <i>bu</i>	
3 Spániel <i>bea</i>	2 Spíttle <i>no plu</i>	
2 Spár-hawk <i>bir</i>	Ditto house	
2 Spárrow <i>bir</i>	2 Splínter	
3 Spátula <i>inst su</i>	2 Spondee <i>poe</i>	
4 Spécialty } <i>spe-shaltee</i>	2 Spónsför	
3 Specifick <i>q</i>	2 Spoúsal	
Ditto Grávity	1 Spouse } <i>Spouze</i>	
3 Spécimen	1 Sprat <i>fif</i>	
3 Spéctacle <i>v</i>	Ditto arbour <i>me</i> }	
3 Spectátor	Ditto box <i>me</i> } <i>watch</i>	
2 Spéctre } <i>Spec-tur</i>	Ditto tide	
3 Spéculum <i>v ast</i>	2 Spúrket <i>inst</i>	
2 Spénd-thrift	2 Squádron	
1 Sphere } <i>Sfere</i>	1 Square <i>inst</i>	
2 Spheroid } <i>Sfe-roid</i>	3 Ditto Number	
Oblong ditto	2 Ditto Root <i>ari</i>	
Prolate ditto	2 Stáble	
2 Sphincter } <i>Sfink-tur</i>	3 Saccáto <i>mu</i>	
1 Sphinx } <i>Sfnx</i>	3 Stadholder } <i>Stadt</i>	
1 Spice	3 Stalking-horse	
3 Spícery	3 Stallion } <i>Stal-yon</i>	
2 Spíder <i>inf</i>	3 Stanchion } <i>sh bui</i>	
2 Spíggot	2 Standard	
2 Spindle <i>inst</i>	2 Standish <i>uten</i>	
	2 Stánza <i>po</i>	
	2 Stáple	

Singular.	Singular.
1 Stare <i>a</i>	1 Straight }
2 Starling } <i>bir</i>	1 Strait }
1 Star <i>aſt</i>	2 Stránger
3 Fixed ditto	3 Strapádo <i>mil</i>
4 Wanderingditto	3 Stratágem
3 Falling ditto	3 Streamer
3 Shooting ditto	2 Strípling
1 State <i>a v</i>	2 Strúcture <i>bui arc</i>
3 Státion <i>v</i>	2 Strúmpet
2 Státue	2 Stúdent
Achillean ditto	4 Stylobáta <i>arc</i>
Equestrian ditto	(Sub) is a Proposition used in Apposition denoting Inferiority, &c.
Greek ditto	
Hydraulick ditto	
2 Státure	4 Sub-action
2 Statute	3 Subáltern <i>off</i>
1 Steed	4 Subcónsequence
2 Steéple	2 Sub-dean <i>ecc off</i>
1 Steer <i>bea</i>	4 Subdélegate <i>la</i>
Stentonophorick-	3 Sub-divíne
tube <i>na mil inf</i>	3 Sub-duple <i>ari</i>
3 Step-father	4 Sub-lieutenant
3 Ditto Mother	4 Submúltiple <i>ari</i>
Sterling } <i>bir</i>	3 Subnórmal <i>mp</i>
2 Starling } <i>bir</i>	3 Sub-poena } <i>la</i>
2 Steward <i>off</i>	Sub-pee-na }
3 Stewardship <i>off</i>	3 Sub-reader <i>la</i>
2 Stigma	4 Subréption
3 Stilletto	5 Subſidiary
2 Stípend	3 Súbsidy
5 Stipéndiary	2 Súbſtance <i>v</i>
2 Stiver <i>dutch coin</i>	3 Súbstantive <i>gr</i>
Stoáker }	3 Súbſtitute
2 Stóker }	5 Subſkilar-line
2 Stopper <i>ſb</i>	2 Súbtense <i>ges</i>
Tobacco ditto	3 Súbterfuge
2 Stopple	
1 Stork <i>bir</i>	
2 Stóry	3 Súbtilty

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 119

Singular.		Singular.	Plural.
3 Súbtility <i>Sut-til-tee</i>	{	2 Surmíse <i>a</i>	
3 Súbtility <i>Sut-til-ty</i>		2 Surplice	
3 Súbtrahend <i>ari</i>		2 Surplus	{
2 Succéfs		3 Surplusage	
3 Suffragan <i>ecc</i>		3 Surprísal	{ <i>la</i>
4 Suffúcion		2 Surprise	
2 Súgar	{	Surrender	{ <i>v</i>
<i>Soo-gur</i>		3 Surrendry	
3 Súicide		3 Súrrogate <i>ecc off</i>	
1 Suit <i>v la</i>		3 Súrfolid	
2 Suitor <i>v la</i>		4 Suspénsoiry <i>fu</i>	
2 Sultan <i>for off</i>		2 Súttler	
Sultana	{ <i>na queen</i>	3 Suttle-weight <i>trade</i>	
Sultaneſs		2 Sútore <i>v fu an</i>	
3 Súmmary		2 Swabber	{
2 Súmmer <i>tim</i>		<i>Swaub-ber</i>	
Ditto <i>arc bui</i>		2 Swáling	{
Ditto house		<i>Swáling</i>	
Ditto tree <i>bui</i>		2 Swállow <i>a bir</i>	
2 Súmmit		1 Swáth	{ <i>s</i>
2 Súmmmons <i>la</i>		2 Swáthmgband	
3 Súmpter-horse		2 Sweeping <i>v na</i>	
4 Super-cárgo <i>off</i>		2 Sweetheart	
5 Super-eminence		2 Sweétner	
4 Superior <i>g</i>		2 Swíne-herd	
6 Superiority		2 Swing-wheel <i>clo</i>	
6 Supernumerary <i>off</i>		2 Swivel	
6 Superpurgation <i>pby</i>		3 Sycophant	
3 Súpplement		3 Sylláble <i>a an</i>	
3 Súpliant		2 Symbol	
5 Supplicátion		3 Symmetry	
3 Suppóſal		3 Sympathy	
3 Súrcingle		3 Symphony <i>mu</i>	
3 Súre-tilhip		2 Symptom	
2 Súrety		3 Synagogue	{
2 Súrface <i>v geo</i>		<i>Synagog</i>	
2 Súrfeit	{ <i>a</i>	5 Syncopátion <i>mu</i>	
<i>Sur-fit</i>		3 Syncope <i>rh gr pby</i>	
		2 Syndick	

Of, to, for,
through,
upon, into,
with, by,
from, &c.

a
the

Singular.	Singular.
3 Synecdoche <i>rb</i>	2 Témpest
2 Synod <i>ecc</i>	2 Témplar
Synodical Month	2 Témplar <i>la</i>
3 Syntagma	2 Ténant <i>v</i>
2 Syringe <i>inst su</i>	3 Tendency
2 System	2 Téndon <i>an</i>
2 Systole <i>rb gr an</i>	2 Téndril <i>gar</i>
4 Syzygia <i>v ast</i>	3 Ténement
T	
2 Táber	2 Tenet <i>v</i>
2 Tábour	2 Tennet <i>he</i>
4 Tábernacle	2 Ténon
3 Táblature	2 Ténor <i>mu</i>
2 Táble	1 Tense <i>gr t</i>
Tabel	3 Ténision
Ditto Diamond	2 Ténure <i>v la</i>
2 Tábler	3 Térmagant <i>q</i>
2 Tádpole	3 Térrier <i>crea</i>
2 Tálbot	4 Territory <i>off</i>
3 Tale-bearer	2 Térrior
2 Tálon	2 Térrour
2 Tángent <i>geo</i>	3 Téstament
2 Tánkard	Testátor
2 Táper <i>q</i>	3 Testátrix
4 Tarántula <i>inst</i>	2 Téster
2 Tárgét	2 Téther
2 Tárriff	3 Tétrachord <i>inst</i>
3 Tarpawling <i>v</i>	3 Tetragon <i>geo</i>
Tárrace	4 Tetrahédron <i>geo</i>
2 Tárrafs	2 Tetrarch <i>gov</i>
Tártane	Tétrarchate
2 Tássel <i>bir</i>	Tétrarchy
2 Tattó	2 Tétrastick <i>po</i>
2 Távern	1 Text
4 Tautology	4 Téxtuary
3 Tégument <i>an</i>	2 Téxture
3 Télescope <i>inst</i>	3 Théatre
	Thea-tur
	4 Theódolite <i>inst</i>
	3 Theórbo <i>inst mu</i>
	3 Théorem

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 121

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

3 Théorem <i>ma</i>	2 Ditto hole <i>gun</i>
4 Thermómeter }	Ditto stone
3 Thérmoscope }	1 Tour }
2 Thicket	<i>Tou-ur</i>
2 Thimble	3 Tournament }
2 Thórн-back <i>fif</i>	<i>Tur-nament</i>
3 Thórough-fare	2 Towel
2 Thraldom }	2 Tower }
<i>Traul-dom</i>	<i>Tow-ur</i> } <i>a</i>
4 Threnoida <i>po</i>	2 Township
2 Thréshold	2 Tráctate
2 Tícket <i>a</i>	1 Trade
2 Tiger }	2 Trader
2 Tyger } <i>ani</i>	2 Trade-wind
1 Tierce }	4 Tradítion
<i>Teerse</i> } <i>be</i>	6 Traditionalist
2 Tilt-boat	3 Tráditor
2 Tincture <i>v pai</i>	4 Trajectory <i>aſt</i>
2 Tippet	2 Traítor }
2 Tip-staff <i>off</i>	2 Traytor }
2 Tip-toe	2 Trámmel <i>inſt</i>
1 Tire <i>ſb</i>	2 Tránsit <i>aſtr</i>
2 Title <i>v</i>	4 Tránsition <i>v mu</i>
2 Toilet	2 Transom <i>carp ſb</i>
2 Token	2 Tránsport <i>v</i>
2 Tónsure	4 Trapezia
2 Toóthing <i>arc bui</i>	3 Trávado
3 Tóparchy	2 Treáſon <i>v la</i>
2 Tópick	High ditto
2 Tórus <i>arc</i>	Petty ditto
3 Tornádo	2 Treátise
3 Tórpido <i>fif</i>	2 Treáty
5 Torrefáction	2 Tréble
2 Tórrent	2 Trémor
2 Tórtle <i>amp</i>	2 Tréncher
2 Tóry	2 Trépan <i>a inſt ſu</i>
2 Total	5 Trepidátion
1 Touch	2 Tréſpafs <i>a</i>
<i>Tuch</i>	2 Tressel

R

2 Trevet

	Singular.	Singular.
2 Trevet	{ uten	4 Túition univ
2 Trivet	{	3 Túlipant
2 Trial <i>v la</i>		2 Túmbrel
3 Triangle <i>geo</i>		2 Túmult
5 Tribulátion		2 Túnic <i>v an</i>
3 Tribúnal		2 Túnnel <i>inst</i>
3 Tribuneship		2 Túrbant
2 Tribute		2 Túrkey <i>fowl</i>
2 Trident		3 Túrkey-pout
2 Trífling		2 Turn-coat
2 Trigger		2 Turn-pike
2 Triglyph <i>arc</i>		2 Túrret <i>arc</i>
2 Trigon <i>geo</i>		2 Turtle {
2 Trímmeter <i>v bui</i>		2 Turtur { bir
2 Trinket		Túrtle {
4 Tripartient	{	2 Sea-tortoise {
Triparſbe-ent	{	2 Tútor off
5 Tripartition		3 Tutoreis
3 Tríperty		1 Type
2 Triphthong		3 Tyranny
4 Triplícity		2 Tyrant
4 Triséction		2 Tyro
4 Trisyllable		V and U
2 Tróllop		
1 Troop <i>v mil</i>		
Independent ditto		3 Vácancy
2 Troóper		4 Vacúity {
2 Tróphy		3 Vácuum {
2 Trowel		3 Vágabond <i>v la</i>
Trúand		3 Vagáry {
2 Trúant	{	Fagary {
Tront	{	Fegary {
2 Trúmpet <i>a</i>		2 Vágrant <i>q v la</i>
Speaking ditto		2 Válley
3 Trúmpery		2 Válet
3 Truncheon	{	7 Valetudinárian
Trunhon	{	6 Valetúdinary
2 Trusteeé		2 Valve <i>me an</i>
2 Tucker		I Van

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 123

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

1 Van	<i>{ mil</i>
2 Vánguard	
4 Váporary <i>v</i>	
3 Váriance	
4 Varíety	
2 Várlet <i>v</i>	
1 Vase <i>arc</i>	
2 Vással	
3 Vehícle <i>v phi</i>	
4 Velócity <i>univ</i>	
2 Véndee <i>la</i>	
Vendor	<i>{ la</i>
2 Vender	
2 Vénom <i>univ</i>	
1 Vent	<i>{ v gun</i>
2 Vent-hole	
3 Véntricle	
4 Ventriloquist	
3 Vérderer	
2 Vérdict	<i>{ la</i>
Ver-dit	
1 Verge	<i>{ la gar</i>
Verj	
2 Vérger off <i>la</i>	
Vérel	<i>{</i>
2 Vérril	
Férril	
1 Verse <i>po</i>	
3 Verficle	
3 Vérision	
2 Vértex <i>v an ast</i>	
Vertuoso	<i>{</i>
4 Virtuoso	
2 Véssel <i>v</i>	
2 Véstry <i>ecc</i>	
3 Véstible <i>arc</i>	
4 Vestígia	
2 Véstment	
3 Véstry-clerk	

2 Vésture	
3 Vétéran	
Vial	<i>{</i>
2 Phial	
2 Vícár <i>ecc off</i>	
3 Vícárage <i>ecc</i>	
1 Vice <i>v inst</i>	
4 Vice-admiral <i>off</i>	
Ditto &c.	
3 Vice-gérent <i>off</i>	
Vice-roy <i>for off</i>	
4 Vicissitude	
Vicount	<i>{ tit</i>
2 Viscount	
Vicountess	<i>{</i>
2 Viscountess	
2 Victim	
2 Víctor	
3 Víctory	
2 Vigil <i>ecc</i>	
2 Village	
3 Villager	
2 Villain	
3 Villainy	
1 Vine	
2 Vine-yard	
2 Víntage	
3 Víntager	
2 Viol <i>inst mu</i>	
3 Violín <i>inst mu</i>	
3 Víolist	
5 Violincélio <i>inst mu</i>	
2 Viper	
3 Virágó	
2 Virgin	
2 Vírtue	
2 Víslage	
2 Víslard	

*{ s
es
ies*

Singular.	Singular.
2 Vízier { turk off	3 Voluntié {
3 Vision { Vísh-on	5 Volúptuary
5 Visionary {	2 Volúte arc
4 Visionist {	3 Vótary
2 Vísit { Viz-zít	2 Vowel
Vísta {	2 Voyage
2 Vísto {	1 Up
2 Vízard	2 Upland
2 Ullage	2 Upright arc bui
4 Ultramaríne	3 Uprising
2 Umbrage { Umbrelló	2 Upside
2 Umbrélla {	3 Upsitting
3 Umpirage {	2 Up-start
2 Umpire { Um-peer	2 Urchin
3 Uncia alg phar {	3 Ureter an
2 Uncle { Un-kel	3 Urethra {
3 Unction v {	Fistula an
4 Undécagon geo {	3 Urinal
3 Underling {	6 Urocritérium
4 Understánding {	2 Usage
3 Underwood {	2 Usher
3 Unícorn {	3 Uftion {
2 Unit {	Uf-chon sufar
5 Univérsity {	3 Usury v
5 Vocábulary {	3 Utensil
4 Vocátion v div {	Utlawry {
6 Vociferátion {	Outlawry la
2 Voidance {	2 Utter q
3 Volcáno {	Ditto Barrister la
4 Volítion {	2 Vúlture
2 Vólley {	3 Uvula an
2 Vólume {	
4 Vóluntary mu {	W
	2 Wáffer
	2 Wággon
	2 Wágtail

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 125

Singular.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Waive <i>la</i> | } | 3 Weather-board <i>ra</i> |
| 2 Wallet | | 3 Weather-cock |
| <i>Waul-let</i> | | 3 Weather-gage <i>na</i> |
| 2 Wáll-eye | | 3 Weather-glais |
| 2 Wálling | | Weésel } <i>crea</i> |
| 2 Wál·op | | 2 Weévil <i>worm</i> |
| 2 Wámbling | | 1 Well <i>q v mil</i> |
| 3 Wápentake | | 2 Well-hole <i>bui</i> |
| 1 War | } | 2 Wencher |
| <i>Waur</i> | | 1 Whale <i>fif</i> |
| 1 Ward <i>a</i> | | 1 Wharf |
| 2 Wárden <i>off</i> | | 2 Whárfage |
| 3 Wárdenship <i>off</i> | | 3 Whárfinger |
| 2 Wárder <i>off</i> | | 1 Wheel <i>inst v</i> |
| 2 Wárdmote | | Ditto Barrow |
| 2 Wárdrobe | | 2 Whérry <i>na</i> |
| 2 Wárd-staff | | 1 Whig <i>v</i> |
| 2 Wárfare | | 1 Whim |
| 2 Wárrant <i>la</i> | | 2 Whimsey } |
| 3 Wárrantry <i>la</i> | | 2 Whim-wham |
| 2 Wárren | | 3 Whiniard } |
| 3 Wárrener | | <i>Whin-yard</i> |
| Wárior | } | 2 Whirl-bone |
| 3 Wárrier | | 2 Whirl-pool |
| 2 Wásfel | | 3 Whirl-wind |
| 3 Wáffeler | | 3 Whirly-gig |
| 2 Wáter | } <i>uni</i> | 1 White <i>col</i> |
| <i>Wau-tur</i> | | 2 White-heat |
| 3 Wáterage | | 2 Whiting <i>fif</i> |
| 4 Wáter-measure | | 2 Whízzing |
| 3 Wáter-poise <i>inst</i> | | 1 Whore <i>a</i> |
| 1 Wave <i>a la</i> | | 2 Whoredom |
| 3 Way-wiser <i>me</i> | | 3 Whore-master |
| 2 Wáywod <i>fcr off</i> | | 3 Whore-monger |
| 2 Weakling | | 1 Wick |
| 2 Weápon | | 2 Wicker |
| 2 Weásand <i>an</i> | | 2 Wicket |
| 2 Weáther <i>a v be</i> | | |

Singular.

Plural.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| 3 Weather-board <i>ra</i> | } | 3 Weather-board <i>ra</i> |
| 3 Weather-cock | | 3 Weather-gage <i>na</i> |
| 3 Weather-gage <i>na</i> | | 3 Weather-glais |
| 3 Weather-glais | | Weésel } <i>crea</i> |
| Weésel } <i>crea</i> | | 2 Weévil <i>worm</i> |
| 2 Weévil <i>worm</i> | | 1 Well <i>q v mil</i> |
| 1 Well <i>q v mil</i> | | 2 Well-hole <i>bui</i> |
| 2 Well-hole <i>bui</i> | | 2 Wencher |
| 2 Wencher | | 1 Whale <i>fif</i> |
| 1 Whale <i>fif</i> | | 1 Wharf |
| 1 Wharf | | 2 Whárfage |
| 2 Whárfage | | 3 Whárfinger |
| 3 Whárfinger | | 1 Wheel <i>inst v</i> |
| 1 Wheel <i>inst v</i> | | Ditto Barrow |
| Ditto Barrow | | 2 Whérry <i>na</i> |
| 2 Whérry <i>na</i> | | 1 Whig <i>v</i> |
| 1 Whig <i>v</i> | | 1 Whim |
| 1 Whim | } <i>s</i> | 2 Whimsey } |
| 2 Whimsey } | | |
| 2 Whim-wham | | |
| 3 Whiniard } | | |
| <i>Whin-yard</i> | | |
| 2 Whirl-bone | | |
| 2 Whirl-pool | | |
| 3 Whirl-wind | | |
| 3 Whirly-gig | | |
| 1 White <i>col</i> | | |
| 2 White-heat | | |
| 2 Whiting <i>fif</i> | | |
| 2 Whízzing | | |
| 1 Whore <i>a</i> | | |
| 2 Whoredom | | |
| 3 Whore-master | | |
| 3 Whore-monger | | |
| 1 Wick | | |
| 2 Wicker | | |
| 2 Wicket | | |

Singular.	Singular.
3 Widgeon <i>Wid-jon</i>	{ Original ditto
3 Wid-jin	Judicial ditto
2 Widow	Majesterial ditto
3 Widower	2 Wydraught
3 Widowhood	<i>Wy-draft</i>
3 Wilderness	2 Wyver <i>v be</i>
2 Wild-fire gun	X
1 Will <i>fac</i>	
3 Ditto Parole	2 Xyfter
5 Noncupative	<i>Zyf-tur</i>
2 Wimble	2 Xysto
1 Wind	
2 Windfall	
Windlaſſ	
2 Windless	
2 Window	Y
2 Winter <i>a</i>	
2 Wiseacre	1 Yard
1 Witch	1 Yard-arm <i>ſb</i>
2 Witchcraft	Yáwling
2 Witneſſ <i>a v la</i>	1 Year <i>tim</i>
2 Wizard	Jubilee ditto
2 Wónder <i>a</i>	Lunar ditto
1 Work <i>v</i>	Platonick ditto
2 Working <i>v</i>	Sabbátick ditto
3 Workmanship	
1 World	2 Yearling
2 Worldling	2 Yélling
1 Worm <i>inf</i>	2 Yeóman
2 Wórſhip <i>v tit</i>	<i>Yem-man</i>
2 Wrapper	Ditto of the Guard
<i>Rap-per</i>	2 Yérker <i>ex off</i>
1 Wren	1 Yoke
2 Wriggling	Ditto Fellow
2 Wrinkle	2 Yónker
1 Wrist	2 Youngster
2 Wrist-band	
1 Writ	
	Z
	3 Zámorin <i>for tit</i>
	2 Zány
	2 Zeálot
	2 Zenith

Of, to, for,
through,
above, be-
low, be-
neath, over
beyond,
&c.

a
an
the

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
2 Zenith <i>aſt</i>	Zócco	
2 Zénſus } <i>ob alg</i>	2 Zócle }	
2 Zenzus } <i>ob alg</i>	Sócle }	
3 Zetétick } <i>ma alg</i>	1 Zone }	
Method }	3 Zynóma }	
2 Zeúgma <i>gr</i>		

A Collection of difficult Words drawn up on Account of their ending in, or with (ſm) or (ſis) not regarding so much their Formation of Number, and Application of Particles, having sufficiently declared those two grand Points: But it may be noted, when a Word ends in (ſm) and admits the Plural Number, it is regular; and when a Word ends in (ſis) and admits the Plural Number, then the Plural is formed by ('s) as Experience and Time will shew.

<i>fm</i>	7 Machiavilianism
Anátocism <i>v ari</i>	3 Macrócosm
Anglicism	3 Magnetism
Anomalism <i>chro</i>	3 Mangonism
Aphorism <i>v</i>	3 Mechanism
7 Aristotelianism } <i>pli</i> tel-yan-nis-ſim	4 Metáchronism
2 Baptism } <i>ecc</i> -i-ſim	3 Microcosm
3 Bigótism	3 Mónarchism
3 Cátechism } <i>ecc</i> kism	3 Nepotism
4 Cathéterism <i>fu</i>	3 Onanism
4 Cathólicism <i>ecc</i>	3 Orphanism
3 Eúphemism <i>rb</i>	3 Ostracism
3 Gallicism	Paédobaptism
2 Grecism	4 Pédo-baptism
3 Iconism	3 Páganism
3 Kyphonism	4 Párallelism
3 Látinism	4 Páralogism
	3 Pároxism <i>phy</i>
	4 Pátriotism
	4 Plágiarism
	3 Plátonism <i>phi</i>
	3 Pléonaſm <i>rb</i>

Singular.

Singular.

3 Próchronism <i>chro</i>	4 Epidefis <i>su</i>
3 Putanism	4 Hypostasis <i>di phy</i>
3 Solecism	4 Hypóthesis
2 Sophism <i>phi</i>	4 Metalepsis <i>v ora</i>
3 Syllogism <i>log</i>	5 Metamérphosis
3 Synchronism <i>chro</i>	Metáphrasis }
<i>sis</i>	
4 Catachrésis <i>rb</i>	4 Metaptofis <i>phy</i>
4 Catastasis <i>play</i>	4 Metaftasis <i>pby</i>
3 Cenósis <i>phy</i>	4 Metémptofis <i>chro</i>
2 Crisis.	3 Mímesis <i>v rb</i>
4 Diagnosis	4 Paralípsis <i>rb</i>
4 Diérefis <i>su</i>	4 Parathesis <i>gr rb</i>
3 Diésis <i>mu</i>	4 Parémtosis
4 Diuréisis <i>su an</i>	4 Períphrasis
4 Ecthesis <i>ecc</i>	2 Praxis
4 Emphasis <i>gr rb</i>	3 Próthesis
5 Epanórtosis <i>rb</i>	3 Synchyfis
4 Epicrásis <i>phy</i>	3 Synoplis
a } an } the }	
4 Irritatis <i>irr</i>	3 Synthesis
4 Ecstasis <i>ecc</i>	2 Thesis

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
after at,
with,

The Common Names of Money, Weights,
Measures, and Time.

Of MONEY.

Farthing	
Half-penny	
Penny	irr
Shilling	
Pound	
Guinea	

Penny-weight

Ounce

Pound

Of Apothecaries.

Grain

Scruple

Dram

Ounce

Pound

WEIGHTS.

Of Averdupoise.

Of TROY.

Grain

Dram

Ounce

Pound

Singular. Singular. Singular. Plural.

Pound	Degree	Tierce
Stone	Cloth Measure.	Hogshead
Quarter of an Hundred }	Nail	Puncheon
Kintal	Quarter	Punchion
Hundred	Yard	Pun-chon
Fodder	Ell { English	Pipe, or
Fother	Flemish	Butt
Tun }	Auln	Tun
Ton }		
Load	Dry Measure.	Land Measures.
Of Wool.	Of Capacity.	Being superficial Squares.
Pound	Pint	Link
Clove	Quart	Perch
Stone	Pottle	Chain
Todd	Gallon	Rood
Wey	Peck	Acre
Sack	Bushel	A-kur
Last	Strike	
Pack	Coomb	TIME, or the Measures of Motion.
MEASURES.	Quarter	
Of Long-Measures.	Last	Third
Barley-corn	Chalder	Second
Inch	Tun or Wey	Minute
Palm	Liquid Measures.	Hour
Poot irr	Of Capacity.	Day
Yard	Quarter or Jill	Week
Ell { English	Gill	Month
Flemish	Half pint	Year
Pace	Pint	Note, On these
Fathom	Quart	Eleven Heads of
Perch	Pottle	Terms, or Names
Furlong	Gallon	of Quantity, turn
Mile	Firkin	all the Propositions
League	Kilderkin	of Value and
Leeg	Barrel	Quantity in the
		Mathematicks.

The Names of Fruits, whether of the Pulp or Mast Kind, and their respective productive Trees or Shrubs, which I leave the Learner to form at Pleasure, inserting the Name of the Fruit in the first Column, and Tree in the Second.

Production.	Productive.
Singular.	Plural.
2 Almond <i>phy</i>	
2 Aloë <i>phy</i>	
2 Apple	
3 Apricot	
Bárberry	
Bilberry	
Blackberry	
Cacao	
Cocoa	
Cherry	
Chestnut	
Citron	
Cinnamon	
Codlin	
Quodlin	}
Coffee	
Crab	
Currant	
Dáctyl	
Dámsin	
Damson	
Date	
Fig	
Filbert	
Gall	
3 { Genneting, or	}
Jenneting	}
4 Golding-Apple	
3 Gooseberry	
2 { Hause	}
Hazole	}
Haw	nut
Hep	}
Hip	}
Junctin	}
	Lime

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 131

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
Lime	Pear	
Médlar	Pearmain	
Mulberry	Píppin	
Myrtle	Plum	
Nectarin	Pomegránate	
Nomparéil <i>Nonparéil</i>	Prune	tree }
Nut	Quince	
Nutmall	Rennet	
Nutmeg <i>spice</i>	Rúffetin	
O'ränge	Sloe	
Palm	Walnut	
Peach	Warden-pear	

The Names of Trees and Shrubs whose Fruits are expressed by Words terminating the Name of the Tree or Shrub; but you may eject or retain at Pleasure the Syllable tree.

Trees and Shrubs. Fruits.

Bay-tree	berry
Beech-tree	nut
Bramble	berry
Brier	{ hep
E'glantine	{ hip
Elder-tree	berry
Fir-tree	apple
Laurel-tree	berry
Oak-tree	{ apple
Pine-tree except	{ ball apple
Vine-tree	{ grape raisin } w. sing.

The Names of Trees and Shrubs whose Fruit are not accounted of as valuable, &c.

Alder	Birch	Cork
Allar	Büllace	Cy'press }
Aſp	Cédar	tree } s

Singúlar.	Singulár.	Singular.	Plural.
E'bony	Maple	Sállow	
Elm	Osier	Sycamine	
Galangal	Ozier	Sycamore	
Lílack	Ozjh-yur	Tallow	tree
Lálock	Po"plar	Yéw	s

The Names of Flowers whose Stems, Branches, and Roots, have no other Term than their own bare terminative Term, as expressed, in either a possessive or relative Sense, to the foregoing Flower.

Bears-car			
Blue-bottle			
Cáper			
Cowslip			
Cucúllate			
French-marigold			
Gilliflower			
Héliotrópe			
Hy'acinth			
Of, to, for,			
through,	a		
O ! by,	an		
with,than,	the		
&c.			
Jacinth			
Lily		root	
Máracock		stalk	
Ma"rigold		branch	
Nar-cif-sus		flower	
Pink			
Polanthus			
Primrose			
Rose			
Sunflower			
Túlip			
Violet			

The Names of Roots.

Artichoak of Jerusalém	Pársnip
3 Cárraway	Potatoe
Carrot	Rádish
Earthnut	Sha"lot
Onion	Turnip

The Names of various Kinds or Sorts of Seed, as so termed from the Stock or Plant from which they are produced, and seldom expressed in the plural Number; yet the Quantity may be small or great (except expressive of the Grains of that Kind) as follows:

A"nise	Millet
Cárraway	Mu"stard
Grains of Paradice	Vanilla
Linseed	

Common Names, expressing Number, Quantity, or Multitude, some whereof may be made Plural, others not.

Abúndance	Fleet	Péóple	{
Ammunítion	Flock	Pee-pel	
Apparátus	Flóta	Piazza	{
Appa"rel	Flótilla	Pillage	
Armáda	Flótson	Po"pulace	{
A'r'mament	Folk	Posle	
A'rmour	Fippery	Po"stéritý	{
A'rm'y	Fry	Rábble	
Artíllery	Jury	Raíment	{
Arreárage	Kin	Rear	
A'ssembly	Kindred	Retíne	{
Automátion	Láity	Shipping	
Bággage mil	Leash	Tackle	{
Belly-Timber	Legion	Tackling	
Búllion	Lumber	Tag-Rag	{
-yon	Main	Throng	
Cómpany	Matrice	Tribe	{
Cóngress	Mob	Trine	
Council	Multitude	Troop	{
Couple	Offspring	Twain	
Drove	Pair	Vérmin	{
Errata	Parliament	Vúlgar	
Few	-la-ment	Ware	

A Collection of Common Names, some expressing the Effect, and shewing the Derivative (the Effector) and others the Act in general, shewing the Derivative, Actor, Effector, or Affected.

Prim. Act or Effect,
rarely Plural.

Bigotry
Buffoonery
Bawdry
Bawdy
Dentiloquy
Dotage
Encomium
Enthusiasm
Folly
Foolery
Foppery
Form
Gluttony
Heroism
Hypocrisy
Intelligence
Knavery
Latin
Leachery
Lecture
Legislature
Language
Manage
Martyrdom
Misanthropy
Miscreancy
Misery
Mono^mpoly
Non-residence
Novel
Novelty

Actor, Effector, or Affected;
Singular and Plural.

Bigot
Buffoon
Baud
quiſt
Dotard
miaſt
aſt
Fool
Fop
muliſt
Glutton
Herō
Hy^pocrite
gencer
Knave
nift
Leacher
turer
ator
Linguist
ager
Martyr
pift
Miscreant
Miser
lift
dent
lift

Or-

Prim.	Deriv.
Orphanage	{ <i>Orphan</i>
Orphanism	
Paraphrase	phraſt
Pedantry	<i>Pedant</i>
Peasantry	<i>Peasant</i>
Recusancy	<i>Recusant</i>
Religion	onift
Republick	blican
Royalty	alift
Scripture	turift
Smatch	<i>Smatterer</i>
Theorem	remalist

C H A P. X.

The Appellative Names of the Liberal Arts and Sciences, with their various Branches : Also of such rare Mechanical Arts, &c. derived from them ; digested into Alphabetical Order, shewing their Artist.

N. B. *The Art itself admits no Plural, but the Artist both Numbers.*

Liberal Arts.	Artist.	Liberal Arts.	Artist.
Prim.	Deriv.	Prim.	Deriv.
Arithmetic	tician	Logic	gician
Astronomy	mift	Music	fician
Grammar	mariān	Rhetoric	rician
Geometry	trician		

Arts rare Mechanical, &c.

Agriculture	tor		
Alchymy	{	mift	{ s
·ky-my			
Algebra		ájst	
A'lgorism			
			Algorithm

Arts wanting Plural.

Artists both Sing. & Plural.

Algorithm	
Altimetry	
Anthropométrie	
Apocómétry	
Apomecómétry	
Archery	<i>Archer</i>
Architecte	<i>Architect</i>
Armory	
Armoury	
Astrology	
Attic-building	
Attic-order	
Augury	<i>rifſt</i>
Autography	<i>pbiſt</i>

B

Binary-Arithmetick		
Ditto Number		
Ditto Measure		
Biography	<i>pber</i>	
Blázon		
Blázony		
Bo'tany	<i>nift</i>	
Botano'logy		
Brachy'graphy	<i>er</i>	
9 Brachy'logy		
Bronchotomy	<i>mift</i>	
Brontólogy		

C

Calcógraphy		
Calligraphy		
Cárpentry	<i>ter</i>	
Célature		
Chirógraphy	<i>pber</i>	
Chirólogy	<i>giſt</i>	
Cómedy	<i>dian</i>	

Come-

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 137

Arts wanting Plural.

Arts both Sing. & Plural.

Cometógraphy	<i>pber</i>
Corpúscular Philosophy	
Cosmógraphy	<i>pber</i>
Cósse ma	
Críticism	<i>tick, tic</i>
Cryptógraphy	
Cryptólogo	
Culture	
Cyclómetry	

D

Dacty'logy	
Dactylónomy	
Damaskeéning	
De"cimal Arithmetick	
Diagnóstick	
Dialéctica	
Díalling	
Divinity	<i>divine</i>

E

Embryótomy	<i>mift</i>
Enodátion	
E'tching	
Ethólogo	<i>gist</i>
Etimology	<i>gist</i>

F

Fable	<i>bler, blift, bulator,</i>
Foundry	
Foundery	<i>der</i>

G

Gastrótomy <i>an</i>	<i>mift</i>
Geneálogy	
Geneárch <i>q</i>	<i>gist</i>

T

Ge-

Arts wanting Plural.

Artists both Sing. & Plural.

Genethliálogy

Geniógraphy *q*

Geodéfia

Geógraphy

pber

Glossógraphy

pber

Gráphice

Gúnnery

ner

H

Helicómetry

Heliógraphy

He"raldry

Hérald

Herme"tical Philosophy

Hermétical Art or Sci.

Hierógraphy

pber

Híppomacy

Hístory

rian

History-Painting

Horógraphy

grapher

Hoúsewifery

wife

Husbandry

Husband

Hydrógraphy

ndman

Hyssopic Art

pber

I

Ichnógraphy

Ichthyólogy

Icono"logy

Icon

I'conism

{

gi/

L

Lepto"logy

Léxicon

Lithógraphy

{

ij/

Li-

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 139

Arts wanting Plural.

Arts both Sing. & Plural.

Lithotomy
Logistical Arithmetick
Logomachy
Longimetry

mift
lógiſt
Logógrapher

M

Ma"gick
Natural Ditto
Artificial Ditto
Diabolical Ditto
Mateólogy q
Méchanism
Me'dicine
Medicáster
Mesnagery
Managery
Metallúrgy
Meteorología
Métonomy
Mézto } tinto
Mezzo }
Micrógraphy
Military
Ditto Art
Ditto Architecture
Mimólogy
Míniature
Mínstrelsy
Mónkery q
Morálity
Myo"graphy
Myo"logy
Mytho"logy

i"cian
magi p

nick

Doctor

illift

Météor

} .

Militia no

pber

Minſtrel

Monk

lift

pber

giſt

Myſtagoge

N

Náatural q
Ditto Philo"sophy

T *lift*
a

Na.

Arts wanting Plural.

Artists both Sing & Plural.

Navigátion		gátor
Neurógraphy	{	pber
Neurólogo		
Nomógraphy		
Númeral, or	{	
Númerical		
Arithmetick		
Algebra		

O

Œco"nomy		mijt
Onto"logy		gist
Ophthalmógraphy		
Opiólogo		gist
O"ratory		tor
Ornitho"logy		gist
Orthodrómica	{	
Orthódromy		
Orthógraphy	{	phist
Oscillancy		
Oscillátion	{	pber
Osteólogo		

P

Paédagogy	{	gogue
Pedagogy		
Pathología		gist
Perspécitive		
Pharmacy		Apothecary
Philo"logy		gist
Philo"sophy		pber
Phlebótomy		mijt
Phraseólogo		
Phy'sick		sician
Physiología	{	gist
		ger

Phy-

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 141

Arts wanting Plural.

Arts both Sing. & Plural.

Phytology	giſt
Plain-sailing	
Planimetry	
Plánishing	
Póetry	etaſter
Póesy	eteſſ
	{
Polygraphy	et
Poly'mathy	thiſt
Porístick Method	
Portraiture	
Psalmody	niſt
Psalmógraphy	phiſt
Psychólogy	
Pyretology	giſt
Pyrotéchny	niſt

R

Rhabdólogy	giſt	s
Rúſtick ^q		
Ditto Architecture		

S

Sarcólogy	giſt	s
Scenógraphy	phiſt	
Sciágrophy	pher	
Sciógraphy	phiſt	s
Scúlpture	pher	
Selenógraphy	tor	
Solfaing	phiſt	s
So"phistry	faer	
Spagírick Art	phiſt	
Spasmólogy	phiſter	s
Specious ^q	gyriſt	
Ditto Algebra	giſt	

Arts wanting Plural.

Artists both Sing. & Plural.

Steganógraphy

phist

Stelógraphy

Stenógraphy

Stereógraphy

Stereómetry

Strataríthmetry

Súrgery

{ *geon*
jon

T

Táchygraphy

gist

Techno"logy

{ *gist*

Theo"logy

{ *logue*

Théory

rift

Therapeútice

{ *s*

Topo"graphy

dian

Tragedy

meter

Trigonometry

pber

Typógraphy

V U

Vencéring

rer

Uranóscopy

pist

Urocritérium

Z

Zoógraphy

{ *pber*
phist

Zoólogy

gist

Zoótomy

mist

*The appellative Names of the various Branches of Augury,
and its Professors.*

Primitive.	Derivative.	Primitive.	Derivative.
Alectry'omancy		Necrománcy	
Anthrópomancy		Nómancy	{mancer}
Aríthmancy		Ony'chomancy	
Cápnomancy		Ophthalmóscopy	pist
Catóptromancy	{mancer}	Orníthomancy	cer
Chíromancy		Palmestry	
Cléromancy		Palmistry	
Crystállomancy		Physiognomy	mist
Dactyliómancy		Psychomancy	
Exórcism	{cif}	Py'romancy	
Ga"stromancy	{mancy}	Sciomancy	{mancer}
Ga"stromanha		Siderómancy	
Géomancy		Soothsaying	sayer
Geoscropy	{pist}	Sorcery	{rer}
Hieróscopy		Theomachy	refs
Hydromancy		Uromancy	
Jérromancy	{mancer}	Uróscopy	{pist}
Lithómancy			
Metopo"scopy	pist		

*The appellative Names of the various Kinds of Governments,
rarely Plural; but the Derivative Governor may be expressed
at Pleasure in both Numbers.*

Aristo"cracy	Gynæcocracy	Strato"cracy
Auto"cracy	Medio"crity	Theo"cracy.
Dem"ocracy	Ochlo"cracy	
Despotism	Ok	
Epi"scopacy	Optimacy	

The following appellative Names of Government are formed from the appellative Name of the Governor.

Governor,
Singular and Plural.
(ch) like (k)

Government,
rarely Plural.
(ch) natural.

Dinarch
Eirenarch
Efnarch
Heptarch
Hierarch
Monarch
Nomarch
O^mligarch
Po^mlygarch
Tetrarch
Pope
Regent
Republican
Tyrant

chy

Popacy
Regency
Republic
Tyranny

The appellative Names of Trades, Handicrafts, Employments, &c. derived from the Matter where-with the Trade, &c. is concerned, or Thing effected by that Trade, &c.

Matter or Thing.

Brafs
Book-binding
Bu^mtchery
Cárvign
Candle
Cloth
Colliery
Concubinage
Confection
Cookery
Credit
Curacy
Debt

Tradesman, &c.

azier
der
cher
ver
Chandler
thier
llier
Concubine
ner
Cook
tor
Curate
tor

Dif-

Matter or Thing, Sing. and Plural.		Tradesman, &c. Sing. and Plural.
Discipline		<i>Disciple</i>
Drab	{	per
Drap	{	<i>Linen ditto</i>
Drapery		<i>Woollen ditto</i>
Drug		<i>gist</i>
Embroidery		<i>ster</i>
Engine		<i>derer</i>
Factorage		<i>neer</i>
Falconry		<i>Factor</i>
Farm		<i>ner</i>
Forage		<i>mer</i>
Fruiter	{	<i>gen</i>
Fruit		<i>terer</i>
Füllery		<i>Fuller</i>
Furr		<i>rier</i>
Game		<i>ster</i>
Gazette		<i>teer</i>
Gladiature		<i>á-tor</i>
Goal		<i>ler</i>
Glove		<i>ver</i>
Grocery		<i>Grocer</i>
Haberdashery		<i>dasher</i>
Harp		<i>er</i>
Haft		<i>er</i>
Jewel		<i>ler</i>
Law		<i>yer</i>
Lute		<i>ta-nist</i>
Lyre		<i>Ly"rist</i>
Malt		<i>ster</i>
Marine		<i>ner</i>
Masonry		<i>Mason</i>
Mércery		<i>Mercer</i>
Merchandize		<i>Merchant</i>
Metal		<i>list</i>
Mill		<i>ler</i>
Miniftry		<i>Minister</i>
Parget	{	<i>geter</i>
Pargeting		

U

Pástry

Matter or Thing, Sing. and Plural.	Tradesman, &c. Sing. and Plural.
Pástry	trycook
Pewter	rer
Pilotage	Pilot
Pin	{ nner nmaker
Plumbery	{ Plumber Plummer
Pot	ter
Poultry	erer
Quire	{ rister
Choir	Chorister
Salt	{ lter
Sault	pler
Simple pby	Soldier
Soldiery	{ Sole-je-ry
Sole-je-ry	Stationer
Stationary	ary
Státue	pster
Tap	er
Thatch	Throwster
Silk	{ ker ner
Tin	nift
Tobácco	ster
Upholstry	er
U'sury	Vintner
Wine	{ ster drawer
Web	
Wire	

And Officers or Handicrafts ending in (*ship*) denote a general Sense, and consequently want Plural; but their Derivatives have both *Numbers*, as *Butlership*, *Butler*, &c.

The a

There

Barbo
Cater
Click

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 147

There are a few Trades or Employments which terminate with the Term (monger), which Term signifies a Dealer in Grofs, or large Quantities ; as

Matter or Thing. Tradesman.

Cheese	}	monger
Felt		
Fish		
Iron		
Pelt		

Wood

And by way of Derision.

Mutton	}	monger
Pear		
&c.		

Also the appellative Term (Smith) being fixed by way of Termination to the Matter or Material of which the Artificer works, or maketh Utensils, denotes the appellative Name of the Employ, Artist, or Handicraft ; as

Smithery	}	Smith, in general
Smithy, in general		
Copper		
Gold		

Silver

Ex. Blacksmith and Whitesmith.

Also the appellative Term (wright) ; as

Boat	}	wright
Mill		
Ship		
Wheel		

The appellative Names of Trades, Callings, and Employments, not regarding their Derivation ; as follows.

There

Barber	Cooper	Cútler
Caterer	Cordwainer	Drover
Clicker	Currier	Farrier
	U 2	
		Fórester

Foëster	Huckster	Perfumer
Fowler	Knacketarian	Running-stationer
Fusileer	Lapidary	Scrivener
Fusilier	Letter-founder	Skipper <i>na</i>
Harpineer	Millener	Taylor
Harponeer	Paviour	
Hégler	Pawn-broker	
Higler	Pédlar	

The Residue or Deficiency of these appellative Names of Professions, Trades, Callings, and Handicrafts, are fully supplied in, or among the affirmative Derivatives; where indeed will be found a Repetition of some of these; but I hope such Repetition will only appear as an Ornament to the *Affirmation*, and not in the least eclipse its Glory; neither heighten the Charge of Superfluity.

C H A P. XI.

The Promise made (in Page 35.) of exhibiting the further essential Necessaries to the full compleating the British Grammariān, are here necessarily inserted after the foregoing Irregularities, and the Lists of regular common Names; it being supposed he is very well skilled in the foregoing Rules, &c. Then let him

Quere, Whether or no there remains any more grammatical Rules or Observations on common Names in the modern British Language?

Answ. Yes: Let the Grammariān take for Rule and Observation, that Names, which express Things in general, or abstract Qualities, are rarely to be found in the plural Number; likewise the Names of Virtues, Vices, Habits, Metals, Liquids, unctuous Matter, Grain, (and its Refuse) Herbs and Drugs.

And to prevent Mistake, the following Lists contain most, if not all the common Names dependent on the above Rule, agreeing with its Order and Denominations.

L I S T I.

Common Names, which express Things in general, or abstract Qualities, having no Plural when considered in any one Individual, or abstractedly out of any Individual; but may admit Plural considered collectively.

	A	4 Bene"fidence	5 Contrariety
4	Abstrucity	4 Bene"volence	4 Contúmacy
3	Abstruseness	4 Bílicity	4 Convéxity
4	Absurdity	3 Boarishness	5 Corporality
4	Accuracy	3 Boorishness	5 Corporeity
4	Acérbity	Bouñty	4 Corpúlency
4	A'crimony	3 Brávery	6 Corruptibility
4	Actívity	3 Bre"vity	3 Cosenage
5	Affability	4 Capa"city	3 Cóstlines
4	Aflúency	4 Captívity	4 Covetoúsnesh
4	Agility	4 Carno"fitly	3 Courtesy
4	Alácrity	Casuálity	4 Cowardliness
4	Allégiance	4 Cele"rity	3 Cowardice
5	Ambigúity	3 Célitude	3 Courtesy
4	Ambition	5 Cerebrócity	3 Cráffitude
6	Amicability	3 Certainty	2 Crédence
5	Animo"fitly	3 Certitude	5 Credibility
6	Anteriority	2 Chágrian	4 Crédibleness
5	Anthonópathy	4 Civility	4 Credulity
	Anti"pathy	3 Clárity	3 Crudity
4	Anxiëty	3 Clémency	3 Crúelty
3	A'pathy	2 Comfort	3 Crúelness
	Ardency	4 Competency	5 Curiosity
	Ardor	3 Competence	4 Curiousnesh
4	Aspérity	4 Complácency	3 Cursedness
5	Affidúity	3 Complaíscance	
4	Audacity	4 Conca"vity	D
	Avérzion	Concupiscence	
3	Avowtry	3 Congruence	3 Daringness
4	Austerity	4 Congru"ity	4 Debility
4	Autoc'racy	3 Constancy	3 Decency
	Autonomy	5 Contiguítty	5 Degenéracy
	B	3 Cóntinence	Delinquency
4	Barba'rity	4 Continency	3 Dénſity
		4 Contingency	5 Diaphancity

3 Diffidence	4 Equáility	4 Ferócity
3 Diligence	5 Equanímity	4 Fertility
5 Disabílity	4 Equipóllence	4 Festivity
3 Disbelief	5 Equipóllentness	2 Féwness
4 Discréton	6 Equipónderancy	4 Fidély
4 Dishonesty	4 Equíválcence	Fineness
6 Disingenúity	4 Erubéscence	3 Fixedness
4 Disloy'alty	5 Erubéscency	3 Flágrancy
5 Disobédience	3 Exáctness	4 Flátulency
4 Dispárity	4 Exáctitude	5 Flatuosity
4 Divérstiy	4 Excélcity	5 Flexiblity
6 Divisibility	2 Excés	3 Flimfiness
5 Diutúnity	3 Excréscence	3 Flúency
5 Docibility	4 Excrescence	3 Flúentness
3 Dróllery	3 E"xigence	4 Fluidity
3 Drunkenness	4 Exigency	3 Flúentness
4 Ductility	Exórbitancy	4 Formality
4 Duplicity	Extrávagance	3 Frágancy

E

4 Ebriety
5 Effémiancy
Efficacy
4 Efféccience
5 Efficiency
4 Effloréscence
5 Effloréscency
3 Effrótry
3 Effúlgence
5 Elasticity
5 Electrícity
3 E'legance
3 Elegancy

F

4 Facility
3 Facileness
3 Fállacy
5 Fallibility
2 Fálshood
3 Fálftiy
6 Familiárity
5 Familiarness
Famil-yar

4 Fatality
Fátherliness
3 Faúltiness
4 Feásibleness
4 Fecúlency
4 Fecúndity
4 Felicity

G

2 Gaines
3 Gaiety
4 Garrúlity
4 Gárrulousness

3	Gáftliness	3	Jeálysy
5	Generálity	3	Jealousness
5	Generóosity	4	I'gnominy
4	Gentílity	3	I'gnorance
2	Géntry	4	I'gnorantness
4	Globóosity	5	Illegálity
3	Gloóminess	3	I'll-nature
3	Godliness	4	I'magery
2	Goódness	5	Imbecílity
3	Górgeousness	3	Immáneness
2	Grandeur	4	Immániy
4	Grandiloquence	7	Immateriality
2	Gráveness	4	Immensty
3	Grávity	5	Immobility
2	Greennes	5	Immoráliy
	Guiltiness	5	Immortáliy

H

3	Hármony	4	Impénitence
3	Haughtiness	5	Impérfection
3	Heádiness	4	Impértinence
1	Heed	6	Impetuósity
3	Heédlessness	3	I'mpetus
	Hésitancy	4	Impiety
2	{ Héterodoxy	4	{ Impiousnes
	{ Héterodoxness	6	Implacability
2	{ Highness	3	Impörtance
	{ Hi-ness	5	Importúny
3	Hóliness	6	Impossibility
6	Homogenéity	3	{ Impótence
5	Homony'mity	4	{ Impótency
3	{ Honesty	5	Improbílity
	{ Honestness	5	Impropriety
4	Hostílity	4	{ Impróvidence
4	Humániy	5	{ Impróvidentness
4	Humílity	4	{ Impúrity
		3	{ Impúreness
		5	Inability
3	Jauntiness	4	{ Ináction
4	Idéntity	5	{ Inactívity

I and J

4	{ Inadvértence	5	{ Indiscréption
5	{ Inadvértency	4	{ Indiscreetness
4	Inanity v pby	7	Indivisibility
4	Incaleſcence	4	Indolency
5	Incapacity	3	{ Industry
6	Incarceration	5	{ Industriousness
4	Incertitude	4	Ineptitude
3	I'ncidence v ma opt	5	Inequality
5	{ Incivility	3	Ineffic
4	{ Incivilness	3	I'nfamy
4	{ Inclémency	5	Infelicity
4	{ Inclemency	5	{ Inferiority
5	Incogitancy	5	{ Inferiorness
6	{ Incommodiousness	5	Infertility
5	{ Incommodity	5	Infidélicity
5	Inconcinnity	4	{ Infi'naty
5	Incongruity	4	{ Infi'niteness
6	{ Inconfiderateness	4	Infi'nitude
7	{ Inconfideration	4	{ Infi'rmity
4	{ Inconfi'stence	3	{ Infi'rmness
5	{ Inconfi'stency	5	Ingenuity
5	Inconsónancy	4	Ingratitude
4	Incónstancy	4	Iniquity
5	Incóntinency v pby		In-ik-ke-ty
4	Incontinence	3	Injústice
5	Inconvénience	3	{ Innocence
6	Incredibility	4	{ Innocency
5	Incredúlity	4	{ I'nnocentness
3	Increment pby, &c.	4	Inobsérvance
3	Incúmbrance	4	Inquiétude
4	Indécency	6	Insensibility
4	Indecórum	2	Insight
4	Indémnity	4	Insolvency
5	Indevictión	5	Instability
5	Indifférency	2	Instant pbi
4	{ Indigency	6	Insuffi'cientcy
4	{ Indigentness	3	Insúrance
5	{ Indigéction	4	Intégrity
4	{ Indigést-chon	4	Intemperance
5	Indignátion	5	Intémperature

British Grammar and Vocabulary.

153

Interim

- 4 Intímacy
- 5 Intrepídity
- 4 Intrícacy
- 5 Invéteracy
- 6 Invisibílity
- 5 Joculáritiy
- 3 Jóllity
- 7 Irrationálity
Er-
- 6 Irreguláritiy
- 5 Irreligion
- 4 { Irreverence
- 5 { Irreverentness

L

- 3 { Láxity
- 4 { Láxitivenes
- 4 Legálity
- 5 Legibílity
- 5 Legitimacy
- 3 Lénity
- 3 Lévity
- 5 Liberality
- 5 Liquability
- 4 Liquidity
- 4 Liquorishnes
- 4 { Locality
- 3 { Localness
- 5 Longanímity
- 4 Longévity
- 4 Loquácity
- 3 Loyalty
- 4 Lucidity
- { Luxuriancy
- { Luxuriante
- 3 { Lúxury
- 5 { Luxuriousness

M

- 5 Magnanímity
- 4 Magníficence
- 4 Majórity
- 4 Malévolence
- 4 { Malignancy
- 4 { Malignatness
- 4 { Malignity
- 6 { Malleability
- 5 { Málleableness
- 3 Mátchlesness
- 6 { Materiáility
- 5 { Matérialness
- 4 Matúrity
- 3 Mélody
- 4 Mobility
- 3 Módefty
- 4 { Morósity
- 3 { Morósenes
- 4 Mortality
- 4 Móveableness
- 3 Müddiness
- 5 Multiplícity
- 4 { Muníficence
- 5 { Munífidentnes
- 5 Mutability

N

- 4 Necéssity
- 1 { Need
- 3 { Neédiness
- 4 { Neutrality
- 3 { Neútralnes
- 4 { Nobility
- 3 { Nóbleness

X

4 Ob.

O

- 4 Obduracy
- 4 { Obédience
- 5 { Obédientness
- { Active
- { Passive
- 4 Obliquity
- 4 { Obscénity
- 3 { Obscéneness
- 4 Obscúrity
- 4 Obsoléteness
- 4 O'bftinacy
- 4 Obstrúency *phy*
- 3 Occúltness
- 4 Omnipotence.
- 4 Omnipréscence
- 4 { Omnisience
- { Omnih-shense
- 4 { Opacity
- 3 { Orákeness
- { O'pulencey
- 4 { O'pulentness
- 4 O'scitancy

P

- 4 Parfi'mony
- 5 Partiálity
- 6 Particulárity
- 3 Paúcity
- 6 Penetrability
- 3 Pénury
- 3 Perfidy
- 5 Perpetuity
- 4 Perpléxity
- 5 Perspicuity
- 3 Pétinence
- 4 { Pétulancy
- 3 { Petulance
- 3 Piety

{ Ditto

- 2 Pítý
- 5 Placabílity
- 5 Plausibility
- 3 Pleásantry
- 3 Plénitude
- { Plénteousness
- 4 { Pléntifulnes
- 2 Plénty
- 4 Plurality
- 5 Ponderosity
- 4 { Porosity
- 3 { Pórousness
- 5 Possibility
- 6 Posteriority
- 3 Právity
- 5 Predominancy
- 4 { Pre-eminence
- 4 { Preheminance
- 3 Prégnancy
- 3 Présience
- 4 Priority
- 3 Privity *v la*
- 5 Probability
- 5 Prodigality
- 4 Profundity
- 4 Prolíxity
- 4 Prómptitude
- 4 Propénfion
- 4 { Propénfity
- 4 Propínquity
- 4 Propriety
- 4 Prospréity
- 4 Proximity
- 4 Pudicity
- 5 Puerility
- 3 { Puissance
- 4 { Puissantness
- 3 { Púlchritude
- { Pul-kri-tude
- 3 Púngency
- 3 Púniness

3 Purity

3 Purity

6 Pusillanimity

3 Putridness

4 Reluctancy
Reluctantness

3 Renascence

6 Renacibility

4 Replétion

2 Repose

5 Repository

4 Repugnancy

4 Repugnantness

3 Réverence

5 Risibility

4 Rotundity

4 Rusticity
Rusticalness

Q

2 Quaintness

3 Quiddity

2 Quiet

3 Quietness

R

3 Radiance

4 Radiancy

5 Radicality

4 Radicalness

4 Rapacity

4 Rapidity

4 Rascality

4 Rascallness

6 Rationality

5 Rátonalness

4 Reality

3 Rectitude

3 Rectity

3 Recompence

4 Recumbency

4 Recurrency

5 Recurvátion.

4 Recúrvity

4 Redundancy

4 Redundánness

3 Redundance

6 Reflexibility

6 Refrangibility

5 Refrangibleness

4 Refulgency

4 Regality

5 Regulárity

S

2 Safeness

2 Safety

4 Sagacity

5 Salvability

4 Salubrity

1 Same

2 Sameness

4 Sanctimony

3 Sanctity

4 Satiety

Sa /she-tee

3 Scarcity

2 Scarceness

5 Scrupulosity

4 Scurrility

5 Secularity

4 Secularness

5 Sedulousness

4 Sedúlity

5 Sensuality

4 Serenity

4 Servility

3 Servileness

3	Siccity
2	Silence
5	{ Similitude
4	{ Similitudes
4	{ Sincerity
3	{ Sincereness
5	{ Singularity
4	{ Singularness
1	{ Skill
3	{ Skilfulness
3	Slavery
3	Sleaziness
4	Sobriety
4	Solicitude
6	Spirituality
3	{ Spiffity
3	{ Spiffitude
2	Splendour
4	Stability
4	Sterility
	{ Sufficientcy
	{ Suffis/b-ency
5	Sumptuosity
6	Super-excellency
5	Superfluity
6	Superiority
5	Superlativeness
4	Supremacy

T

5	Taciturnity
4	Temerity
4	Temperature
4	Tenacity
5	{ Tenebrosity
4	{ Tenebroseness
4	{ Timidity
3	{ Timidness
4	Tranquility

4	{ Transparency
	{ Transparencts
4	{ Trepidity
3	{ Trépidness
4	Turbulency
3	Túrpitude

V and U

3	{ Vágrancy
	{ Vágrantness
3	{ Vain-glory
5	{ Vain-glóriousness
4	{ Validity
3	{ Validness
3	Vanity
6	{ Ubiquitariness
4	{ Ubiquity
3	{ Véhemence
4	{ Véhementy
	{ Véhémentness
3	Vénery v bu
4	Veracity
5	Verecundity
6	Verisimility
4	Verticity
3	{ Vícinage
4	{ Vicinity
4	Viduity
5	Vi/gilancy
4	Viridity
4	Virility
	Vi/rulence
4	Vivacity
5	Uniformity
6	Universality
5	Volatility
5	Volubility
4	Voracity
4	Urbanity
4	Utility

The appellative Names of the various Branches of the System of Virtue.

2 Cándour	3 Fortitúde	2 Prudénce
3 Cha"rity	1 Grace	2 Próweis
3 Cháftity	1 Hope	3 Témperance
Contribution	4 Juris prudence	2 Va"lour
2 Cou"rage	2 Jústice	3 Verity
3 E"quity	2 Knówledge	2 Wísdom
3 Eúpathy	2 Mércy	
1 Faith	3 Pátience	

The appellative Names of the various Branches of the System of Vice.

5 Concupi"scency	2 E'nvye	O'bloquy
Cówardice	1 Fraud	1 Pride
Craft	1 Guile	1 Sloth
4 Decéption	1 Hate	Spleen, &c.
Dudgeon	2 Hâtred	1 Spite
join	Luſt	
3 E'nmy	Ma"lice	

The appellative Names of the human Appetites, Dispositions, Faculties, and Senses, being expressed in general, having no Plural.

A'varice	Pity	Sight
Compassion	Reason	Smelling
Feeling	Reminiscence	Taſting
Fervency	Reminiscency	Thirst
Fervour	Retention	Touching
Hearing	Rigor	Wrath
Hunger	Rigour	Wroth
Philanthropy	Risibility	Zeal

The appellative Names of the various Kinds of Metals, being expressed in general, want Plural.

1 Bráfs	1 Góld	1 Léad
2 Cópper	1 Iron	Ockámy

Péw-

Pewter	Solder	Steel
Quicksilver	Sodder	Tin
Silver	Spelter	Zink

The appellative Names of Minerals, wanting Plural.		
4 Antimony	3 Roch A'llum	
2 Arsenick	Sal { Armoniack	
2 Bismuth		Ammoniack
1 Böll	Sal { Petræ	
2 Bórax		Petre
2 Brimstone	3 Sándarack	
2 Büddle	4 Sínoper	
3 Cinnabar	1 Spar	
3 Ci' noper	3 Scibium	
3 Cópperas	1 Talk a	
2 Géphara	3 Vi' triol	
2 Salgem	Blue ditto	
1 Jéat	White ditto	
1 Jet	Red ditto	
3 Márcasite	Green ditto	
2 Mündick	3 Zaphara	
1 Ore	Zink	
3 O'riment		Eminia

The Names of Liquids expressed in general, want the Plural, as

Air	3 Cíderkin	3 Laúdanum phy
1 Ale	Cláret	3 Lemonáde
3 A'le-gar	Flip	4 Lixivium
2 A'rrack	Frontiack	1 Lye
Arrick	3 Genéva	2 Málmfey
1 Beer	1 Gin	1 Méad
1 Belch	2 Grávy	3 Mércury
Blood	Gruel	3 Methéglif
2 Brády	1 Hock	1 Milk
Broth	2 Hóney	5 Montefásco
Choler	3 Hydromel phy	3 Mucilage-phy
1 Chyle phy	2 Ichor fu	2 Mucus an
3 Cícuta	1 Ink	1 Mum
2 Cider	2 Lácker poi	3 Müs-

British Grammar and Vocabulary

119

3 { Múscadel	2 Sherry
Múscadine	1 Shrub
1 Must	3 Sílabub
2 Néctar <i>vph</i> , &c.	2 Snivel
2 Nitre	1 Snot
2 Spirit of ditto	1 { Soop }
3 O'pium <i>pby</i>	1 { Soup }
2 Pérry	1 Souce *
1 Phlégm <i>fime</i>	1 Spew *
2 Píckle	2 Spittle *
1 Piſſ	1 Stale *
{ Pórrage	2 Stingó
2 Porridge } <i>cook</i>	1 Stout *
Póttage }	1 Suck
2 Póſſet	2 Sy'der
1 Punch	2 Sy'rup
1 Purl	2 Táplash
Quicksilver	1 Tar
radical q	2 Tipple
Ditto móifture	2 Tréacle
2 { Ramboóſe	2 Várniſh
Rumboóſe	2 Vérjuice
4 Red-fúſtian	3 Víntegar
2 Rénnet	2 U'rine
1 Rheum	3 Usquebaugh
2 Rót-gut	2 { Water }
1 Rum	Wine
3 Sáliva	Spirit of ditto
2 Sérum	Wort
2 Sherbét	

It is apparent these admit the Plural (s) only in signifying different Sorts in Collection, or Mingling, &c.

The Names of Unctuous Matter, including Gums, &c.

3 Aspháltos	3 Bergamot
Balm	Bírd-lime
Balsam	3 Bitumen
Bdellium	Bütter
3 { Bénjamin	Camphire
Benzóin	Caránnia

858 *The Royal Universal*

Pewter	Solder	{	Steel
Quicksilver	Sodder		Tin
Silver	Spter		Zink

The appellative Names of Minerals, wanting Plural.

4 Antimony	3 Rock Allum
2 Arsenick	3 Sal { Armoniack
2 Bismuth	3 Sal { Ammoniack
1 Boll	3 Sal { Petræ
2 Bórax	3 Petre
2 Brimstone	3 Sàndarack
2 Büddle	4 Sínoper
3 Cinnabar	1 Spar
3 Cinoper	3 Stibium
3 Copperas	1 Talk a
2 Gemma	3 Viatrol
2 Salgem	Blue ditto
1 Jéat	White ditto
1 Jet	Red ditto
3 Márcasite	Green ditto
2 Mündick	3 Zaphara
1 Ore	Zink
3 O'rpiment	

The Names of Liquids expressed in general, want the Plural, as

Air	3 Ciderkin	3 Laúdanum
Ale	Claret	3 Lemonade
3 A'le-gas	Flip	4 Lixivium
2 Arrack	Frogmire	1 Lye
Arrick	Geneva	2 Málmfey
Beer	Gin	1 Méad
Belch	Gravy	3 Mércury
Blood	Gruel	3 Methégli
2 Brandy	Hock	1 Milk
Broth	Honey	5 Montefiasco
Choler	Hysstromel	3 Mucilage
1 Chyle	Ichor	2 Mucus an
3 Cícuta	Ink	1 Mum
2 Cidér	Läcker	3 Mülf-

British Grammar and Vocabulary.

155

3 { Múscadel	2 Shérry
3 { Múscadine	1 Shrub
1 Must	3 Sílabub
2 Néctar <i>v phy</i> , &c.	2 Snível
2 Nitre	1 Snot
2 Spirit of ditto	1 { Soop <i>V cook</i>
3 O'pium <i>phy</i>	1 { Soup <i>V cook</i>
2 Pérry	1 Souce <i>a</i>
1 Phlégm <i>flame</i>	1 Spew <i>a</i>
2 Píckle	2 Spíttle <i>a</i>
1 Piiss	1 Stale <i>a q</i>
2 { Pórrage <i>cook</i>	2 Stíngó
2 { Porridge <i>cook</i>	1 Stout <i>q</i>
2 Póttage	1 Suck
2 Póffet	2 Sy'der
1 Punch	2 Sy"rup
1 Purl	2 Táplash
Quícksilver	1 Tar
radical <i>q</i>	2 Tipple
Ditto móisture	2 Tréacle
2 { Ramboóse	2 Várnish
2 { Rumboóse	2 Vérjuice
4 Red-fústian	3 Vinegar
2 Rénnet	2 Urine
1 Rheum	3 Usquebaúgh
2 Rót-gut	2 { Water
1 Rum	2 { Wau-tur
3 Sáliva	Wine
2 Sérum	Spirit of ditto
2 Sherbét	Wort

It is apparent these admit the Plural (*s*) only in expressing different Sorts in Collection, or Mingling, &c.

The Names of Unctuous Matter, including Gums, &c. &c.

3 Aspháltos	3 Bergamót
Balm	Bírd-lime
Balsam	3 Bi"tumen
Bdellium	Bütter
3 { Bénjamin	Camphire
3 { Benzóin	Caránnna

Cópal

Cópal	Oil liq
1 Cream	4 Olibanun
Ditto of Tartar phy	5 Opobalsamum phy
5 Diagry'dium	Pitch a
2 Drágant	Pounce a
3 Drágon's Blood	3 { Résin
3 Elemy	2 { Ro'sfin
1 Fat	3 Sándarack
1 Flégm phy, chy, &c.	3 { Scámmony
2 Fráinkincense	{ Diagredium
Gálbanum	2 { Sew'et
1 Gome	2 { Súet
1 Grease	Sôap
1 Gum in, gen	Sulphur
2 I'ncense	Sweat
2 Mánna	Tallow
2 Márrow	Túrpentine
Mástick	Common ditto
Myrrh	Venetian ditto
2 { Náphtha	Oil of ditto
2 { Náphta	Wax

The common Names of such Matters as are used in Painting, whether Minerals, Gums, &c. they also wanting the plural Number; as

Bice	3 { Ma"sticot
2 Bíster	3 { Ma"sticote
Black-Lead	3 Mínum
Cérus	2 O'ker
Chair-obscure	} O'riment
Chairo-obscuro	} Red-Lead
Fúcus	} Smalt
Glair	} Teint
I'ndico	} Vérdegrease
I'ndigo	} Vérditer
2 Làcca	} Vermilion
2 Lácker	} yon
Lake	} Ultramarine
Lamblack	} U'mber
2 Lítmose	White-Lead

The common Names of Grain, wanting Plural; as

2 Bárley	Whéat	and	Beans.
2 Dárnel	Except	Tares	Peas
Rye	Oats	Also	Véetches

The common Names of Spices, wanting the Plural; as

All-spice	Mace
Cínnamón	4 Mácropiper
2 Gínger	2 Pep"per
Jin-jer	

*The common Names of such Herbs, Plants, Shrubs, and Drugs,
as rarely form the plural Number; as*

Agrimony	3 Cárduuus <i>p</i>	2 Dódder <i>w</i>
3 Alkanet <i>p</i>	Ditto benedíc-tus <i>p</i>	2 Dúcks-meat <i>w</i>
4 Allelújah <i>p</i>	3 Célandine <i>p</i>	Dyers-weed <i>w</i>
2 A'll-good <i>p</i>	3 Céntory <i>p</i>	4 Elecampáne <i>h</i>
2 Allseed <i>p</i>	Charlock	2 E'ndive
A"nemony <i>p</i>	Chervil	3 Epithíne <i>h</i>
Archangel	Chickweed	3 Erín gó <i>p</i>
4 Aspa"ragus <i>p</i>	Cinque-foil	3 E'sula
5 Assarabácca <i>p</i>	Clary	2 Eye-bright <i>h</i>
Basil	Claver-gray	Fennel <i>h</i>
Baulm	Cliver	Feverfew <i>h</i>
Betony	3 Cochineál <i>d</i>	Fern <i>p</i>
Bindweed	2 Cóckle	Flax
2 Bómbast <i>p</i>	2 Cócks-comb <i>ph</i>	Foxglove <i>p</i>
Brócoli	2 Comfrey <i>h</i>	2 Fúcus <i>p</i>
Brooklime	4 Contra-yérrva <i>d</i>	Fumítory <i>h</i>
Bryony	Córal <i>p</i>	Furz <i>sh</i>
Búglofs <i>p</i>	4 Córiander <i>p</i>	3 Galángal
Búrnét	4 Co"stómary <i>h</i>	2 Gárlick
Búrrage <i>p</i>	2 Cotton <i>p</i>	2 Gázul <i>w</i>
Borage	2 Cranes-bill <i>h</i>	3 Géntian <i>p</i>
Calamint	2 Crócus	Gorce
Camomel	Dill	Gorz
Camomile	3 Dítany <i>h</i>	Gors
3 Carraway <i>p</i>		Goss

Goud	<i>p</i>	Mayweed
Gaud	{ <i>p</i>	Meadow-sweet
Grafs	<i>b</i>	Melon
Groundsel		3 Melilot
Goose-graſs		Mint <i>b</i>
Gromil		Miffeldine {
Gromwel		Miffeltoe } <i>p</i>
3 Gua-i-a-cum <i>d</i>		Mifletloē }
Hawk-weed <i>b</i>		Moss <i>p</i>
Héath <i>/b</i>		Mouse-ear
Hellebore <i>b</i>		Monks-hood
2 Hémlock <i>p</i>		Mullein
Hemp <i>p</i>		5 Nicotiána <i>p</i>
Henbane		2 Níght-shade <i>p</i>
Horehound <i>b</i>		6 { Nóli-me } <i>p</i>
House-leek		tan-ge-re }
Hy'acinth { <i>p</i>		4 Oranóco <i>p</i>
Jacinth } <i>p</i>		Orpine
Hy'sop <i>d</i>		Orrache <i>b</i>
Jack in the Hedge		2 { Orris } <i>p</i>
2 Jálap <i>d</i>		iris }
3 Jásmin { <i>/b</i>		2 Pársley <i>b</i>
3 Jéffamin { <i>/b</i>		Penniroyal <i>b</i>
4 Jésuits-bark <i>d</i>		Pellitory of the Wall
l'ndico { <i>d</i>		4 Perriwinkle <i>b</i>
3 { I ndigo } <i>p</i>		Plantain <i>b</i>
anil }		Poly'pody
3 Júniper <i>/b</i>		Pumpernel
2 I'vy <i>/b</i>		Púrlain <i>b</i>
Kali <i>b</i>		Restharrow { <i>b</i>
Larks-spur or heel		Camock }
3 Lávender		3 Rosemary <i>p</i>
Lav. Cotton		Rue <i>a b</i>
3 { Líckorish } <i>/b</i>		2 Saffron { <i>p</i>
3 { Liquorice } <i>/b</i>		Saf-forn }
2 Lógwood		Sage <i>b</i>
Lóvage		2 Sámphire <i>p</i>
2 Mádder		5 Sarsaparilla <i>p</i>
Marjoram		Sarsafras { <i>d</i>
Maiden-hair		Saxafras }
Mastick		3 Sávoury <i>b</i>

Scurvy-

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 163

Scurvy-grafs <i>b</i>	Taragon
Sedge <i>w</i>	Tea <i>/b</i>
2 { Séna } <i>d</i>	Teasel
2 { Senna } <i>d</i>	Thyme <i>b</i>
2 Smallage <i>b</i>	Tórmeltil
2 { Sol'rel } <i>b</i>	2 Tréfoil <i>b</i>
2 { Sórel } <i>b</i>	3 Trípoly <i>b</i>
3 Southernwood <i>/b</i>	turbith
Sow-bread <i>w</i>	blue-camomile
Spignal or mew	
2 Spikenard <i>p</i>	3 Valerian <i>b</i>
Spínache	2 Vérvain
2 { Spi"nage } <i>b</i>	holy-herb
2 { Spinnage } <i>b</i>	4 Pigeon-grass
Sponge	Juno's tears
Spunge	Weld
Spurge <i>p</i>	Would
Stone-crop	Wôad <i>p</i>
Súccory	2 Woodroff <i>b</i>
3 { Tábacco } <i>p</i>	2 Wormwood <i>p</i>
3 { Tóbacco } <i>p</i>	Wrack <i>w</i>
3 Támarisk <i>/b</i>	2 Yárrow <i>b</i>
2 Tánfy <i>b</i>	4 Zédoary <i>d</i>

Such Plants, Herbs, &c. as terminate with (foot, tongue, and wort), want Plural.

Colt's-foot	Hound's-tongue	Dragon's-wort
Crowfoot	Banewort	Félwort
Adder's-tongue	Birthwort	Liverwort
Hart's-tongue	Colewort	Mugwort

But the following Plants, Herbs, Roots, &c. frequently form both Numbers.

3 A'rtichoak <i>p</i>	3 Cucumber <i>p</i>	Marigold
2 Brámble <i>/b</i>	Gôurd <i>p</i>	Mushroom
2 Bríer <i>/b</i>	Hop <i>a p</i>	Mushroon
2 Cabbáge <i>p</i>	Leak	{ Nettle <i>p</i>
Chieve	Leek	
Chive { } <i>p</i>	2 Léttice <i>p</i>	4 Peony
Chive { } <i>p</i>	2 Mállow	Piss-a-bed <i>p</i>
Cive { } <i>p</i>	Mandrake <i>p</i>	Poppy <i>p</i>
		Reed <i>/b</i>

Goud	{	p	Mayweed
Gaud	{	p	Meadow-sweet
Grass	b		Melon
Groundsel			3 Melilot
Goose-grass			Mint b
Gromil			Misseldine {
Gromwel			Misseltoe { p
3 Gua-i-a-cum d			Mistletoe }
Hawk-weed b			Moss p
Héath /b			Mouse-ear
Hellebore b			Monks-hood
2 Hemlock p			Mullein
Hemp p			5 Nicotiána p
Henbane			2 Night-shade p
Horehound b			6 { Noli-me }
House-leek			{ tan-ge-re } p
Hy'acinth	{	p	4 Oranóco
Jacinth	{	p	Orpine
Hy'fop d			Orrache b
Jack in the Hedge			2 { Orris }
2 Jálap d			{ iris } p
3 Jásmin	{	/b	2 Parsley b
3 Jessamin	{	/b	Penniroyal b
4 Jésuits-bark d			Pellitory of the Wall
I'ndico	{	d	4 Perriwinkle b
3 I ndigo	{	d	Plantain b
anil	{	p	Poly'pody
3 Júniper /b			Pumpernel
2 I'vy /b			Púrslain b
Kali b			Restharrow {
Larks-spur or heel			Camock } b.
3 Lávender			3 Rosemary p
Lav. Cotton			Rue a b
Líckorish	{	/b	2 Saffron {
3 Liquorice	{	/b	Saf-forn } p
2 Lógwood			Sage b
Lóvage			2 Sámphire p
2 Mádder			5 Sarsaparilla p
Marjoram			Sarsafras {
Maiden-hair			Saxafras } d
Mastick			3 Sávoury b

Scurvy-

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 163

Scurvy-grafs <i>b</i>	Taragon
Sedge <i>w</i>	Tea <i>ʃb</i>
2 { Séna } <i>d</i>	Teasel
2 Smallage <i>b</i>	Thyme <i>b</i>
2 { So"rel } <i>b</i>	Tórmertil
2 { Sórrel } <i>b</i>	2 Tréfoil <i>b</i>
3 Southernwood <i>ʃb</i>	3 Trípoly <i>b</i>
Sow-bread <i>w</i>	turbith
Spignal or mew	blue-camomile
2 Spikenard <i>p</i>	3 Valerian <i>b</i>
Spínache	2 Vérvain
2 { Spi"nage } <i>b</i>	holy-herb
2 { Spinnage } <i>b</i>	4 Pigeon-grass
Sponge	Juno's tears
Spunge	Weld
Spurge <i>p</i>	Would
Stone-crop	Wôad <i>p</i>
Súccory	2 Woodroff <i>b</i>
3 { Tábacco } <i>p</i>	2 Wormwood <i>p</i>
3 { Tóbacco } <i>p</i>	Wrack <i>w</i>
3 Támarisk <i>ʃb</i>	2 Yárrow <i>b</i>
2 Tánsy <i>b</i>	4 Zédoary <i>d</i>

Such Plants, Herbs, &c. as terminate with (foot, tongue, and wort), want Plural.

Colt's-foot	Hound's-tongue	Dragon's-wort
Crowfoot	Banewort	Félwort
Adder's-tongue	Birthwort	Liverwort
Hart's-tongue	Colewort	Mugwort

But the following Plants, Herbs, Roots, &c. frequently form both Numbers.

3 A'rtichoak <i>p</i>	3 Cucumber <i>p</i>	Marigold
2 Brámble <i>ʃb</i>	Gôurd <i>p</i>	Mushroom
2 Bríer <i>ʃb</i>	Hop <i>a p</i>	Mushroom
2 Cabbáge <i>p</i>	Leak	{ Nettle <i>p</i>
Chieve	Leek <i>S p</i>	4 Peony
Chive { } <i>p</i>	2 Léttice <i>p</i>	Piss-a-bed <i>p</i>
Chive { } <i>p</i>	2 Mállow	Poppy <i>p</i>
Cive { } <i>p</i>	Mandrake <i>p</i>	Reed <i>ʃb</i>

Rush *p*
Savoy *p*

Sca'llion }
Scal-yon }

Stráwberry *p*
Thistle *p*

A large Collection of the Common Names of such Things or Matters, whose component Parts cannot admit the Formation of the plurual Number (except in expressing different Kinds or Sorts of the same Thing.

Argil	Fo"ther } Fodder }	Hire No. <i>q</i>
Bark		Hógoō
Batter	Fricasy }	Jápan-earth
Bréad	Fricasee }	Ice
Búllion	Froth	Junk
Cément <i>a</i>	Fruit	Ivory
Cheese	Frush	Land <i>in gen.</i>
Cordage	Fullers-earth	La'ther <i>a</i>
Corn	Frumety <i>cook</i>	Latten
Crew'el	Furniture	Léaven
Crúor <i>an su</i>	Furr	Lint <i>su</i>
Down	Fústick	Litharge
Dross	Fustock	Loam }
Dung	Gallimawfry <i>cook</i>	Lome } <i>gar</i>
Dust	Garbage	Loblolly <i>cook</i>
Earth	Garble	Lóhock <i>phy</i>
Eár-wax	Gear	Lucre }
Few'el	Geer	<i>kur</i> } <i>in gen.</i>
Fúel	Glass	Malt
Filth	Glut No. <i>q</i>	Mango
Fíring	Gôar	Manûre
Fish	Grain No. <i>q</i>	March-pane <i>conf.</i>
Flesh	Gravel	Mart
Flue	Grillade <i>cook</i>	Marmaláde }
Flúmmery <i>cook</i>	Grist }	Marmalet }
Foam	Grit }	Matter
<i>fome</i>	Ground	Méal
Fódder	Grout <i>cook</i>	Meat
Foil	Gun-powder	Médly No. <i>q.</i>
Food	Hággas	Mess No. <i>q</i>
Fórage } Fórrage }	Hash <i>cook</i>	Me"tal <i>in gen.</i>
	Hay	Mildew

Mire

Mire	<i>{ Mi-ur }</i>	Ragoó <i>cook</i>	Soot
Mortar		Refuse <i>No. q</i>	<i>fut</i>
Mortar	<i>Mor-ter</i>	Re"gulus <i>chy</i>	Spawn
Muck		Rhachítis <i>an</i>	Sperm
Mud		Rob <i>pbar</i>	Spume
Musk		Rope-yarn	Spun-yarn <i>sh</i>
Mustard <i>cook</i>		Rubbish	Starch
Oakam		bidge	Stúbble
Oakum		Rust	Stuck
Oatméal		Sal <i>chy</i>	Stuff <i>in gen.</i>
Ocean		Salmagundy	Stum
O-shan		Solomongundy	Sublimate <i>chy</i>
O'ffal		<i>cook</i>	Subsidence
O'rdure		Salt <i>v chy</i>	Subſiſtence
O'rgal		Fixed ditto	Sultane <i>conf.</i>
Panádo <i>cook</i>		Volatile ditto	Suſtenance
Péat		Salt of glass	Tan <i>a</i>
Pelf <i>No. q</i>		Ditto of Saturn	Tárras <i>bui</i>
Pellicle <i>v phy</i>		Essential Salt	Tartar <i>pby</i>
Pith		Sand	Thatch
Plaíster	<i>{ bui }</i>	Sandever <i>chy</i>	Timber <i>in gen.</i>
Pla"fter		Scrag	Tinder
Ditto of Paris		Scum	Tinsel
Porcelaín		Shag	Tow
Purcelain		Shew-bread	Trash
Pówder		Sile	Tutty
Próvender		Silk <i>in gen.</i>	Vermicelli <i>cook</i>
Pulp		Slag	Wood <i>in gen.</i>
Pulse		Slime	Wool
Putty		Smut	Yeast
Quínt-essence		Snuff	Zymóma

Also the Common Names of Manufactures wanting the Plural (except in Expressions of Quantity, Kinds, or Sorts.

A"lamode	Bombisin	Búckram	Camlet
A"rras	Bombycine	Bumbafin	Canvas
Asbe"stine	Braid	Ca"llicoe	Chamoís
Bombazeen	Brocéde	Cámbrick	Shammy
			Da"mask

	Damask	Linen	Shammy
	Dimitty	Linsey-woolsey	Silk
	Dósel	Lockt' n	Stuff
	Dorsel	Lockrum	Swán-skin
	Dowlas	Lustring	Táddy
	Drab	Lutestring	Tammy
	Drap	Mo"hair	Tape
	Drapdeberry	Muslin	Tápestry
a	Flánnel	Orris	Tapistry
an	Frángipane	Paper	Thréad
the	Freeze	Parchment	Thred
	Frieze	Pastboard	Tick
	Fustian	Plad	Ticking
	Fust-chan	Plush	Tissue
	Galloón	Sagatheeé	Twine
	Ga"loon	Sárcenet	Twift
	Gause	Sársenet	Véllam
	Gawze	Sátten	Véllum
	Gro"gram	Sattin	Vélvet
	Hose	Sattinet	Wadding
	Húck-a-back	Say	Week
	Incle	Serge	Wick
	Kersey	Shag	Wire
	Lace in gen.	Shagreen	Woosted
	Lawn	Shaloón	Worsted
	Lěa"ther	Shamoy'	Yarn

The Names of the various Kinds or Sorts of Stones following have rarely the plural Number, (except they terminate with the Syllable (stone), then they may easily form both Numbers; as follows.

A"damant	Cáruncle	Diámond.
A'gate	Chalcédony	di-maint
A'methyst	Chrysolite	di-munt
Ami	Chrysopæia phy	Eagle's-stone
Asbe"stos	Cornelian	E"merald
Be"ryl	yan	E'mery
Bezoar	Sárdoin	Florentine
Bolonian-stone	Cornu-ámmonis	Fossil
Ca"lamine	Cry"tal	Gárnét

Gírasol

Gírasol	Pearl
Granit	Philosopher's-stone
Hyacinth	Plaster } of Paris
Jacinth	Plaster }
Jade	Porphyry
Ja"isper	Púmice
Jett	Reddle
Lapis Infernalis	Ruddle
Lapis Lazuli	Sapphire
Mágnet	fi-ur
Márble	Sardonyx
Mu"scovy-glass	Shale
Mirror-stone	Smaragdus
O'nyx	Spalt
Opal	Spar
Osteocolla	Terrella
Parian Marble	Tópaz

The following, and those always compounded with (stone), are expressed in both Numbers, at Pleasure; as

Brick-stone	Ragstone
Flint, and	Rubstone
Flint-stone	Ruby
Free-stone	Slate
Grind-stone.	Touchstone
Hôan	Whetstone
Pebble	

{ ies
s

A Collection of Common Names expressing Actions in general, and very seldom expressed Plural.

Avówtry	Blandiloquence
Autógraphy	Bounty
Autólogo	Brachylogy
Aútópsy	Bribery'
Batto"logy	Burglar
Bi"gamy	Burglary
Blásphemy	Burlesk

Bur-

Burlesque	Poly'logy
Calumny	Portliness
Casuality	mien
Causa' lity	ge"sture
Cenotáphium <i>arc</i>	Remórfse
Champarty <i>la</i>	Renáscence
Champerty <i>la</i>	Renaſcency
Chance-medly <i>la</i>	Renítency
Chylification <i>phy</i>	Ríbbaldry
Confórmity	Sacriledge
Fe'lony	Síncerity
Fólly	Sleight
Forgery	Speed
Gratitude	Tauto"logy
Heed	Traffick
Imbracery <i>la</i>	Trigamy
Imparlace <i>la</i>	Tútelage
Incest	Vaniloquence
I'nflux	Véngeance
Ingra"titude	Viólence
Mockery	Unani"mity
O'cillancy	Unifórmity
Patrocinátion	Utterance
Patrócinity	Wággery
Pe"nitence	

in, ínto, unto, under, from, by, on.

A Collection of Common Names, denoting the State and Condition of Beings and Things, and are seldom expressed in the Plural; as

Bóndage	Defénce
Bottomry	Difcómfitúre
Bottomree	Diseſteém
Brótherhood	Disgráce
Capti"vity	Dislike <i>a</i>
Célibacy	Disregard
Childhoód	Disrepúte
Comfort <i>uni</i>	Disreputátion
Confangúinity <i>cog</i>	Dúrance
Contráctile <i>phi</i>	Effervescence
Cófenage	Effervescency

E'dest

Eldest	Mino"rity	Púberty
Eldership	Mirth <i>uni</i>	Pue"rity
Esteém	Moisture <i>uni</i>	Pupilage
Etérnity	Monogamy	Quiéscence
Fare	Nature <i>uni</i>	Quiescence
Fate	Nobi"lity	Quiet
Fatherless	Nonage	Quietness
Fatness	Non-entity	Repóse
Fuidity	Novi"ciate	Repósiion
Fore-knowledge	Núllity	Reputátion
First-born	Núrture	Repúte
Fratérnity	Obedience	Rest
Fúry	Oblivion <i>la</i>	Safenes
Glory	Obstinacy	Safety
Grándeur	O'rphanage	Scárcity
Ha"bitude	O'rphanism	Shame
Haste	Pansóphia <i>uni</i>	Sisterhoód
Héalth	Pápacy	Slávery
Húnger	Pa"radice	Spléndour
Hypo"crisy	Pa"rentage	Sumptuosity
Jéopardy <i>jep-par-dy</i>	Pa"rity	Superio"rity
Húddle	Péace	Suprémacy
Impórtance <i>uni</i>	Péasantry	Temperature
Impotence	Plénty	Thrift
I'mpotency	Plight	Thriftiness
I'ncrement	Poly'gamy	Tributariness
Indémnity	Po"ly'sarchy	Vérdour
Infancy	Potentia"lity	Vérdure
Inferíority	Po"ther	Vériy
I'nfluence <i>uni</i>	Poverty	Virgi"nity
Laboúr	Pre-e"minence	Want
Languór <i>uni</i>	Pre-he"minence	Warmth
Liberty	Pre-exi"stence	Wédlock
Manhoód	Preference	Wélfare
Ma"trimony	Preférment	Yeomanry <i>yem-manry</i>
Medio"crity	Prégnancy	
Might <i>uni</i>	Prio"rity	
	Prospe"rity	

A Collection of such Common Names of Common Terms and Things as are rarely applied in the Plural; as follows.

A"lamode	Nick Nínny	Shack <i>aet.</i>
Cúrrant	Nihil	Single-Ten
Dawn	Nóne-such	Ditto, &c.
Deshabille	Nónplus	Stérling
Devoir	Nónsense	Stir
Dishabille beel	Noon <i>ti</i>	Talk
Ens	No"thing	<i>tauk</i>
Finis	Nought	Táttle
Járgon	Pa"pa	Tire
Labour in vain	Pél-mel No. &c.	Títtle-tattle
Látermath	Phyz	Troth
Laud	Pigsny	Trust
Legerdemáin -jer-	Pre"sent	Twilight
Lobs-poünd	Price-Courant	Vogue
Mid-day <i>ti</i>	Prittle-Prattle	Up-shot
Miss <i>tit</i>	Prose	Wéal
Mundúngus	Pug	Wěa"ther
Neuter	Puggy	Whole <i>q</i>
Nick of Time	Púrport	World
Nickum Poóp	Purfúance	<i>wurld</i>
	Rhino <i>cant</i>	Ye"sterday
	Sense in gen.	Yesternight

A Collection of Common Names, being extraordinary Technical Terms of such Arts, Sciences, &c. as are denoted by the Abbreviation or Abbreviations following; also wanting the plural Number.

the	Arcanum <i>phy</i> , &c.	Bockland <i>la</i>
	Arpeggio <i>mu</i>	Boscage <i>forſt</i>
	A'tmosphere <i>phi</i>	Cántus <i>mu</i>
	Attic-base <i>arc</i>	Canzone <i>mu</i>
	Augu"ſtine	Caphar <i>mer</i>
	Confession } <i>div</i>	Caput Mortuum <i>chy</i>
	Aviso <i>mer</i>	Ca"ſtramination <i>mil</i>
	Azoth <i>chy</i>	Chacoón <i>mu</i>

Chamade

Chamade <i>mil</i>	Moiety <i>No. q la</i>
Clicket <i>bun</i>	Money <i>com</i>
Conátus <i>phi</i>	Montoir <i>hors</i>
Contra <i>mer</i>	Mórbus <i>phy</i>
Convérsle <i>ma</i>	Mortmain <i>la</i>
Corban <i>scrip</i>	Myúrus <i>phy</i>
Crépuscle <i>phi</i>	Nam }
Crócus <i>chy</i>	Náam } <i>la</i>
Décalogue <i>div</i>	Nama#lion
Decámeris	Nausea <i>phy</i>
Dodecátemory <i>ast</i>	Nemine contradicente <i>la</i>
Dureſſ <i>la</i>	Néophite <i>ecc</i>
Ecle&tick <i>phi</i>	Níſus <i>phy</i>
Emendalis <i>la</i>	Non-abi#lity
Enneadecaeteris <i>chro</i>	Non-appearance <i>la</i>
Equúleus <i>mil ast</i>	Nonageſimal Degree <i>ast</i>
Eſſe <i>phy</i>	Non compos mentis <i>la</i>
Fourth <i>mu</i>	Núcleus <i>ast arc</i>
Gránd-gusto <i>pai</i>	Nútriment <i>phy</i>
Hanse <i>No. mer</i>	Nutrition <i>phy</i>
Hypoſtatical Union <i>div</i>	Olympick Fire <i>opt</i>
Ignorámus <i>la</i>	Or <i>be</i>
Infantry <i>No. mil</i>	O'real <i>la</i>
Juxta Position <i>No. phy</i>	Ordnance <i>No. mil</i>
Lárboard <i>na</i>	Ordónnance <i>pai arc</i>
Lárceny	Os <i>an</i>
Grand ditto	Par <i>com</i>
Pettit ditto	Philosopher's-stone <i>phi chy</i>
Litanys	Phry#gian Mood }
Liturgy	-mu
Magna-Charta <i>la</i>	Phy#fical Point <i>phy</i>
-kar-	Plánisphere <i>perfp</i>
Maranátha <i>ecc</i>	Pla#stick Virtue }
Maráſmus <i>phy</i>	Ditto Power } <i>phy</i>
Marotick Stile <i>po</i>	Plus <i>al</i>
Mar'tial Law <i>mil</i>	Poínt-blank <i>gun, be, &c.</i>
Métre	Policy }
Meter	-la, &c.
Meum & Tuum <i>la</i>	Polity }
Millennium <i>div</i>	Pontlévis <i>hors</i>
Mochlia <i>su</i>	Pragma#tick Sanction /a
	Premuníre <i>la, &c.</i>

Preſto <i>mu</i>	Salvátion <i>div</i>
Prime <i>v ast chro &c.</i>	Séton <i>su</i>
Prínum Mobile <i>ast</i>	Shéminith } <i>scr</i>
Proſody <i>gr</i>	Seminith } <i>scr</i>
Prosopopeia <i>rh</i>	Shiloh <i>scr</i>
Ptolemaick System <i>ast</i>	Siderial Year <i>ast</i>
Purlieu <i>for la</i>	Summum Bonum <i>div</i>
Pythagórean System <i>ast</i>	Tare <i>com</i>
Ditto Table	Te deum <i>ecc</i>
Ditto Theorem	Thorough Base <i>mu</i>
Py'thon <i>po</i>	Thúmmim <i>scr</i>
Quarantaín } <i>for la</i>	Tophet <i>scr</i>
Qua"rantine } <i>for la</i>	Trávally <i>mil</i>
Quórum <i>la</i>	Tret <i>com</i>
Racha } <i>scrip</i>	Tróver <i>la</i>
-ka } <i>scrip</i>	Tutty <i>mu</i>
Raca	Vert forest <i>la</i>
Régimen <i>phy</i>	Urim and Thummim <i>scr</i>
Relievo } <i>sculp</i>	U'sance <i>com</i>
Relief } <i>sculp</i>	U'tas <i>la</i>
Rise <i>mer</i>	Zéphyrus
Salique } <i>for la</i>	
-like }	

the

*The Names of the Seasons, or Quarters of the Year,
expressed in general, want Plural; as*

Spring Summer Autumn Winter

*The Names of the cardinal Points of the Sea-Compas,
or Winds, shewing the Quarters of the World, with
their Subdivisions, as exhibited in the following Card,
want the Plural.*

- 1 NORTH
- 2 North-by-East
- 3 North-North-East
- 4 North-East-by-North
- 5 North-East
- 6 North-East-by-East
- 7 East-North-East
- 8 East-by-North
- 9 EAST
- 10 East-by-South
- 11 East-South-East
- 12 South-East-by-East

} Wind

13 South-

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|--------|
| 13 | South-East | { Wind |
| 14 | South-East-by-South | |
| 15 | South-South-East | |
| 16 | South-by-East | |
| 17 | SOUTH | |
| 18 | South-by-West | |
| 19 | South-South-West | |
| 20 | South-West-by-South | |
| 21 | South-West | |
| 22 | South-West-by-West | |
| 23 | West-South-West | |
| 24 | West-by-South | |
| 25 | WEST | |
| 26 | West-by-North | |
| 27 | West-North-West | |
| 28 | North-West-by-West | |
| 29 | North-West | |
| 30 | North-West-by-North | |
| 31 | North-North-West | |
| 32 | North-by-West | |

the

A Collection of Common Names whose component and constituent Parts admits not the singular Number.

Acquists	Cónfines	Eff"gies
Alms	Contráries	Efflúviums
Amends	Crampoóns	E"lements uni
A'ntlers	Crámp-rings	Elves
A'fhes	Credéntials	Entrails
Affets	-shals	E'mbers
Bellows	Croches deer	Espoúfals
Bilboes pun	Cutlets	Esséntials & uni
Billiards } gam yards	Dainties	E"thicks
Bowels an	Dictates	Eves
Bráckets	Díviders	Eaves
Bréeches	Dog-days	E'xequies
Butter-teeth	Drags	Extra"vagants
By-ends	Dregs	Fángles
Calipers inf	Eaves	Fangs
Cónders	Eaves-droppers	Fétters
	E'ffects goods	Filaments

Flémings	Jénnets	Nómbls
Flótages	I'nstitutes	Nones <i>ti</i>
Fore-fáthers	Inte"ftines	No"strils
Fore-teéth	Intrails	Numerals
Fórmalities	Júmbals	O'bsequies
Fouds	Jumps	Ogles <i>cant</i>
Folds	Kálends	Oppósites
Frontíers	Kecks	Orts
Frónlets	Kickshaws	Oughts
Furies	Kníck-knacks	Pálliards
Fuflocks	Lees	Pándects
Fu"stilugs	Mále-contents	Pantaloóns
Galliga"skins	Manes	Pantoffles
Gállows	Mánners	Pantables
Gambadoes	Mátrices	Parentáles
Gámbols	Mawks	Péndants
Garbels	May-games	Péttitoes
Ga"scoynes	Means	Philippicks
Gáthers	Mélasses	Píncers
Géntiles <i>peo</i>	Ménaces	Ply'ers
Gibblets	Meffieurs	Preliminaries
Globules	Millepedes	Prémises
Globulets	Minutes <i>notes</i>	Quicksands
Góblins	Misdeeds	Quíllets
Goods	Mocado's	Quibbles
Grotts <i>Oatmeal</i>	Moderns <i>peo</i>	Reins
Gúbbings	Molasses	Remains
Guerkins	Molosses	Repairs
Gums	Monsoons	Rocs } <i>milt</i>
Guts	Móffes	Rows }
Halliards	Moveables <i>goods</i>	Rudiments <i>in gen.</i>
<i>yards</i>	Mues	Rúffles
Hangers	Mews	Scales
Hangings	Múggets	Scíffors
Hips <i>p b</i>	Múlligrubs	Scízzars
Hólsters	Mustáches	Scotch Collops
Hurds	Néapes	Scraps
Hards	Ne"cessaries	Senses
Hu"ftings	Nest of Drawers	Sháckles
Jaunts	News	Shámble
Ides	Nippers	Shávings

Shears

Shears	Teâlles	Valences
Sheers	Teâzles	Vallens
Skirts	Temples <i>h b</i>	Ve"stments
Slippers	Ténters	Viânds
Snâppers	Thanks	Viâctuals
Snûffers	Thrum斯	Umbles
Spângles	Tidings	Numbles } <i>deer</i>
Spârables	Tongs	Wâddles
Spâtter-dashes	Trêaddles	Wages
Stays	Trëddles	Waites
Stcelyards	Treffes	Wang-teeth
Stews	Trifles	Wâttles
Stilts	Tushes	Whiskers
Stocks	Tusks	White-meats
Sûburbs	Tweézers	Whithers <i>horf</i>
Suds	Twins	
Tacks	Vails <i>gifts</i>	

A Collection of such Technical Terms as are only expressed in the Plural Number, digested after the same Manner as the Collection of Technical Terms in Page 170; showing, by the Abbreviation following the Term; in what Art, Science, &c. such a Term is accepted in; as follows.

A'bbutals <i>la</i>	Apprôaches <i>mil</i>
Abdúctores <i>an</i>	Arms <i>mil</i>
Abori"gines <i>bis</i>	Arréars <i>mer</i>
Acrôters <i>arc</i>	Afymptôtes <i>ma</i>
Allerions <i>he</i>	Atlântes <i>arc</i>
Alpha	Atlaflles <i>arc an</i>
AlponfineTables } <i>aft</i>	Aûges <i>ma</i>
Aludels <i>chy</i>	Bârriers <i>fort</i>
A'malects	Bâtilements <i>fort</i>
Anécdotes <i>chro</i>	Câliducts <i>arc</i>
Anguelles <i>harw</i>	Capillâments <i>an</i>
A'nnauls <i>chro</i>	Capillary Arteries <i>an</i>
Annates <i>ecc</i>	Caprizans <i>phy</i>
Antepredicaments <i>lo</i>	Cómfits <i>conf</i>
A'ntes <i>gar arc</i>	Cómmons <i>ecc</i>
Antiades <i>an</i>	Concordates <i>la</i>

Con-

Conténts <i>com</i>	Ducts <i>v an</i>
Contourinated } <i>antiq</i>	Effections <i>geo</i>
Madallions }	Ejaculatory Vessels <i>an</i>
Convéntuals <i>ecc</i>	Elegiack Verses <i>po</i>
Convergent } <i>Raysphi</i>	Elephantine Books
Converging }	Ely'sian Fields <i>fic</i>
Converging Series <i>al</i>	Ember Days <i>ti</i>
Corps <i>v arc</i>	Ditto Weeks <i>ti</i>
Corpu"scles <i>phi</i>	Emblements <i>v la</i>
Corrélatives <i>cog</i>	Entries <i>bu</i>
Courses <i>fb</i>	Equerries <i>off</i>
Cou** <i>an</i>	Erect Flowers <i>bo</i>
Cremasters } <i>an</i>	Escalop-Shells <i>he</i>
Suspensóres }	E'sculents <i>bo</i>
Crenated Leaves <i>bo</i>	Espleés <i>la</i>
Cricoides <i>an</i>	E'stovers <i>la</i>
Cuirassiers <i>mil</i>	E'thicks <i>phi</i>
Culmiferous Plants <i>bo</i>	Ethmoidals <i>an</i>
Cu"spidated Flowers <i>bo</i>	Ethmoidés <i>an</i>
Cúttings <i>gar</i>	E"ver-greens <i>bo gar</i>
Děads } <i>min</i>	Excrétory Ducts <i>an</i>
Děad Heaps }	Exercises <i>uni</i>
Delegates } <i>la</i>	Exorcisms <i>uni</i>
Court of ditto }	Fáctors <i>ari</i>
Dental Letters <i>prin</i>	Fa"scines <i>fort</i>
Dénticles } <i>arc</i>	Bavins
Déntils }	Fashion Pieces <i>fb</i>
Desultóres	Fecennine Verses <i>po</i>
Deuterocanónical } <i>ser</i>	Fibers }
Books }	Fibres } <i>an bo &c.</i>
Diacaústic Curves <i>ma</i>	Figurate Numbers <i>ari</i>
Dialectical Arguments <i>lo</i>	Filaments <i>an bo</i>
Digitated Plants <i>bo</i>	Finánces
Dígliphs <i>arc</i>	Fistular Flowers <i>bo</i>
Discous Flowers <i>bo</i>	Fixed Bo"dies <i>aſt</i>
Dismes <i>la</i>	Fixed Stars <i>aſt</i>
Dominicál Letters	Flúttings <i>arc</i>
Doublings <i>be</i>	Flúxions }
Draughts } <i>gam</i>	yons } <i>phi ari</i>
drafts }	ſhons }
Drugs <i>phy</i>	Fly'ers <i>arc</i>

Foothooks	<i>ʃb</i>	Héats <i>bors</i>
Futtocks	<i>ʃb</i>	Have-offerings <i>ſcr</i>
Fórceps <i>ſu</i>		Hereditaments <i>la</i>
Fórcers <i>ſu</i>		HomoimerialPrincip. <i>phi</i>
Forces <i>mil</i>		Hot-cockles <i>gam</i>
Fore-bolts <i>ʃb</i>		Húmmums <i>pby</i>
Fáre-locks <i>ʃb</i>		Hypoftátical Principles <i>chy</i>
Fórtitudes <i>aſtr</i>		Jeflés <i>baw</i>
Fortunes <i>aſtr</i>		Immúnities
Four Corners <i>geo &c.</i>		Implements <i>in gen.</i>
Frontales <i>an</i>		Indivisibles <i>v gr</i>
Frumentáceous Plants <i>bo</i>		Infinite"ſimals <i>ma</i>
Fútlocks <i>ʃb</i>		Infórtunes <i>aſtr</i>
Gáblocks		Initials <i>prin</i>
Gafflets		Inns of Court <i>la</i>
Gazons <i>fort</i>		Intélligences
Gemelles <i>he</i>		Intércalary Days <i>chro</i>
Ge"nitals <i>an</i>		Interméſſes <i>cook</i>
Geodétical Numbers <i>ari</i>		Interro gatives <i>la</i>
Germins <i>gar</i>		Intérſtices <i>phi</i>
Geffes <i>baw</i>		Joifts
Gests		Isles { <i>arc</i>
Jeſts		iſles { <i>arc</i>
Glans <i>nat bif</i>		Isoperi"meters
Góllops <i>be</i>		Isoperi"metral
Gráces <i>la</i>		Figures <i>ma</i>
Days of Grace <i>mer</i>		Isóceles <i>ma</i>
Grains of Paradice <i>pby</i>		Júrats
Grápnels <i>ʃb</i>		Judicial Days <i>la</i>
Gréaves <i>mil</i>		Lambdoides {
Grinders <i>an</i>		Lambdoídal { <i>an</i>
Grómets <i>ʃb</i>		Suture
Grounds <i>prin</i>		Lanniars { <i>ʃb</i>
Ground Timbers <i>ʃb</i>		yars { <i>ʃb</i>
Guards <i>aſt mil</i>		Láſhers <i>ʃb</i>
Gules <i>be</i>		Laskets { <i>ʃb</i>
Halcyon Days <i>tim</i>		Latches { <i>ʃb</i>
Hárping <i>ʃb</i>		Latches <i>me</i>
Harpin Irons <i>ʃb</i>		Laúnders <i>miz</i>
Héad Lines <i>ʃb</i>		Lêáſh Laws <i>hu</i>
Héad Sails <i>ʃb</i>		Ledges <i>ʃb</i>

A a

Leets

Leets <i>la</i>	Motets <i>mu</i>
Leéetch-lines <i>ſb</i>	Móveable Signs
Lens <i>opt &c.</i>	Môuldings <i>arc</i>
Lifts <i>ſb</i>	Múniments <i>la</i>
Li"gatures <i>prin ſu</i>	Mu"nions <i>{ arc</i>
Ligets <i>v an &c.</i>	-yons <i>}</i>
Límbers <i>{ ſb</i>	Mu"ſcular Arteries <i>an</i>
Límber-holes <i>{ ſb</i>	Muscular Fibres <i>{ an</i>
Liquids <i>la gr</i>	Muscular Veins <i>an</i>
Lixi"viate Salts <i>chy</i>	Napiers Bones
Local Colours <i>pai</i>	Laws of Nature
Ditto Cu"ſtoms	Naval Timbers <i>ſb</i>
Ditto Ceremonies	Nebulus Stars <i>aſt</i>
Ditto Pro"blems <i>ma</i>	Nettings <i>ſb</i>
Lo"garithms <i>ari</i>	Netting-Sails <i>ſb</i>
Loins <i>an</i>	Neuters <i>gr</i>
Lucid Intervals	Nichils <i>la</i>
Lumbrical Mu"ſcles <i>an</i>	Noble Parts <i>an</i>
Lúnettes <i>an</i>	Nodes <i>aſt</i>
Lungs <i>an</i>	Nomas <i>phy</i>
Macaronicks <i>po</i>	Non-naturals <i>phy</i>
Mániglions <i>gun</i>	Nórthern Signs <i>aſt</i>
Mannopers <i>old la</i>	Notes <i>mu &c.</i>
Mántlings <i>he</i>	Common Notions
Manucaptures <i>la</i>	Novations <i>la</i>
Marines <i>{ mil</i>	Núdils <i>ſu</i>
-reens <i>{</i>	Nudities <i>v pai</i>
Mártlets <i>he</i>	Obeying Signs <i>aſt</i>
Mártnets <i>ſb</i>	Obvénitions <i>old la</i>
Máſſeters <i>an</i>	Offices <i>arc</i>
Materials <i>bui</i>	Officinals <i>phy</i>
Ma"ttins <i>ecc</i>	Off-ſets <i>gar</i>
Mecha"nical Affections <i>me</i>	Oleron Laws
Ditto Powers <i>me</i>	Olfactory Nerves <i>an</i>
Memoirs <i>bif</i>	Optic-glasses <i>opt</i>
Meninges <i>an</i>	O'rbits <i>an</i>
Metopes <i>arc</i>	O'rders <i>v &c.</i>
Míliary Glands <i>an</i>	O'rdinaries <i>be</i>
Mitchels <i>arc</i>	Orenges <i>be</i>
Mítral Valves <i>an</i>	
Bills of Mortality <i>chro</i>	

Organ	<i>{ mil</i>	Preserves	<i>conf</i>
Orgues	<i>{</i>	Prick Posts	<i>bui</i>
O'rnaments	<i>arc</i>	Proféctions	<i>aſtr</i>
O'ut-works	<i>fort</i>	Propörtionals	<i>ari</i>
Palisádoes	<i>{ fort</i>	Proxies	<i>can la</i>
Paliſádes	<i>{ fort</i>	Prutenick Tables	<i>aſt</i>
Pállats	<i>watch me</i>	Pulmónes	<i>an</i>
Pangs	<i>pby q</i>	Quadrats	<i>prin</i>
Parceners	<i>la &c.</i>	Quantities	<i>al</i>
Parodick Degrees	<i>al</i>	Quarters	<i>lodgings</i>
Parrels	<i>ſb</i>	Quarter-Seffions	<i>la</i>
Pártners	<i>ſb</i>	Quiescents	<i>prin :</i>
Pátents	<i>{ la</i>	Raddlings	<i>bui</i>
Letters ditto	<i>{ la</i>	Radiacal Curves	<i>ma</i>
Páthós	<i>rb</i>	Rag-bolts	<i>ſb</i>
Court of Pecúliars	<i>la</i>	Ratlings	<i>ſb</i>
Clerk of the Pells	<i>la</i>	Readings	
Pentecoſtals		Regular Bodies	<i>ma</i>
Pévits	<i>watch me</i>	Ditto Curves	<i>ma</i>
Pháſes	<i>aſt</i>	Ditto Figures	<i>ma</i>
Pickles	<i>co</i>	Relapsed Persons	<i>div</i>
Imperfect Plants	<i>bo</i>	Court of Requests	<i>la</i>
Platonick Bodies		Ribs	<i>an ſb</i>
Plays various Sorts		Riches	<i>mer q</i>
Common Pleas	<i>la</i>	Ring-bolts	<i>ſb</i>
Pleas of the Crown	<i>la</i>	Rites	<i>ecc</i>
Clerk of the Pleas	<i>la</i>	Robbins	<i>ſb</i>
Pleiades	<i>aſt</i>	Rolls	<i>v la &c.</i>
Polar Circles	<i>aſt geog</i>	Master of the Rolls	<i>la</i>
Poles	<i>aſt geog</i>	Rolls of Parchment	
Polemicks	<i>div</i>	Roof Trees	<i>bui ſb</i>
Poſliticks State	<i>aff</i>	Rungs	<i>ſb</i>
Polygonal Numbers		Salts	<i>chy &c.</i>
Peres interſtices	<i>phi</i>	Sand-bags	<i>mil</i>
Free-Ports		Sanders	<i>India Wood</i>
Pounces	<i>baw</i>	Sattellites	<i>aſt</i>
Pounders	<i>gun</i>	Sa'vegues	<i>peo</i>
Pówderings	<i>pai arc be</i>	Sauciflons	<i>{ mil</i>
Powers	<i>ma phi al chy phar</i>	Fascines	<i>{ mil</i>
&c.		Scriptures	<i>v scr</i>
Prédial Tythes	<i>la</i>		

Scupper-holes <i>sh</i>	Superficies
Scupper-leathers <i>sh</i>	-she-ees } <i>ma</i>
Scupper-nails <i>sh</i>	
Scuttles <i>sh</i>	Supplies <i>mi</i>
Series <i>v ma</i>	Supporters <i>he</i>
Servants at Arms <i>tit</i>	Sylphs <i>Fairies</i>
Sexagesimals <i>ari</i>	Tales <i>la</i>
Sharper's Tools <i>gam</i>	Temporalities <i>ecc</i>
Shoars } <i>v bui</i>	Terms <i>v phy aft ma arc &c.</i>
Shores } <i>v bui</i>	Testicles <i>an</i>
Side-lays <i>bu</i>	Thrones <i>div</i>
Simples <i>phi</i>	Tidings <i>news</i>
Sippets <i>cook</i>	Ties <i>sh</i>
Sleepers <i>sh</i>	Tithes <i>ecc</i>
Slops <i>v phy &c.</i>	Train Bands <i>mil</i>
Species } <i>v opt ma phy div -shees } &c.</i>	Treenels } <i>sh</i>
Spillers <i>bu</i>	Trunnels } <i>sh</i>
Spirits <i>phy</i>	Trees <i>sh</i>
Animal ditto	Troppicks <i>aft</i>
Vital ditto	Trunnions } <i>gun</i>
Natural ditto	-yons } <i>gun</i>
Spirits <i>chy</i>	Vails <i>gifts</i>
Sulphurous ditto	Vegetables <i>in gen.</i>
Acid ditto	Veins <i>min an</i>
Salt ditto	Vejours <i>la</i>
Spiritualities <i>ecc</i>	Victuals
Splents <i>su &c.</i>	Vitals <i>an</i>
Spokes <i>wheel</i>	Voices
Spurkets <i>sh &c.</i>	Articulate ditto
Stairs <i>bui</i>	Inarticulate ditto
Stánefiles <i>card</i>	Vouffoirs <i>arc</i>
Stannaries <i>min</i>	Wales <i>sh &c.</i>
Stretchers <i>sh</i>	Wangates <i>min</i>
Strings <i>mu</i>	Wings <i>fort bui arc be</i>
Suckers <i>gar</i>	Wires <i>gar</i>
Sumptuary Laws <i>ob</i>	Works <i>fort &c.</i>
	Xiphoides } <i>an</i>
	Zi } <i>an</i>

The appellative Names of such Arts and Sciences as want the Plural Number.

Acóusticks	Hydrosta"ticks	Phy"sticks
Conick Séctions	Mathema"ticks	fiz-ziks
Diaphónicks	Mecha"nicks	Pneuma"ticks
Dióptricks	-kan-	Po"liticks
Gnomónicks	Metaphy"sticks	Sta'ticks
Hydraulicks	O'pticks	Tácticks

C H A P. XII.

Of PROPER NAMES.

Q. What do you mean by *proper Names*?

A. A proper Name is used to express and distinguish one particular Being or Kind from another of the same Being or Kind.

Q. How do you explain yourself on this Head?

A. By the following Divisions or Classes of the same Beings or Kinds; as

i. Of the Supreme BEING of Beings.



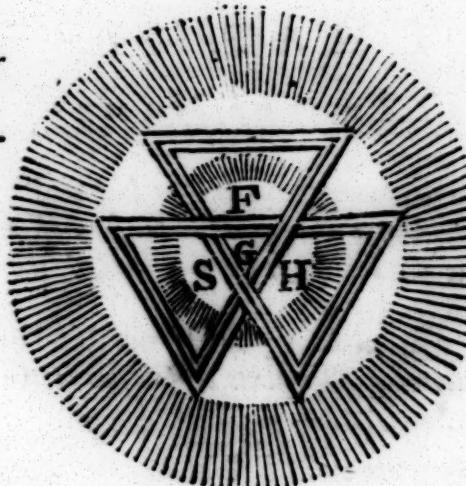
N. B. Although there be the Name God for a false God, yet let it be understood it must be farther distinguished by a following Name, to distinguish which of those particular Gods you mean; as will be exhibited hereafter: Therefore the Word God consequently and absolutely becomes either a Common Name, or a Quality, in such Case.

2. Of

2. Of the proper Names of the Godhead, or Trinity, as declared to Mankind by divine Revelation, at sundry Times, and divers Manners.

Jehovah
The Lord of Hosts
I am That I am
Sabaoth
The Father

Emmanuel
Wonderful Counsellor
The Mighty God
The Everlasting Father
The Prince of Peace
The Lord our Righteousness
Messiah
The Son of God
Jesus
Christ
Our Lord
Saviour
The Lamb of God
First Begotten
The Word
Redeemer



The Holy Ghost
The Spirit
The Holy Spirit
The Comforter
The Paraclete

N. B. No more must be understood of an equilateral Triangle in this Place than its figuring forth Unity and Oneness, according with St. Athanasius's Creed, and not to oppone the second Precept of the Decalogue.

1. Of created Beings, whether animate or inanimate.

Animate Beings.

1. Angelick ; as

Gabriel, &c.

Lucifer, &c.

2. Of Mankind.

1. Of

1. Of the Masculine; as

Adam	Hezekiah, &c.	Quintilian, &c.
Abraham (<i>the Father of the Faithful</i> , &c.)	Joel, &c.	Richard, &c.
Benjamin, &c.	Jôb, &c.	Samuel, &c.
Caleb, &c.	Kish	Thomas, &c.
Daniel, &c.	Korah, &c.	Uriah, &c.
Elijah, &c.	Lionel, &c.	Vespasian, &c.
Francis, &c.	Moses, &c.	William, &c.
Gad, &c.	Noah, &c.	Xerxes, &c.
	O'badiah, &c.	Zephaniah, &c.
	Peter, &c.	

2. Of the Feminine; as

Abigail, &c.	Grace, &c.	Rûth, &c.
Barbara, &c.	Hannah, &c.	Susanna, &c.
Catharine, &c.	Jane, &c.	Tabitha, &c.
Dinah, &c.	Lydia, &c.	Vashti, &c.
Elizabeth, &c.	Martha, &c.	Winefrid, &c.
Frances, &c.	Phillis, &c.	Xantippe, &c.

3. There are many proper Names given to Brute Creatures, either for Use or Pleasure in the Animal; as

Bucephalus, *the Horse of Alexander*
 Ponto, *a Dog*
 Trull, *a Bitch, &c.*

Inanimate Beings.

1. Of the Planets; as

{ Sun }	{ Mércury }	{ Mars }	{ Saturn }
{ Moon }	{ Vénus }	{ Jupiter }	

2. Likewise there is given to every Sign of the Zodiack a proper Name; as

{ 1 Aries }	{ 5 Leo }	{ 9 Sagitary }
{ 2 Taurus }	{ 6 Virgo }	{ 10 Capricorn }
{ 3 Gemini }	{ 7 Libra }	{ 11 Aquarius }
{ 4 Cancer }	{ 8 Scorpio }	{ 12 Pisces }

3. There

3. There are a great Number of proper Names given by Astronomers to particular Stars of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth Magnitude, (none of which need mentioning here; neither the many other Places, Lines, Points, &c.), properly denominated upon the Celestial Globe of the Heavens; viz.

The Ecliptick, Equinoctial Line, Zenith, &c.

And two Places denominated by Divines; viz.

Heaven	Hell
--------	------

Also, all those proper Names being properly affixed on the Terraqueous Globe, which exhibits to the Geographer,

i. *The four grand Divisions, or Quarters; viz.*

1. *Europe; 2. Asia; 3. Africa; and 4. America.*

2. *Their Empires, Kingdoms, Provinces, Archbishopricks, Bishopricks, Divisions, Subdivisions, Islands, Cities, Towns, Mountains, Hills, Fountains, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, and whatever Thing or Substance have a Name given it for distinguishing that Thing or Substance from others of the like Kind; as every Ship has her proper Name under the Notion of the Feminine Gender.*

4. *The proper Names in Time; as, 1. The Four Seasons of the Year; viz. Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter. 2. The Months in the Year; as January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. And 3. The Days in the Week; as, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.*

And

And lastly, I conclude this Head of proper Names with the annexing a short alphabetical List of proper Names of the false Deities, taken out of the vast Number which Men in various Ages, and through vain Imaginations, have feigned, created, and adored, being here inserted for discretionary Use, and the final Close of proper Names.

The False God	Adrammaleck	Hercules	Saron
	Apollo	Juno	Themis
	Baal	Jupiter	Vesta
	Bacchus	Latona	Vulcan
	Cham	Minerva	Uranus
	Dagon	Neptune	Xixutrus
	Eacus	Orpheus	Ynca
	Faunus	Pan	Zamolxis
	Gorgon	Rhadamanthus	

As to their Original see the History of the Gods; and for more perfect Lists of proper Names, see the Appendix of Dyche's Dictionary, which every Briton ought to have in Possession, with this Grammar.

Q. Have not proper Names both Numbers?

A. Proper Names have only the Singular Numbers, except in a collective Expression; as, the Alexanders, Cæsars, Scipio's, &c.

C H A P. XIII.

Of PERSONAL NAMES.

Q. What is the Use of *personal Names* ?

A. Personal Names are used to express and rehearse Persons in Being, Action, and Suffering ; and save the Repetition of the proper Names of Men, Women, &c. and the common Names of Things.

This may be explained by Masters, when a Boy can very well form an *Affirmation* through both Voices.

Q. How many Persons are there ?

A. Only Three ; they having both the singular and plural Number ; as appears by the following Scale.

	Sing.	Plu.
1 Person	I	We
2 Per.	{ Thou or You}	{ Ye or You}
3 Per.	{ He She It}	{ They

Q. Why is the Word *You* used when we speak only to one Person, since it is really of the *plural Number* ?

A. Custom (which has introduced most Irregularities), has introduced this also ; it being accounted ungenteel and rude to say thou dost this or that ; favouring a little of Quakerism, as some Churchmen say.

Q. Have not these *personal Names* any Declensions ?

A. None : But nevertheless effect their Relations, Regards, and Connections, to and with the other Parts of Speech, by the Change of State, and the foregoing Particles ; as shewn in the Parallel between the Latin Noun and modern British Common Name.

Q. How many States have a personal Name ?

A. Only Two : The Leading and the Following.

Q. Which is the *Leading State* ?

A. The

A. The very personal Name itself taken primitively, or radically, whether singular or plural, is the Leading State.

Q. How is the Following State formed?

A. By a radical Subversion of the Leading State, as will evidently appear from the following Scale; which also exhibits their Relations, Regards, and Connections with the other Parts of Speech; and parallels with every declined Tongue or Speech.

The Scale of personal Names in both States.

Leading State.		of, to, for, &c.	Following State.	
Sing.	Plu.		Sing.	Plu.
1 Per.	I We		Me	Us
2 Per.	{ Thou or { Ye You You		Thee or { You You	You
3 Per.	{ He { They She They		Him Her It	Them These Those

N. 1. It is evident that the Leading State is radically changed to form the Following State; as appears by the First Person in both Numbers.

N. 2. The Particles cannot be prefixed to the Leading State in Sense, notwithstanding they naturally join with the Following State, parallelling the Latin Pronoun Substantive Declensions amply in all their Cases.

N. 3. It, has no Variation, being the same in both States.

C H A P. XIV.

C L A S S II.

Of Words termed Qualities.

Q. What Words are *Qualities*? and their Use?

A. Quality Words are as aforesaid, in Page 27, and are placed and used before the Names; viz. Words which express Things or Substances themselves, in order to express their Manner of Being, in respect of some Quality, Number, Figure, or Form, Motion, Relation, Posture, Habit, &c. as, a cunning Man; the third Heaven; a swift Horse; a crooked Crabtree; a golden Candlestick, &c. The Words *cunning*, *third*, *swift*, *crooked*, and *golden*, are properly and absolutely Qualities; and are incapable of preserving their Nature, being added, or put before any other Part of Speech, but Substantives or Names.

Q. How may *Qualities* be known from the other *Parts of Speech* by Babes, and those of weak Judgment?

A. By putting, or expressing the common relative Name *THING* after the *Quality*; as is exhibited sufficiently in the subsequent Tables of Qualities, on the Right Hand Margins: I hope it will be easily conceived, that without the Word *Thing* the *Quality* raises no Idea; but with it numberless Ideas.

Q. Have they no other *Mark of Distinction* from the other *Parts of Speech*?

A. Yes: The common Qualities have another very great *Mark of Distinction* from the other *Parts of Speech*; viz. By admitting Degrees of Comparison of Quality.

Q. How many *Degrees of Comparison* are there in *Quality*?

A. But Two: Either increasing or decreasing above the common Quality; viz. the Comparative and the Superlative.

Q. How is the first ascending or comparative *Degree of Quality* formed or made?

A. By Two Ways: 1. By putting more before the Quality itself. 2. By ending with the Termination (*er*), if the Quality ends with a Consonant; and only the Letter (*r*), if the Quality

lity ends with an (e) final, or (ble); as will sufficiently appear in the Tables following; in which this and the following Rule, are numerously expressed.

Q. How is the second or superlative Degree of Quality formed?

A. Two Ways: In a Manner like the Comparative. 1. By putting before the Quality Word the little Word (most) or (very). Or, 2. By terminating the Quality Word with (est), when it ends with a Consonant; and only (st) when the Quality Word ends with an (e) final, or (e) servile, or (ble).

Q. Are all the Qualities in the modern British Tongue governed by the foregoing Rules for Comparison of Quality Words?

A. No: The modern British Quality Words are not universally governed by the foregoing Rules of Comparison; but nevertheless the most Part of them are; as will plainly appear in the large regular Tables following, which contain only such as are agreeable with those Rules foregoing.

Q. How are the irregular Quality Words formed?

A. By almost as many different Formations as there are different Quality Words dissenting from the general Rules; as shall be next necessarily inserted, in order to get clear of the Coast of Quality Words, in the same Manner as was used in Common Names, by inserting the Irregulars first; as,

Radical common Qualities.	Comparative or first Degree.	Superlative or highest Degree.
1 Good	Better	Best
2 { Bad or 2 { Ill	Worse	Worst } Thing
3 { Much or 3 { Many	More	Most
4 Little	Less	Least

Obs. Much implies Quantity; and Many implies Number.

The Comparative Degree, both in Quantity and Number, is often formed by the Words *more than* and *less than*.

Q. Do

Q. Do every *Quality Word* in the modern British Language comply with, and form *Two Degrees of Comparison*?

A. Not all, (though most do by the foregoing Rules); the following Table or List containing the most Part, if not all those common Quality Words which admit of no Degree of Comparison, nor the Article Qualities before them.

A Table or List of Quality Words wanting the Degrees of Comparison.

All		
Some		
Any	No (without a Name) changes into None	
Such	Enough } but signifying Num-	Enow
Each	e-nuf } ber, is changed into }	e-no
Every	Vast } takes only Supr. est	
Other	huge }	
Another	Old sometimes forms }	elder, eldest
Next		older, oldest

Q. Have you intirely done with *Comparison*?

A. There remains only this one Precept, and all is done with the Manner of Comparison of Quality; which last Way is performed by putting the little Particle Word as before the Quality Word; and the same Particle Word as after the Quality Word, with another Name bearing or containing a similar Quality to the Quality compared, though very probably there may be a very great Inequality, in Degree of Quality in the Two Subjects.

E X A M P L E S.

This { Stone is as hard as Iron
Cloth is as soft as Silk, &c. &c.

Sufficient: Let the Master prosecute with Pleasure.

Q. You having mentioned the Term *Common Qualities*, What do you mean by that Term?

A. By the Term *Common Qualities* is meant, all those Quality Words which appear to agree in some Measure with Abundance of Common Names.

Q. Is

Q. Is there any other Term or Terms given to Quality Words than Common Qualities?

A. Yes: There are a few Quality Words which properly fall under other Denominations; viz. The Article Qualities, and Quality Words, derived from Names and Affirmations; also Personal Quality Words; all which shall be treated of in their Order, after the following Tables of regular Common Quality Words, shewing the Degrees of Comparison of Quality.

Note 1. I continue my Freedom with the Article Qualities, in the Use of them in the Margin, without (as yet) saying any thing concerning their Particulars, (knowing a Child must read well, and have some Judgment, before he needs to meddle with nice Punctilio's); for indeed I am inclined to think he will be able to judge when he may, and when he may not use them, before he'll be able to read well the Explanations on them. Therefore I forbear saying any thing concerning the above Divisions of Quality Words, till after I shall have inserted all the more necessary Tables of regular Common Quality Words.

Note 2. I have borrowed, and inserted in the Margin on the Left Hand, the Personal Names, with their corresponding Personal Variation of the Substantive Affirmation AM; also, on the Right Hand Margin, the Common Substantive Relative of Names, the Word THING, in Order or Design to give a Child, as he advances in Skill, an Influence over the whole modern British Language; and not (as some Persons, I make no Doubt, do vainly and weakly imagine) to puzzle the young Tyro.

Note 3. It is not designed a Child should be put to the Tryal of reading or forming Sentences by these Tables, until he is capable; then will the Application render Delight.

C H A P. XV.

T A B L E I.

Of Common Quality Words consisting of Monosyllables, ending with a single Consonant, according to alphabetical Order; shewing the Formation of Comparison of Quality, and the Composure of a great Number of very good and elegant Sentences.

Note 1. Qualities ending with a single Consonant, double the final Consonant in forming Comparison by a Termination; as glib, glibber, glibbest, &c.

Note 2. A Sentence formed from the first and second Persons, whether singular or plural, bears but indifferent Sense closing with the Word Thing; therefore omit the Word Thing at Pleasure; neither do any Person, expressing an animate Being, agree very well with an Article; which prove at Pleasure.

An Instance.

Animate,	I am a	{ glib	ber	best {	Thing
Inanimate,	It is the	{ sad	der	dest	
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Aff.</i>				<i>qual.</i>
I	am				sad
Thou	art				glad
You	are				red
He					big
She					smug
It		{ a			snug
Who		{ the			dim
Which					grim
This					slim
That					trim
<i>Plural</i>					squat
We					wet
Ye					fit
They					split
These					hot
Those					
Them					
Who					
Which					

more Comp. most or very Supr.

er Comp. est Supr.
Thing Sing. s Plural

Note 1. Notwithstanding the Performance of the Accidents depends on the Will of the Learner, yet let him or her regard the Concord of Number, being the greatest Difficulty in this Part of Speech of the modern British Language; for Quality Words, though parallel in Sense and Meaning with Noun Adjectives in other Languages, yet are free from their unnecessary Observations of Gender; — a very tedious Task.

Note 2. Whoever shall be able to sport with, or manage the Doctrine of this Page of Qualities, will thenceforward be able to manage every Page in this Part of Speech: And though some Qualities form Comparison both Ways, and others but indifferently, yet to a Child it is a Matter of Indifference.

Note 3. The Third Person of the Neuter Gender, viz. of inanimate Beings, whether Singular or Plural; also the Relative and Demonstrative Qualities are applicable to each particular Common Quality Word throughout the Whole.

T A B L E II.

Common Quality Words consisting of Monosyllables, ending according to the Course of the double and treble final Consonants, see Page 16.

Sing.

I	am		rich	tall
Thou	art		black	taul
You	are		slack	small
He			quick	still
She			fick	shril
It		a	thick	dull
Who	is	{ an	stiff	full
Which		the	high	calm <small>N</small>
This			<i>bi</i>	damp <small>N</small>
That			nigh	plump <small>N</small>
			<i>ni</i>	grand
Plural			light <small>N</small>	kind
We			right <small>N</small>	blind
Ye			tight	fond
They			bright	strong
Who			bald	lank
Which			<i>bauld</i>	hard
These			mild	dark
&c.			wild	warm
			bôld	<i>waurm</i>
			côld	sharp

er el
Thing Sing. s Plural.

short	rash	brisk	stanch	harsh
hast	fresh	just	hunch	curst

Note, Any common Name may be used at Pleasure, in lieu of Thing. And now it must be observed, that the Common Quality Word hath no Variation in Number and Gender; that Distinction being sufficient in the Substance.

T A B L E III.

Quality Words of Monosyllables ending with e final.

Note, E final now becomes the Vowel of the Termination, and the Consonant joins with it in the Termination.

An I N S T A N C E.

Common Qual.		Comp.	Supr.
Nice		Nicer	Nicest
Sing.			
I	am	wide	true
Thou	art	rude	strange
You	are	crude	scarce
He		safe	large
She		huge	
It		vile	
This	{ is	lame	
That		tame	
Who		prime	
Which		fine	
		ripe	
		bare	
		rare	
Plural		square	
We	{ are	dire	
Ye		di-ur	
You		sore	
They		N	
These		pure	
Those		pu-ur	
Them		wife	
		late	
		white	
		brave	
		grave	

Comp. & Supr.
Thing Sing. & Plural

T A B L E

T A B L E IV.

Quality Words of Monosyllables, containing each a Diphthong, and digested in the Manner foregoing.

Com. Qua.	Com. Qua.	Com. Qua.
a i straight N P	meek sleek	i e brief
frail	queer	chief
vain	fleet	fierce
plain	sweet	
fair		u i
strait	o o smooth	a w
e i	e a	
o i void	d̄ead d̄eaf	e w few new
moist	weak	o w lōw fłow
a u	bleak	brown
mean	lean	
e u	clean	a y
cheap	cheap	gay gray
o u loud	deār	
foul	cleār	
round	near	e y
four	greāt	bey grey
forwur	o a broad	o y
stout	braud	coy
e e free	hoarſe	

er Comp. est Supr.
Thing Sing. s Plural

Note. More, most, or very, will be found the most applicable to form the Degrees of Comparison in Quality Words of more than one Syllable.

Also, I hope it will be admitted, that it is needless to continue the Insertion of the Personal Names, Interrogatives, Relatives, and Demonstratives, concluding that any Child who can form the foregoing Sentences, is enabled to form a Sentence in like Manner by any one of the following Quality Words, and

C c z rendered

rendered capable to form more than Ten Thousand Sentences without any Trouble; being such as are the most elegant and polite.

C H A P. XVI.

Of Quality Words consisting of Two and Three Syllables, accented on their proper Syllables, shewing in Manner foregoing the Degrees of Comparison and Composure of Sentences.

A	
abased <i>be</i>	a'gile
abject <i>n</i>	aground
a'ble	agúish
abortive	airy
abrépt	alike
a'bsent	alive
absolute	a'mbient
ab'struse	a"morous
absúrd	amort
abundant	a'mple
abusíve	a'ncient
accolle <i>be</i>	ánsbent
accurate	antient
accúrsed	ansbent
a'cid	a'ngular
a'ctive	a'nnual
a'ctual	a'nnular
acúte	antique
a'dequate	antik
adscécted	a'nxious
adjácent	a'pish
advérsé	appárent
adúlt	a'pposite
adúst	aquátick
z'rial	aquatile
z'ffable	a'queous
affictive	a'rable
affluent	a'retlick
affrontive	a'rdent
aghast	a'rduous
	a'rrant

Singular
he } is { an
she } or { the
it }

Plural
they are

very

most

more

a'rrant	beautiful	braín-sick
arriére <i>arreer</i>	<i>bu-</i>	bráffy
a'rrogant	bédridden	bráwny
a"rtful	behólden	brázen
a'rtleſs	beláted	breáthless
afiníne	belóved	brídal
asleép	béndable	brílliant
aslope	beneáped	brínded
assúmptive	benighted	bríndled
asthmátick	benign	bríny
a"ſtríngent	beáſtial	bríniſh
athlétick	<i>bcaſt-chal</i>	bríſtly
atténtive	bíferous	brítish
attic <i>attick</i>	bifórmed	brittle
attráctive	bíforous	brúmal
aúdible	bígenous	brútal
avérſe	bíſextile	brútish
aúgural	bítter	búckſome
august	bívalve	búlký
aúkward	blámeable	búrly
aulíque	bleár-eyed	busý
aufíere	blíndfold	<i>bizzý</i>
aúſtral	blithe	búxom
autúmnal	blíthſome	
a'wful	hlóckish	
a'wkward	bloódy	
a'zymus	<i>bluddy</i>	

B

báckward	báckwards	bóſky	cábled
báilable		bóttomleſſ	cádent
balsámick		boúnden	cállous
bándy		boúndleſſ	cállow
báneful		boúnteous	cándid
baptíſmal		boúntiful	cánine
bárbarous		bow-légged	cápable
barren		boy'ish	cap-a-peé
baſhful		bráchial	cápital
beárdleſſ		<i>brácial</i>	cáptious
beáuteous		bráckish	cardiac

{
er et
Thing Sing. & Plur.

cáurnal	cásual	cátholick
cásual	cávernoſus	cávernoſus
cátholick	caúſal	caúſative
cávernoſus		
caúſal		
caúſative		

Singular	caútelous	comely
he } is { a	caútious	comfortless
she } or { the }	céntral	cómical
it }	céntuple	cóming
	cephálick	cómmón
	certain	competent
	chaly'beat	complaisánt
	chángeable	compleát
	chargeable	compléte
	charming	compléx
	cháry	compliant
	cheárful	compónent
	childish	compósite
	chilly	cóncave
	chólerick	concéntrick
	kólerik	concínnous
	chrístian	concise
	krischan	conclusíve
	chronical	concórdant
	krónnical	concréted
	chúff	cónfident
	chúrlish	confá"scate
	chy"mical	cónfluent
	kimmikal	cóngruent
Plural	circular	cónick
they are	circumspect	cónical
	cívil	conjóint
	claimable	cónjugal
	clámmy	connáte
	cla' morous	cónscious
	clande"stine	confi'stent
	cláffick	cónsonant
	clássical	cónstant
	cleanly	cónsular
	cle"ment	consúmmate
	cle"ver	consúmptive
	clóudy	contént
	clo'ven	cóntinent
	cloúterly	contíngent
	clow'nish	contourne <i>be</i>
	clúmsy	contraband
	co-équal	contráry
	co-éval	contrite
	cógent	cónversant
	colléctive	cónvex

very

most

more

conúsant	cy"nical	devoid
convúlfive	cy"stic	devoút
cópious		dewy
cóptic		
córdial	D	.i.
córporeal	daínty	déxter
córpulent	dámnable	déxterous
corréct	damp	déxtrois
córrosive	dámpish	difficult
cósмical	dángerous	diffúsive
cófick	dantelle <i>be</i>	dige"tive
cóúchant <i>be</i>	dápper	dilúcid
cóvetous	daúntless	dire
coúnter	deádly	díreful
coúped <i>be</i>	deáthless	diréct
courant <i>be</i>	deboist	disa"strous
cóurteous	debonáir	discórdant
coúrtly	deceitful	discreét
coúsu <i>be</i>	décent	discréte
crábbed	decisiye	discretive
erackbrained	decoúrs <i>be</i>	disdainful
cráfty	decréssant	disfásed
crágged	decre"pid	disgráceful
crággy	découple	disho"nest
cramponné <i>be</i>	de'fective	disloy'al
crázy	defénceless	dismal
cre"dible	defaít <i>be</i>	dissolute
crédulous	définite	dissonant
crenélle <i>be</i>	defúnct	dissuásive
créft-fallen	delightful	-fuvá
cri"minal	delightsome	distanced
cri"tical	demûre	distant
croisanteé <i>be</i>	dencheé <i>be</i>	distásteful
cross-gráined	depéndent	distinct
cruél	desértleess	distrústful
crúmmey	defi'rous	disused
cúlpable	de"solate	dítto
cúmersome	de"sperate	divérging
cúp-shot	de"stítute	divérgent
cup-shóttén	destrúctive	dívers
cúrable	detérgent	divérse
cúrious	detérfive	divíne
cúrrent	detranchiseé <i>be</i>	dízzy
cúrrish	de"viliish	dócile

Thing Sing. & Plural
er el

doci-

docible			
dóctrinal			E
dogged			eáger
doggish			eárnest
dólce <i>be</i>			eárthen
dóleful			eárthly
dolorous			eárthy
dóltish			eástern
dome-#stick			eásy
do#rick			eátable
dórmant			eccéntrick
dóuble			ecliptick
<i>dubbel</i>			édible
doubtful			éffable
<i>doutful</i>			efféctive
doubtless			elástical
<i>dout</i>			eléctive
dóughty			e#legant
<i>dou</i>			elúsfive
dówable			elúsory
dówny			embáttled
dráffy			e#minent
dragonné <i>be</i>			émpty
dramátick			e#mulous
dreádful			enceppe <i>be</i>
dreéry			éndles
dreáry			énglish
drégggy			engrailed <i>be</i>
drónish			enguiche <i>be</i>
drópfical			enmanché <i>be</i>
droffy			énormous
droúghty			entire
<i>dro</i>			énvious
dual			epicéne
dúcal			épick
dúnny			eplóye <i>be</i>
dúrable			e#quable
dùskish			équal
dúsky			erásed <i>be</i>
du#fty			érect
dútiful			érrable
dúteous			érrant
dwárfish			
Singular		very	
he } is { an			
she } is { or			
is }			
Plural		most	
they are }			
		more	

erratick	fana/tick	flimsy
erratical	fana/tical	flinty
e/scàrtel <i>be</i>	fáatal	flippant
e/sclattè <i>be</i>	faúltless	flo/ríd
e/stetè <i>be</i>	feárful	flúent
estíval	feárles	flúid
esuríne	feáfible	flúxible
etérnal	fea/therles	foéderal
evánid	féculent	fóggý
evásive	fécund	fóol-hardy
éven	féderal	foolish
e/vident	feéble	fórcible
exáct	féllable	fórdable
éxcellent	fe"/minine	fo/reign
excérpt	féodal	<i>forrain</i>
excésive	<i>fe-</i>	féremost
excúsive	féral	forgéful
éxile	fértile	forked
exo/tick	férent	fórlorn
éxpedité	fe"/stival	fórmal
expénfive	fétid	fórmér
expért	feverish	fórtunate
éxpletive	fibrous	forward
éxplicit	fi'ckle	fráctious
expres	fi'ery	fragil
expressive	fi"/lial	frágrant
expúlfive	<i>fil-yal</i>	frángible
exqui/site	filthy	frántick
extant	fi/nable	frappish
exta/tick	fi/nal	fráternal
exta/tical	fi"/nical	fraúdulent
exténfive	finite	freákish
extérnal	fi"/scal	fréc/kly
extinct	fi"/stulous	frequent
extream	fitcheé <i>be</i>	fré/co
extreme	fláddy	fré/ful
 F		
fa/bulous	fláccid	fríable
faithful	flágrant	friéndles
faithles	fláky	frightful
falcated	fláshy	frigíd
fallible	flá/tulent	fríky
fallow	fláwy	frivolous
fánquus	fleeting	fróppish

er est
Thing Sing. : Plural

Singular
 he } is { a
 she } or { the
 it }
 Plural
 they are

fro'wifh	ghaffly
fró'jß	gaß-
frówify	ghóffly
froz'en	gôß
frúgal	gibbose
fruitful	gibbous
fruitless	giddy
fúlgent	gigántick
fulgid	gildable
fúlmiman	girlish
fúlsome	given-to
fúlvid	glándulous
fúlmigant	glándular
fúmous	globóse
fúmy	globóous
fúngous	globular
funny	gloómy
fúrious	glórious
furtherhest	glóssy
furthermost	glùey
fú'file	glúih
fú'fible	góddles
fú'fy	golden
fú'fstile	golild
	gould

G

gainful	goodly
gállant	górdous
gállican	goß'thick
gámesome	goúty
gárdant	gráceful
gárrulous	gráciouſ
gaúdy	gra"dual
gállid	gra"phical
jellid	gráffy
ge'neral	gráteful
ge'nerous	greády
genial	greénish
ge"nital	gríevous
genteeel	gríffled
géstic	grí"fly
ge"muine	gróundless
gérmán	guardant
gerundive	guileful

gúmmy	hillocky	illícit
gúttural	hindermost	ímmenant
gymna"stick jim-	hipshot	immatûre
	hi"ther-most	imménde
H	hoddy	ímminent
habited	hollow	immo"deft
haínous	holy	immo"ral
heínous	homely	immórtal
hairý	hómespun	impárked
handsome	ho"nest	impénding
handy	o"nneſt	impéndent
happy	hopeful	impérfect
-pé	hopper-arſed	ímpious
harbourless	hórary	impli"cit
hárdish	hôrn-mad	impolite
hardy	horríble	impórtant
hare-brained	horríd	impótent
har'mful	ho"stile	improper
har'mless	huckle-back'd	imprudent
ha"fty	huffling	ímpudent
háteful	húlly	ímpure
haughty	húmble	ináne
hazardous	umbel	inbréd
hazy	húmorous	incé ant
heady	"	inclúſive
héad-strong	húnc-back'd	incompáct
héaling	hungry	incompléte
hëalthy	hártful	incónfant
hëalthful	húsky	incorréct
hëathénish	I and J	incorrúpt
hëavy	jádish	íncréate
hééful	icy	íncréffant
hééless	idéal	incrécant <i>be</i>
héllish	idéntick	incrúſted
hélpful	idéntical	incúmbent
helpless	idle	indebted
hen-heárted	jea"lous	-det-
hen-pecked	jejune	indécent
hepa"tick	jewish	índicant
hérnious	ignoble	indiréct
heróick	ignorant	indi"ſcreét
hide bound	jilting	indistinct
hi"deous	illégal	indócile
		indóbile
		indúlgent

er est
Thing Sing. & Plural

indúrate	joyous
ínfamous	joyleſs
inférmal	irkſome
infértil	ironick
ífinite	íſſuant
infírm	íſſueleſs
infréquent	júbilant
inhérent	judaical
inhúman	júgular
injúst	juiceleſs
inky	junior
inland	júvenile

K

innermost	knággy
innocént	knávish

Singular
 he } is { an
 she } is { or
 it } is { the

Plural
 they are }

very

insolent	lábial
instáble	laco"nick.
instrúctive	láfteal
integral	láfteous
inténse	lánđ-locked
intént	languid
intentive	látent
intérnal	lá"teral
intéſtate	latter
inte"ſtine	laúdable
intimate	la"vish
intránced	law'ful
intre"pid	law'leſs
intricate	lázzy
intrinfick	leaden
intrínſical	leaky
inva"lid	légal
invéntive	le"gible
inward	le"native
jocóſe	lenten
jc"cular	le"prous
jócund	le"thargick

more

levan-

levantine	lu"scious	mémbrounous
le"vel	-shous	mémbred <i>be</i>
liable	lústful	ménial
li"beral	lusty	ménstruous
lico"rish	ly"rick	ménstrual
lifeless		méntal
límber	M	mércantile
límpid		mérciful
lineal	ma"culous	mérciless
linear	maculóse	mérry
liquable	ma"did	metálick
liquified	maggótry	metálline
li"/quid,	ma"gical	métrical
listless	mailed	méttlesome
li"teral	májor	middlemost
literate	ma/lapert	middling
li"toral	malign	místy
li"/vid	malignant	míghty
loamy	mangy	militant
loomy	ma/nifest	mílký
local	ma/nifold	mi"mical
lófty	manly	míndful
lo"gical	ma/nual	míndless
long-héaded	márine	minúte
long-winded	mar"tial	míschievous
lordly	márve"lous	mis-shapen
lóathsome	ma/sculine	mistrustful
lövely	mássive	misty
lóusy	mássy	mobbish
lowry	massoné <i>be</i>	módal
loyal	massoned <i>be</i>	mo"derate
lúcent	mátcleis	mo"dern
lúcid	matchable	mo"dest
lucky	matérnal	módish
lucrative	matted	móllient
lúctuous	mature	mólten
lúculent	matulíne	moméntous
lúdibund	maúdlin	mo"nacal
ludi"crous	mawkish	móneyed
lukewarm	méagre	móneyless
lúminous	.gur .	mummy-
lúmpish	meály	monkish
lúnar	médial	mon"strous
lúnary	me"dicate	moódy
l. natick	mellow	moórish

{ Thing Sing. & Plur.

eff é

Singular
 he } is { an
 she } or { the
 it }
 Plural
 they are }

morbid	nóthernly
morbi/'fick	nóthern
moróse	nórtward
mórtal	no"/table
mosáick	no"vel
móssy	noxious
môth-eaten	númeral
mo"/therlef's	númerous
mo"/thery	nuptial
moveable	-bal
<i>MUUV-</i>	
<i>MOOV-</i>	
moúldable	O
móuldy	oáfish
mountainous	oazy
móurnful	oozy
múcid	obdurate
mucóse	objéctive
múcous	oblique
muddy	-like
muggy	ob//scéne
muggish	ob"/scure
mugient	obsérvant
multiform	obsoléte
multipede	obstinate
múltiple	obstrúctive
múltiplex	obtuse
múmpish	óbvious
múndane	occúlt
múral	occurring
múrderous	occurent
múrky	o"/cular
mu"/scular	ódious
N	
niggardly	offéntive
niggardish	óffward
nimble	o"minous
nitrous	oózy
nóble	opácous
nócent	opáque
nedose	ópen
nodous	operose
noísome	opportúne
no"/minal	oppósite
	oppressi've
	mooted <i>be</i>
	mope-eyed

optátive

optátive	péndent	piquant
óptick	péndulous	pitchy
óptical	pe"ntrant	pítous
ópulent	pe"nitent	pítiable
óral	pennileſs	pítiful
órderly	penfive	plácable
órdinal	péregríne	pláguy
órient	perfect	pliable
óriéntal	pacifick	pliant
órthodox	painful	plúral
óſtenfive	pállid	pocky
óttoman	pálpable	pockif'd
óver	pálfical	poe"tick
over-board	páltry	poétical
over-böld	paul- .	poinant
over-bórn	pápal	poisonous
over-grown	pappy	polar
over-laid	paramoúnt	polémick
over-much	parental	polemical
over-ripe	pártial	pólite
over-seén	pártible	po"lítick
ovért	pártile	po"lítical
over-thwárt	paschal	pómpos
óutermost	páſſant	pónderous
outmost	páſſible	po"pular
outlandish	páſſive	pórous
outward	pe"rilous	pórtable
 P		
pa"ſtoral	pérmament	poſſitive
patérmal	pérſonal	poſſible
pathé"tick	pértinent	poſthumous
pathetical	pervérfse	pótent
páſtent	pervious	pówerful
patrónal	pe"ſtilent	praise-worthy
pay'able	pe"tit	precédent
peáking	pétifish	precéptive
péccant	petto	pre"cious
pedántick	pe" tulant	precise
peérleſs	phlegmatick	prégnant
peévish	phthi"ſical	premáture
pellúcid	phy"ſical	préſent
pénal	píddling	presúmptive
	píed	préty
	pyed	prévalent
	pindárick	prévious

er Comp. est Supr.
Thing Sing. & Plural

primary

Singular
 he } is } an
 she } is } or
 it } the }

Plural
 they are }

primary	py'bald
primévous	-bauld
primeval	
pri"mitive	
príncipal	
prior	
pri"flne	
private	
privative	
pri"vy	
pro"bable	
procúmbent	
pro"digal	
productíve	
profáne	
pro"fligate	
profóund	
profuse	
proli"fick	
prolix	
próminent	
propénse	
pro"per	
prosaick	
pro"specitive	
pro"sporous	
prostrate	
proudish	
pro"vident	
prudent	
pu"blick	
puissant	
puisné be	
púling	
púnctual	
púngent	
purblind	
purgátive	
púrgatory	
púrluant	
pu"rulent	
pústulous	
pútative	
pútid	
pútrid	

very

most

more

quádruple
qualmish
quarrelsome
queásy
quenchable
que"rulous
quick-fi'ghted
quick-witted
quiéscent
quintúple

R

rácy
rádiant
rádical
rággéd
rainy
ráisty
réisty
rákish
rámish
rampant
rancid
rancorous
rándom
rank
ráñkish
ra"pid
raptúrous
ráteable
ra"venous
ravíssant be
rayónnant be
ready
real
recent
retchless
reclúse
recúmbent
reduéctive

sedún-

redundant	rôguish	scârry
refûlgent	rôman	sceptical
régal	rômantick	sceptick
regârdant	rômish	skép-
regârdful	roomy	scorbû"tick
regârdleß	rópy	scornful
régent	rôrid	scotch
regnant	rôsy	scót-free
re"gible	rotten	scrâggy
re"gular	rôyal	scriptural
relative	ruddy	scrob'y
relentleß	rueful	scrofulous
remiss	rugged	scrophulous
remôrseleß	rûminous	scrupûlotts
remote	rûminant	scrûtable
rénal	rûral	scurfy
renaſcent	ru"ſtical	scûrrious
réntable	rûſtik	scûrvy
repléte	rûſty	sea-fâring
repréſſive		ſeámleß
reproachful		ſecret
re"quisite		ſecular
re"ſolute	ſacred	ſecure
respéctful	ſaleable	ſedâte
respéctive	ſalient <i>be</i>	ſedulous
reſpléndent	<i>ſaleyent</i>	ſeedy
re"ſtive	ſaline	ſeemly
réſty	ſaltish	ſciant <i>be</i>
refleſſs	<i>ſault-</i>	ſeisable
reſtrictive	ſanâble	ſeizable
reſtrîngent	ſanative	ſelect
retchleß	ſanguine	ſelf-ended
retentive	ſapid	ſelfish
revéngeful	ſapless	ſemblable
re"verend	ſappy	ſéminal
rheumatick	<i>-pee</i>	ſenseleß
rhomboi"dal	ſatûrnine	ſensible
righteous	ſa"vage	ſensitive
rightful	ſaucy	ſensual
ri"gid	ſavoury	ſe"parate
ri"gorous	ſcabbed	sepûlchrat
rilly	ſcabby	<i>-kral</i>
rimy	ſcábrous	ſera"phick
ring-streaked	ſcandalous	ſera"phical
riſible	ſcant	ſeréne
robust	ſcánty	ſerious

Thing Sing. : Plural

Singular
 he } is { a
 she } is { the
 it }
 Plural
 they are }

sérous	fi'zeable
serpentine	skarfed
servile	skilful
se"ven-fold	skinny
se"veral	skittish
sevére	slabby
sex-angled	flanderous
sex-tuple	flánting
shabby	slávish
shády	sleépless
shagged	sleépy
shagréen	fleety
shállow	sleeveles
sháme-faced	slénder
shámeful	flight
shámeless	slippery
shápeless	slóppy
sharp-fighted	lothful
sharp-witted	flúggish
sheépish	slank
shélterleis	flúttish
shélving	smock-faced
shélvy	smóky
shirkings	smútty
short-fighted	snággy
shotten	snáppish
showéry	sni"veling
shówy	sni"nelly
shrewd	snotty
si'biline	snówy
fickly	snúffish
fideling	snúffy
fi'ghtleis	sóber
fi'gnal	sodden
silent	sólar
filken	sólemn
filly	sólvable
fi'milar	soluble
fi'mple	solutive
sincére	sónorous
finewy	soóty
single	<i>fat-</i>
fi'ngular	sárdid
fi'nister	sórrowful
fi'nes	sórry
fi'x-fold	sóttish

very

most

more

British Grammar and Vocabulary.

211

so"vereign	still-born	fúrly
sóulless	stíngy	sútiable
southerly	stóical	suitable
southern	stomáchful	spánking
spacious	-mak-	fwárthy
spa"nish	ftóny	fwéaty
spánking	ftórrny	fwéétish
spárkish	fráppling	swinging
spa"smatick	strénuous	swinish
spe"cial	stringy	
specifick	stúbborn	T
specifical	stúdious	
spe"cious	stupéndous	tábular
spéckled	stúpid	ta"cit
speechless	stùrdy	táctical
speedy	sty"gian	tactile
spermáтик	subalpin	tálkative
spherick	subiect	tállowish
spherical	sublime	támeable
ffe-	submissive	tangible
spícy	subseqüent	táper
spínous	subtile	tápering
spíral	subtle	tárdy
spíteful	<i>subtle</i>	tátleless
spláshy	succeedént	tátttered
spléndid	succéssful	taw'dry
splénetick	succéssive	táwny
spónsal	succinct	táxable
sportful	súccoús	teáchable
spórtive	succulent	technical
spótles	súcky	téchy
sprightly	súdden	tectónick
springy	suitable	tédious
spúngy	fullen	témperate
spúrious	súltry	temporal
squalid	súmmary	ténable
squeámish	súmptuous	ténder
stáble	sún-burnt	tendinose
stágnant	súndry <i>pl.</i>	tendinous
stárry	supérb	tenuous
státely	superfi'ne	térmagant
steády	supíne	térible
stédfast	upperless	terrifick
steely	supple	téfly
stéril	supréam	thánkful
sticky	supréme	thánkless

er est
Thing Sing. & Plural

E e 2

théátral

Singular
 he } is } an
 she } or }
 it } the }

Plural
 they are }

théâtral	triple
théâtrical	trivial
thievish	triúphant
thirsty	triúmphal
thirstly	troublésome
thórny	trusty
thóughtful	túborous
thoughtless	túfted
threadbare	túmid
thrifty	tumáble
thúmping	tun-bellied
thúndering	turbid
ticklish	túrbulent
tidy	turgid
tímid	túrkish
ti"morous	tútelar
tiny	tútelary
tipsey	ty'pical
tiresome	
títhable	
titular	
toilsome	vácant
toóhless	vagrant
toóhsome	valiant
tóp-heavy	<i>val-yant</i>
tópping	válid
tópid	válorous
towardly	vápido
träctable	vários
tra"gical	úberous
traíterous	veíny
transálpine	vénal
transcendent	véndible
tran'sient	vénial
tránsitive	ve"nomous
translúcíd	véntose
transmárine	vénturous
transpárent	vénturesome
tranvérse	vérbal
trávesty	verbátim
tréacherous	vébose
trémbling	vérdant
trémondous	vérnal
tremúlous	vérsable
trépid	vérsatile
trickish	vérsed

very

most

more

V and U

vácant
 vagrant
 valiant
val-yant
 válid
 válourous
 vápido
 vários
 úberous
 veíny
 vénal
 véndible
 vénial
 ve"nomous
 véntose
 vénturous
 vénturesome
 vérbal
 verbátim
 vébose
 vérdant
 vérnal
 vérsable
 vérsatile
 vérsed

vér-

vértical	unboúght	unfeéed
vértuous	unboúnded	unfeigned
virtuous	unbridled	unsénced
véspertine	-deld	unfit
úgly	unbroken	unfixed
vibrable	unbuílt	unforced
vicious	unburied	unforeseen
vígilant	uncalled	unfórmed
vi//gorous	únaught	unfriéndly
víllainous	uncertain	unfruitful
vincible	uncéssant	ungain
vindictive	uncháste	ungenteel
vinóse	unchew'd	ungodly
vinous	unchúrched	ungráteful
víperous	unci"vil	unhandsome
virgin	unclad	unhándy
-jin	uncloáthed	unheálthful
virile	unclean	unhealthy
virtual	unclift	unheárd
virtuous	uncloy'ed	unheéded
víscous	uncoifed	unhold
vi//sible	uncómely	unhónest
vi//sual	uncómmon	unhurt
vital	uncónstant	áiniform
vi//tious	uncorded	unjudgeted
vitréal	uncoúth	unjást
vitréous	uncrow'ned	unkárd
viváce	unctuous	unkind
vi//vid	uncured	unknit
úlcerous	undaunted	unknowing
últimate	undécent	unknówn
unáble	under-foot	unláwful
unaéctive	under-hand	unleárned
unaíded	úndermost	unlike
unápt	undevout	unlucky
unárméd	undóne	unmade
unbegún	undoubted	unmánly
unbeheld	-dout-	unmárked
unbenign	undried	unmásted
unbesought	undue	unmátted
unbidden	uneasy	unmeaning
unblest	unéqual	unmeet
unbloódy	unérring	unmélted
unbóned	unexpert	unmindful
unboóted	unfair	unmingled
unbórn	unfaithful	

er Comp. est Supr.
Thing Sing. o Plura!

unpaid

Singular
 he } is { a
 she } is { or
 it the }

Plural
 they are }

unpaid	unsûre
unpainted	unswórn
unpaired	untainted
unpeopled	untáken
unperféct	untamed
unpleásant	untánned
unpleasing	untáfted
unplówed	untaúght
unploughed	unthánkful
unpolled	unthinking
unpróved	unthrifthy
unpurged	untilled
unquiet	untimely
unréady	untold
unrigged	untoúched
unripe	untoward
unrolled	untried
unrúly	untrimmed
unsafe	untrúe
unsaid	untrústy
unscaled	unwármed
unseemly	unwárned
unseen	unwáry
unset	unwáshed
unsettled	unwáatched
unsháded	unwédded
unsháken	unwiéldy
unshapen	unwélcome
unsháven	unwhólesome
unsheáthed	unwilling
unshód	unwise
unshórn	unwitting
unshút	unwónted
unskilful	unwórñ
unskilled	unwórthy
unsóled	unwound
unsoúnd	unwoúnded
unspént	unwritten
unspotted	unwróught
unstáble	vocal
unstained	vo ^u cative
unstánchezed	voidable
unst��dy	v��lant
unst��adfaast	vo ^u latile
unst��edfaast	v��luble
unstirred	votive

very

most

more

upper

úpper	wavering	wóful
úppermost	waúmish	wolfi'fsh
uppish	úp'ísh	wolvish
upright	wávy	woo/f-
urbáne	wáy-faring	wo-manish
úrinous	wáyward	wum-
useful	wealthy	wooden
útiful	weaponless	woody
útible	weáried	woollen
utmóst	weárisome	woolly
útter	weather-wife	workmanlike
útteresi	weighty	worldly
úttermost	well-born	worm-eáten
vúlgar	well-bred	worshipful
vulturine	well-set	wórtless
	westward	wrongful

W

wággish	wétd-shod
waifaring	wheaten
wakeful	whímical
wánded	whisking
wánting	whítish
wánton	whólsome
warlike	whórish
wáry	wicked
wáspish	wieldy
wasteful	wilful
wáatchful	willing
wa"terish	wind-bound
was-	windward
wátery	winged
was-	witty

wóful	wolfi'fsh
wolvish	woolish
woo/f-	wo-manish
wum-	wooden
wooden	woody
woollen	woollen
woolly	woolly
workmanlike	workmanlike
worldly	worldly
worm-eáten	worm-eáten
worshipful	worshipful
wórtless	wórtless
wrongful	wrongful

Y

yárrish
yellow
younger
youngish
youthful

Z

zéalous

C H A P. XVII.

Qualities, consisting of four, five, and six Syllables, being duly accented on their proper Syllables, and exhibiting, in the Manner foregoing, the Degrees of Comparison of Quality, and likewise the Composure of Sentences.

Note, Seeing there can be no Necessity for continuing the Insertion of the personal Names, Substantive, Affirmation, and Articles, it is hoped their Omission will be dispensed withal; considering that a YOUTH of either Sex may, and ought to commit them to Memory, long before the Entrance on this Chapter.

more Comp. most or very Supr.

A

abominable	alienable	anatomical
absténiōus	aliméntary	angelical
acanáceous	aliméntal	anomalous
acceptable	allódial	anonymous
accéssible	allódian	answerable
accidental	allowable	antecedánious
accountable	allúminous	antichristian
acronical	allumy	antimétrial
áctionable	alphabe'tical	antimonarchical
adágial	áterable	antimonárchial
adamántine	altérate	apagógical
addítional	altérnative	apocalyp'tical
ádmirable	ambidéxtrous	apócryphal
adórable	ambifarious	apodíctical
adscititious	ambigénal	apologétical
advantageous	ambi'guous	apo'stolic
adventitious	ambí'tious	apo'stóllick
adverbial	amblygónial	appeásable
advisable	aménable	applicable
adúlatory	améndable	apprehéñfive
adúlerous	amfráctuous	approáchable
adústible	ámiable	árbitrary
afféctionate	a'micable	arguméntative
affí'rmatice	amphi'bious	aristocrátick
a'gitable	amphibo'logical	aristocratical
agreeáble	anacámptick	arithmétical
alexándrine	analógiical	ármillary
aléxipharmick	analy'tick	aroma'tick
algebráical	analy'tical	aromátical
	anaphora /b	arthritic
	anapologétical	

arth-

arthritical
articulate
artificial
affértory
affiduous
affignable
astrológical
astronómical
asy'mmetral
atheistical
atrócious
attainable
attenuative
available
avarí^ucious
audácious
auricular
auspi^ucious
authéntick
authéntical
authoritative
auxiliary
auxi-lyary

B

beati'fick
beati^ufical
benefi^ucial
bene^uvolent
biangulated
biénial
bifárious
bifidated
bifurcated
bilinguis
bimedial
bipartient
bipartite
biquádrate
biquadrátick
bitúminous
botánick
botánical
bulbaceous

C

cabali^ustical
calamitous
calefactive
calefactory
caliginous
calvinistical
canicular
cano^unical
capacious
capillary
capricious
carnívorous
catechetical
-k-
categorical
catonian
cautionary
célebrious
celestial
celes chal
censórious
cénsurable
centrifugal
centripetal
ceremónial
ceremónious
cha^uritable
chilónian
chilónick
chimérical
ki-
chrono^ulógical
kro-
cimmérian
circumambient
circumfluent
circumjacent
circumstancial
climacterical
coccíferous
coercible
coéssential
coeternal

F f

cogitáve
coincident
collateral
collíquative
collusive
collusory
colófcean
cólourable
combustible
cómfortable
comméndable
comménsurable
comménsurate
commentitious
comminatory
commódious
commúnicable
commúnicative
cómparable
compáratve
compáffionate
compáttible
compéllable
compéndious
cómpliated
compliméntal
comprehénfible
comprehénfive
compréffible
compúlfive
compúlsory
compútale
concéivable
concómitant
condémnable
condíional
condúcive
condúcible
confírmatory
confórmable
congéable
congénial
-gène-yal
congregátonal
conjectural

er Comp. est Supr.

Thing Sing. s Plural

con

more Comp. most or very Supr.

connáatural	corrúptible	deplorable
connubial	cosmográphical	derisory
-nube-ial	co" vétable	derivative
cónquerable	courágous	derogatory
-kur-	cox-comical	desirable
consciéntious	créditable	despicable
confidensbus	crustáceous	despotick
confionable	cúnicolous	despotical
consécutive	curvilineal	desultory
consérvable	cu" stomable	determinable
considerate	cu" stomary	determinate
considerable	cutáneous	dete"table
confistórial	cylindrical	detrimental
confólable		diabolical
confpicuous		diainetrical
consubstancial		diaphánous
contágious		diatódick
contemplative	dámageable	didáctick
contémpible	de-afforsted	didactical
contémptuous	decapité be	die"tical
conténtious	deffait be	diminutive
conte"stable	deceiveable	disadvantageous
conti"guous	decennial	disaffécted
conti"nual	decérptible	disagréable
contráctible	decíduous	discalcedated
contradictious	declarable	discalendered
contradictory	declarative	discernible
contri"butary	declaratory	discóngolate
controvérsial	deducible	disco"verable
contumáciouss	defa"matory	dishévelled
contumelious	defendable	dishonourable
mé-lyus	defi"cient	disingenuous
convénient	defi"nitive	dismembered be
convéntional	dei"stical	disobélient
convéntual	deivirile be	dispropörtional
convérſable	deléctable	disproportionate
convérſible	deletórious	disputable
co-órdinate	deliberative	disre"putable
co"pulative	deli"cious	disrespectful
corinthian	deli"rious	dissatisfactory
cornígerous	delúfive	dissentaneous
corpóreal	delúsory	diffimilar
correspóndent	democra"tical	dissoluble
corrígible	demónstrable	dissolvable
corródible	demónstrative	distinguishable
corrósible		distr

distri"butive
disve"loped
dithyrámbick
divídeable
divi"able
diure"tick
diúrgalis
documental
dogma"tical
dorsi'parous
dorsi'ferous

E

ecclesia"tical
ecsta"tical
effe"ctual
effeminate
effic'acious
egrégious
egy'ptian
elaborate
ele"ctoral
électrical
elemo"synary
elegiack
élémentary
elephántine
e"ligible
elliptical
emanáтиве
emblema"tical
emblema"tick
emóllient
emol-yent
emphastical
emphastick
empírical
empy'real
energe"tical
enigma"tical
enigmátick
ennea"tical
enthufia"tick
enthufia"tical
epidémick

epide"mical
epiléptick
epiléptical
epiplóick
episcopal
epistolary
eques"trian
equángular
equicrúral
equidifferent
equidistant
equila"teral
equimúltiple
equipollent
equipónderous
équitable
equi"vocal
éremítical
erróneous
erubéscent
espe"cial
eséntial
éstimable
ethéreal
etymológiical
evanéscent
eucharistical
evéntual
everlásting
e"vitabile
européan
excentrick
excentrical
excéptionable
excífable
exclámatory
excrementitious
excúsable
éxecrable
exécutive
exécutory
exegétical
exemplary
exhortative
exhortatory
exíguous

exi"mious
exórable
exórbitant
expédition
expedi"tious
experiméntal
expéttible
éxpiatory
explánatory
éxplicable
exponéntical
expo"stulatory
extérior
extra-judi"cial
extráneous
extraordinary
extra-parochial
-ki-
extra"vagant
extrínsecal
exúberant
exúperable

F

facetious
factítious
fallaceous
faullaſbus
familiar
yar
fa"shionable
fa"ſtiduous
favoúrable
feather-edged
felónicus
fictitious
fi"gurative
fimbriated *b.*
flagi"rious
flammiferous
flu"sterated
förfeitable
fórmidable
fórtifiable
fortúitous

er Comp. est Sopr.
Thing Sing. & Plural

more Comp. most or very Supr.

fráctional	héterodox	i//mitable
fréncified	heterogéneal	imma"culatē
frígified	heterogèneous	immarce"ssible
frigori//sick	hexégonal	immatérial
frufráneous	hexámeter	immédiate
fuliginous	hexapétalous	immédicable
fundaméntal	hibérnian	immémorable
fúnery	hierarchial	immemórial
G		
genca"lógical	hierogly"phick	imménfuriable
gé"néral	hierogly"phical	immetho//dical
ge"nérative	histórical	immo"derate
genérical	homocéntrick	immóveable
genethlícal	homogéneal	immútiple
geocéntrick	homogénéous	impálpable
geométrick	home"logous	impártial
geome"trical	ho"norary	impátient
glútinative	ho"nourable	impeáchable
glútinous	honori"phick	impe"netrable
gnathónical	horízontal	impe"nitent
gnomonological	hosptitable	impe"rative
gnomónical	hyperbórean	imperce"ptible
góggle-eyed	hypocritical	impérforable
gorbellied	hypo"státical	impérial
górged <i>be</i>	hypothe"tical	impérious
go"vernable	I and J	
grammatical	ja"culatory	impérsonal
granívorous	jatraliptick	impértingent
H		
ha"bitable	jatralíptical	impérvious
habitúal	idioma"tical	impe"tuos
habit- <i>chual</i>	ido"latrous	implácable
harinúnical	je"suited	impo"litick
harmonious	jesuítical	impo"litical
helíacal	ignomínious	importunate
heliocéntrick	illegitimate	impossíble
herbiferous	ille"viable	impra"cticable
hercúlean	illitérate	impreg"nable
<i>-yan</i>	illo"gical	impróbable
here"ditary	illúsory	improvéable
heretical	illusive	ímprc"vident
hermítical	illu"strious	inaccesible
	ima"ginable	inádequate
	ima"ginary	inálienable
	ima"ginative	ina#nimate

incápable

inca-

incapa"cious	índicant	infórtunate
ince"stuos	indi"catíve	infrángible
incidental	indi"ctable	ingénerable
inclinable	indifferent	ingénious
incógnito	indige"stible	inge'nuous
incog	indige"sted	inglórious
incoherent	indiscernible	inhá'bitable
incombu"stible	indiscri"minate	inharmónical
incommensurable	indispénsable	inhó'spitable
incommúnicable	indispénsible	inimi"table
incommútiple	indispútiple	initi"al
incómparable	indissolvble	injudi"cious
incompassionate	indissoluble	injúrious
incompáitable	indistiguishable	inna"vigable
incompénsable	indivíable	innúmerable
incómpetent	indúbitable	inoffénsive
incompófite	indúrable	inórdinate
incomprehensible	indu"trious	inorgánical
inconceiveable	ineffíble	inquí"stive
incóngruous	inefficáicious	insánable
inconfi"derable	ineffective	insatiable
inconfi"derate	inefféctual	inscrútiable
inconfi"stent	inélegant	insensible
incónsolable	inergétical	inse"parable
inconte"stible	inéstimable	insi"dious
incóntinent	ine"vable	insigni"ficant
inconvérſable	inxecógitable	insociable
inconvértable	inxecúsable	info"lvable
incórporeal	inexhaustible	insolvent
incorrigible	inexórable	instantáneous
incorrúptible	inxpédient	instruméntal
incre"dible	inéxpiable	insuccéſſful
incre"dulous	inéxpllicable	insuffi'cient
inculpable	inxpréſſible	insuperable
incúrable	inxpúgnable	insuppórtable
incúrious	inxtinguishable	insurmountable
indeclínable	inxtrípable	intelléctual
indécorous	inéxtricable	intélligent
indefatigable	inxuperable	intélligible
indefeáible	infállible	intémperate
indefeíble	inféctious	intentional
indéſinite	infeli'citous	intercúrrent
inde"lible	inférior	intercutáneous
indemonstrable	inflámmable	interjácent
indepéndent	inflámmative	interior
indetérminate	infléxible	interlineary

er Comp. est Supr.
Thing Sing. & Plurai

more Comp. most or very Supr.

interlúcent
intermédiate
interminated
interminable
intermittent
intérpretable
interro"gative
into"lerable
intráctable
intránfitive
introduc'tive
intúitive
inváriable
inve"terate
invi"rious
invíncible
inviolable
invísible
invo"luntary
invúlnerable
irácible
iro"nical
irrational
irreconcíeable
irrefrágible
irre"gular
irremediable
irre"parable
irreprehénſible
irrefl"ſible
irrésolute
irretriévable
irrevérſible
irrevóicable
írritable
iscure"tic
isóchronal
-kro-
ítalian
ítál-yan
iti"nerant
judi"cial
judi"ciary
judi"cious
jurídical
ju"ſtifiable

L

labórious
labourſome
lácerable
lacinated
laſtſical
laſtifick
lamentable
lapidéſcent
laſcívious
legéndary
legi"flative
legi"timate
legúminous
lentíginous
levi"tical
libidinous
licéntious
licénterick
litig"giouſ
lixi"vial
lixi"vious
longitúdinal
loquacious
luciférian
ludibrious
luxúriant

M

machiavilian
ma-ki-avil-yan
magi"terial
magna"nimous
magne"tical
magne"tick
magni"ſcent
maje"tical
majestick
maintainable
maledicted
male *dit-ed*
male"volent
malii"cious

málleable
mandíbula
márketable
mar-ridge-
mathemátical
matrimónial
mealy-mouthed
méafurable
mechánical
mecha"nick
me-kə-
mediatórial
medicinable
méditative
mediterránean
me"lanchólick
mélancho"ly
melliferous
mellifluent
mellifluous
melódious
me"morabile
mensurable
meráceous
mércenary
mérchantable
mercúrial
meretri"cious
meri"dional
merítorious
metaphórical
metaphy"ſical
meteolo"gical
metho"dical
metropólitan
mi"litary
ministérial
miráculous
misbecoming
misbegóttten
miscellaneous
mi"ferable
momentáneous
momentary
monárchical

monastérial
monaſtical
monastiek
moſtitory
monopétalous
monſtriferous
mortiferous
multángular
multifárious
multilaſteral
multilóquous
multinomial
multipárous
multipartite
múltipliable
múltiplicable
muniſcent
myſterious

N

narcótical
narcótick
natalitious
naſtional
naſvigable
neceſſary
neceſſitous
necromántick
nefarious
neoſterick
nobilitated
nóncúpative
nótional
notórious
n'gatory
numérable
numérical
nutritious
nutritive

O

obédient
obediéntial
obligatory

obnoxious
obreptitious
obséquious
obsérvable
obſtréperous
occáſional
occidéntal
octángular
octénnial
odouriferous
odoriſe rons
cecoſnomical
ceconomick
cecuméhal
officious
oleáginous
olfactory
oligárchical
omniſpotent
omniſcient
om-niſh ſcient
oſperative
opinionative
opin-on
opinionated
oppilative
oppróbrious
orbicular
ordinary
orgaſnical
organized
ornaméntal
orthógoal
orthográphical
oſtentatiouſ
over-hasty
over-masted
oviparous
outrageous

P

pacíferous
paſſlatable
pálliative
panegy'rical

papiſtical
paraboſtical
paralyſtical
paraphraſtical
paraſitical
párdonable
parliamentary
parlemen-
parochial
parókial
parfimónious
particiſpial
partiſcular
passi'onate
patriárchial
-ki-
patrimónial
pecúliar
pecule-yar
pecúniaſry
peſetrable
peſetrative
peninfalated
penetential
penúrious
perceivable
percéptible
perdúrable
perémptory
perénnyal
perhſdious
perfúnctory
perioſdical
perioſdick
peripaſtetick
peſtrishable
peristaltick
perniſcious
perpendiſcular
perpéttual
perpétchual

perſevéraat
pérſónable
perſpicáciouſ
perſpiſcuouſ
perſuáſive

er Comp. et Supr.
Thing Sing. & Plural

per-

more Comp. most or very Supr.

persuasory	progre"ssional	ratio"nable
-shu-a-	progréssive	ratíonal
pertinacious	proléptical	réásonable
péstiléntial	proléptic	rebellious
phana"tical	promi"scuous	<i>rebel-yous</i>
phanta"stical	pro"missory	receiveable
phanta"stick	prophe"tical	reci"procal
pharisai"cal	propitiatory	recitative
philolo"gical	propítious	recomméndable
philoso"phical	propórtionable	recomméndatory
pirátical	propórtional	recomméndative
pleafüreable	protúberant	reconcilable
poly'gonal	provérbial	reco"verable
pónderable	providéntial	recreáтивe
ponti"fical	proví"ational	recrementitious
po"sterior	pro"vocative	réctifiable
poténtial	prudéntial	rectilíneal
pot-va"lliant	pruri"ginous	rectilínear
-valyant	pue"rile	redeémable
prácticable	púlmonary	redoúbtable
práctical	pulmóneous	redúcible
práctic	pu"nishable	refráctory
pragma"tical	pyrámidal	refrágable
pragma"tick	pyramidal	regimental
precárious		<i>ridge-men-</i>
precipitant		rejéctable
precipitous		religious
pre"diable		re"lishable
predo"minant		remárkable
pre-engáged		reme"diable
préfactory		remediless
préferable		remissible
prejudicial		repairable
prelátical		repeálable
prepáratice		repercússive
prepáratory		reprehénstable
prepósterous		repróachable
prefum'ptuous		reprobéable
preter-na"tural		reptitious
prevéntional		repúdiable
prevéntative		réputable
prevéntive		resitient
primigenious	rabbí"nical	<i>-sh-sh-e--yent</i>
problema"tical	rapa"cious	resináctious
prodigious	ratiocínable	resinible
pro"fitable		résolutive

Q

quadrángular
quadriénnial
quadrilateral
quadrino"mial
quadripártite
quadrúpedal
quadrupedous
qué"stionable
quinquénnial
quoti"dian

R

rabbí"nical
rapa"cious
ratiocínable

résolutive	sepáráble	super-celestial
respónsible	septénnial	-celes-tial
restorative	septéntrional	supercilious
retriéveable	serviceable	-cil-ious
reveréntial	sesquiálteral	super-e-minent
revérifiable	sexagenary	superfi-cial
revértille	sexennial	superfluous
revóicable	sháttér-brained	supérior
rewardable	signifícant	supérlative
re-waurd-	signifícative	superna-tural
rhetórical	simoniácal	supersti-tious
ridículous	sociable	suppórtable
S	social	supposi-titious *
sabba-tical	sodomi-tical	súppurative
sacerdótal	solicitous	supramúndane
sacraméntal	so-litary	surrepti-tious
sacrile-gious	solstítial	fuscéptible
sagácious	somníferous	suspi-cious
salácious	somni-fick	sustainable
salúbrious	sophi-stical	sylogi-stical
sa-lutary	sopori-férous	symbo-lical
salutiférous	spagírical	sympathe-tical
sanctimoni-al	spagírick	sympathetick
sanctimónious	spe-culative	syno-dical
sanguinary	spi-ritual	sy-nodal
sapori-fick	spirituous	syno-nymal
sáporous	spontáneous	syno-nymous
farca-tical	stentórian	T
sata-nical	stereográphical	temerárious
satisfactory	sternútatory	tempe-stuous
satyrical	subalternate	témporary
schisma-tical	sub-cóntrary	tena-cious
ſʃ.	sublunar	te-nantable
schola-stick	subordinate	términable
schola-tical	subrepti-tious	terráqueous
ſk-	subsérvient	terrétrial
scientifick	substántial	terre-stial
seasonable	subterráneous	testáceous
sedéntary	sudatory	theolo-gical
sedítious	súfferable	theoma-gical
self-depéndent	suffi-cient	theore-tick
self-e-vident	sulphúreous	theore-tical
semtíernal	súmptuary	to-lérable
senténtious	súperable	tradi-tional

er Comp. est Supr.
Thing Sing. s Plural}

more Comp. most or very Supr.

traditionary	vitriolous	uncome-at-able
transitory	vivacious	uncómförtable
transmissible	vivíparous	un-kum-
transmútável	ulcerated	uncompoúnded
transpórtable	ulterior	unconcérned
tréasonable	ultramúndane	unconceiveable
triángular	unaccéptable	uncondémnable
tricénrial	unaccoúntable	uncondémned
triennial	unacchu"stomed	unconfórtable
trigonometrical	unacquainted	unconquerable
trila"teral	unadmônhished	-ker -
trino"mial	unadvised	unconscionable
tripartite	unaffectèd	-phon-
tun-béllied	unálienable	unconstrainable
tuniculated	un-ale-ye-nable	unconfúmeable
tyra"nical	unálterable	uncontémnable
V and U		
vain-glórious	un-aul-ter	unconte"stable
valetudinary	una"nimous	uncontróllable
va"luable	unánswerable	uncorrected
vaporí"ferous	unappéaseable	uncréated
váriable	unárgued	uncultivable
ve"getable	unássayed	uncultivated
veneni"fical	unassuaged	uncurable
veneni"fick	-swa-	uncu"stomable
ve"nerable	unassured	uncu"stomed
ve"nereal	unattainable	undecided
venérous	unattémpted	undeclined
veriloquent	unatténtive	undefended
verilóquious	unavailable	undefiled
verifi"milar	unbecoming	undefrayed
vermícular	unbegötten	undertaken
vermiculose	unblameable	under-written
vermífugous	unbwelled	undeserved
vernácula	uncano"nical	undetermined
vertíginous	uncápable	undischarged
vexátious	unchangeable	undisciplined
victórious	uncha"ritable	undistinguishable
violable	unchristened	undistinguished
vísionary	un-krif-ened	undútiful
vi"tiable	un-kris-chend	úne"loquent
vitrificable	uncircumcised	únemployed
vitriolick	-cized	unendówed
	uncircumspect	une!! xecuted
	uncollected	unéxpected
		unexpérienced
		unexpressible

unextinguishable	unparallelled	unséasonable
unfashioned	unpardoned	unséasoned
-/ <i>bon-</i>	unpeaceable	unséparable
unfeathered	unperceiveable	unserviceable
unfledged	unpolished	unsociable
unséttered	unpolluted	unspeakable
unfi"nished	unprecedénted	unsubdued
unfórtified	unpre"/judiced	unsuccéssful
unfrequénted	unpreme"/ditated	unsufferable
unfurnished	unprepared	unsuitable
unga"/thered	unprevénted	unfullied
ungovérnable	unpro"/fitable	unteáchable
ungracious	unpro"/sporous	unténable
unha"/bitable	unpro"/vident	untráctable
unhállowed	unpuni"/shable	untúneable
unhaltered	unquénchable	unva"/luable
<i>un-bau-</i>	unquestionable	unvánquished
unhéalable	<i>-quest-chon-</i>	un-uniform
unima"/ginable	unrávelled	unusual
unimployed	unreásonable	unútterable
uninflámmable	unrebúcable	unwalled
uninha"/bited	unrecláimed	unwárlike
uintelligible	unrecompensed	unwárranted
uninterrupted	unrefórmable	unwátered
uninvited	unregarded	<i>un-wau-ter</i>
únitable	unregárdful	unwéaried
univérsal	unrelénting	vociferous
unla ménted	unrémediabie	volúminous
unléavened	unremitted	volúntary
unlicensed	unremóved	volúptuous
unli"/míted	unrepáired	vorácious
unmannerly	unrepróveable	urinary
unmanúred	unrefisted	úsúrious
unmárried	unresólved	útterable
unma"/stered	unrestráined	vúlnerable
unméasureable	unrevénged	vúlpinary
unme"/ditated	unrewárded	vulpine
unmérciful	unrighteous	uxorius
unmole"/sted	unrivalled	
unmóveable	unsafeable	
unna"/tural	unsalúted	
unne"/cessary	unsanctified	warrántable
<i>un-ne-sé/s</i>	unsatisfactory	wéather-beaten
unnúmered	unsavoury	white-lívered
unóccupied	unscriptural	worldly-minded
unopposed	unseárchable	

er Comp. est Supr.
Thing Sing. & Plural

W

warrántable
wéather-beaten
white-lívered
worldly-minded

C H A P. XVIII.

Of the Article Quality Words.

Q. Have you done with *Common Qualities*?

A. Yes. *Sufficient Rules and Examples have been inserted concerning them; they respecting neither Number nor Gender, in our Language, though they do in many others.* Oh! what an Abatement of Trouble and Concern! Oh! welcome Cessation of Fatigue!

Q. You mentioned in Page 191, there remained a few Quality Words of different Denominations from *Common Quality Words*; viz. 1. Article Quality Words. 2. Quality Words derived from Names and Affirmations. 5. Personal Quality Words. 4. Demonstrative. *And*, 5. Relative or Rehearsal Quality Words.

What have you to say of the first Sort; viz. of the Article *Quality Words*?

A. First, I make use of the very same Expression which the Authors of the English Grammar with Notes have made; viz.

*A, An, or The, we Qualities may name,
Because their Use and Nature are the same.*

That is, *A* is used as a *Quality Word* before a *Common Name* of the *Singular Number*, beginning with a *Consonant*; *an* in like manner before a *Common Name* beginning with a *Vowel*; *the* is likewise used as a *Common Quality Word* before most *Common Names*, beginning with either a *Vowel* or *Consonant* in both Numbers.

Note 1. These three *Quality Words*, *a*, *an*, and *the*, are not only used before *Common Names*, but are as frequently used immediately before *Quality Words*; as Experience teaches thro' every Series of *Common Quality Words*.

Note 2. *A* and *an* before *Common Names* of the *Singular Number* (for indeed they cannot in Sense be put before the *Plural Number*) extend the Signification of a *Common Name* to any one; and so to all, one by one, of its Kind: But *the* before the *Singular Number* restrains it to some Particular, and by that Means makes a *Common Name* equivalent to a *Proper Name*.

Note 3. These Article Quality Words never shew or denote Individuation, therefore they cannot in Sense be set before any Proper Name, as *Abraham*, &c. nor before any of the Personal Names, or Personal Qualities; which doctrinal Points are sufficiently declared in both the preceding and subsequent Examples. Where these Article Quality Words are chiefly used they are inserted in the Margin; and where they are useless, they are not inserted.

Note 4. They are not expressed when the Name expresses the Thing in general; as

E X A M P L E I.

M A N, being mortal, soon fades away, and dies.

Observe, It is not said, *a Man*, or *the Man*.

E X A M P L E II.

V I R T U E consists in the *Mean*.

Observe, Not *a* or *the Virtue*.

Note 5. *A* and *an* sometimes signify *one*.

E X A M P L E I.

As, All to *a Man*.

E X A M P L E II.

All to *an Ox*, &c.

Note 6. *A* and *an* may be termed *indefinite Articles*, because they leave the Sense of the Word to which either of them may chance to be put before, undetermined, to what Particular is meant.

E X A M P L E .

See what it is for a *Man* to have to do (or be concerned) with ungrateful Wretches.

Observe, *A Man*; viz. any *Man*.

Note 7. *The* may be termed a *demonstrative Article*, or the *definite Article*; and signifies the same in Sense as the Word *That*; because it points out and determines the Sense of the Common Name that immediately follows it, to some Particular.

EXAMPLE.

The People of England are happy ; viz. that particular *People*, &c. &c.

Note 8. When an Article comes before a Proper Name (as sometimes it happens so, there being few general Rules in any Art or Science without an Exception) let it be observed, some Common Name is to be thought of, or understood.

EXAMPLE I.

The Thames; where the *Common Name RIVER* is understood.

EXAMPLE II.

The Halifax; viz. the Ship termed or called *Halifax*. Likewise such Expressions as are used by way of Eminence or Distinction; as

EXAMPLE I.

He is a { *Cavendish*, } that is, one whose Name is *Cavendish*
 { *Walpole*, } or *Walpole*.

EXAMPLE II.

The Dunks; that is, the Family of the *Dunks*.

EXAMPLE III.

The Alexanders, the *Cæsars*, &c. viz. any brave and valiant Men may be put under those Appellatives. Likewise we say, the GOD of *Abraham*, by way of Distinction from the false Gods.

C H A P. XIX.

Of Quality Words derived from NAMES and AFFIRMATIONS.

Q. What Qualities derive from Names?

A. 1. Possessive Quality Words. 2. Respective. And,
3. Personal.

Q. How do the Possessive derive or form from Names?

A. By any Name, whether Singular or Plural, by terminating the Name with 's or es, if the Necessity of Pronunciation require it; as in the Examples following.

Ex-

E X A M P L E S.

1. *Man's Nature*; for the Nature of *Man*.
2. *Men's Nature*,
3. *Waller's Poems*, } in the Manner above.
4. *The Church's Peace*, }

Note, When the Plural Number ends in *s*, as it generally does, then either the Plural *s*, or the *s* that forms the Possession, must be omitted, or ejected out of the *Possessive Quality*, there being no Necessity for both *s's*; as in the following

E X A M P L E S.

1. *The Lords House*, } not, *The Lord's House*, &c.
2. *The Commons House*, } &c.

Note 2. The like must be observed of proper Names of more than one Syllable that end with *s*, whenever they are formed, or turned into *Possessive Quality Words*; as in the following

E X A M P L E S.

1. *Priamus Daughter*, } not *Priamus's*, &c. &c. &c.
2. *Venus Temple*, }

Though the full Writing is preserved in the forming proper Names of Monosyllables; as in the following

E X A M P L E S.

1. King *Charles's Court*,
2. St. *James's Park*, &c. &c.

Q. How are the *Respective Quality Words* derived, or formed from Names?

A. By incorporating a foregoing Name into a following, by this little Mark (-) called a Hyphen; as is exhibited in the following

E X A M P L E S.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Sea-Fish, | 5. Home-Close, |
| 2. River-Fish, | 6. Gold-Ring, |
| 3. <i>Lisbon-Voyage</i> , | 7. Silver-Bowl, &c. &c. |
| 4. Self-Love, | |

Q. Why are they termed *Respective*?

A. For this Reason, the foregoing Name being joined and incorporated into the following, the two Names in Fact are then become Unity;

Unity; the first Name does then lose its Essence of Name, it respecting, or implying only, from what Place, or what Matter, the following Name hath Relation to, or is brought from, or what Matter it is composed of; as is evident from the foregoing Examples.

Q. Which are the Personal Quality Words?

A. The Personal Quality Words are inserted in the two following Tables or Scales; which may also be admitted into the Term Personal Possessives; they denoting immediate Possession of themselves; but more emphatically with the annexing or joining of the Possessive Quality Word OWN; as is exhibited in the following Scales; which at the same Instance shews the Formation of a great Number of various Sentences, without Trouble or Fatigue.

T A B L E I.

Of such Personal Possessive Quality Words as will easily accept the Word OWN, and omit it; but in all Sentences and Expressions require a Common Name after them; as per Experience.

Singular	Plural	Poss. Quality Singular.	Poss. Quality Plural.	accords with both Numbers.	Thing Sing. & Plural
it	they	1 Per. my	our		
this	these	2 Per. thy	your		
that	those	3 Per. his	their		
which	which	her	own		

Note, Self is used with the Qualities in this Table, with or without Own; but always let it close the Sentence instead of the Name.

 Teach a Child to observe but only the Concord of Number, and the Reading will become easy and pleasant to a meer Infant, both in the foregoing and following Table.

T A B L E II.

Of such Personal Possessive Quality Words as will not admit the Possessive Word OWN, nor any Name after them.

Sing.	Plural	Sing. and Plural
it	they	1 Per. { mine
this	these	ours
that	those	2 Per. { thine
which	which	yours
		3 Per. { his
		hers
		theirs

accord with
both Numbers.

Q. Which are the *Quality Words* derived from *Affirmations*?

A. Such Affirmations as admit the Terminations ing, ed, 'd, 't, or n, denoting being, doing, or suffering.

Examples of these Kinds of *derivative Quality Words* are numerously expressly in the following Division of Words, in their proper orderly Derivation; nevertheless, I here give an Example or two of the three Sorts or Kinds.

1. Examples of *Being*.

- I, *being* a Man, have put away childish Things.
- I have *been* a Child.

Note, Quality Words derived from Affirmations denoting BEING, are confined wholly to that one Word, and *been*.

2. Examples of *Doing*.

- A *prancing* Horse,
 - The *flying* Coach,
- &c. &c.

3. Examples of *Suffering*.

- A *wounded* Soldier,
 - A *crack't* Bone,
 - The *beaten* Powder,
 - The *slain* Bullock,
- &c. &c.

Q. With what Head or Division of the *Latin*, and other declined Languages, do these derivative *Quality Words* concur and agree?

A. With that Part or Division of Words in the Latin, and other declined Languages, termed *Participles*?

Q. Do the Derivatives in *ing* always denote or imply doing?

A. No: For without a following Name they denote the Effect of Action.

E X A M P L E S.

1. A *Writing*,
2. A *Fighting*,

- { { 3. The *Running* of Horses,
&c. &c.

Q. Are those Derivatives from Affirmations ending in *irg*, *ed*, *'d*, *'t*, *en*, or *n*, always *Quality Words*?

A. No: Signifying the Time of Action or Suffering, by the Auxiliary am, &c. with a Person prefixed, they can by no Means retain the Property of Quality Words, being then really Affirmations.

E X A M P L E S.

1. I am *writing* a Book,
2. He is *mending* a Cloak,
3. We have *burned* or *burnt* the Papers,
4. Ye have *commended* the Work,
&c. &c.

Q. When are these derivative *Quality Words* from Affirmations meer *Quality Words*?

A. 1. When they bear no respect to Time.

- Ex. 1. A *learned* Man.
2. A *carved* Pillar.

2. When they admit the Degrees of Comparison.

- Ex. 1. *Loving*, more *loving*, most *loving*.
2. *Learned*, more *learned*, most *learned*.
&c. &c.

3. When they are compounded with such a Preposition, that the Affirmation they descend or derive from, will by no Means admit; as in the following

E X A M P L E S.

1. Unbecoming
2. Unheard
3. Unseen &c. &c. } Thing, &c.

Note, There is no Saying to { unbecome
unhear
unsee

C H A P. XX.

Of Demonstrative, Interrogative, and Relative Quality Words.

Q. Which Words are termed *Demonstrative Qualities*?

A. Only the two *Words* this and that; for this Reason, they always point out or shew what particular Person or Thing you or another may mean; as in the Examples foregoing is numerously expressed. However, admit a following Example or two for a final Explanation.

E X A M P L E S.

Demonstratives	Sing.	
	{ This or That }	Man, Woman, Boy, Girl, Thing, Horse, Dog, Cat, Rat, &c.
Dem.	Plural	
	{ These Those }	

Note, This and its Plural relate to Things nigh, or near at Hand; that and its Plural denote or refer to an Object or Objects farther off.

Q. What *Quality Words* are those that are called *interrogative Quality Words*?

A. Only these three following; viz. Who, What, and Which.

Q. Is there any Difference in the Use of the *interrogative Quality Words*?

A. There is a great Difference in the Use of these Words; as

1. *Who* is used only in asking Questions of a Person or Persons ; and has, like the *Personal Names*, a *Leading* and a *Following State* ; and is not improperly termed a *Personal Interrogative*.

A Scale of the States of *Who*.

<i>Leading State</i>	{	of	}	<i>Following State</i>	
Who	to				Whom
<i>ho</i>	for				<i>hom</i>
	through				
	by				
	from				
	with, &c.				

2. *What* and *Which* are used promiscuously in asking Questions ; sometimes interrogating about a Person or Persons ; sometimes concerning a Thing or Things ; as is fully explained in the following

E X A M P L E S.

1. *What* Man is he that is able to oppose him ?
2. *What* Book is that ?
3. *Which* Woman do you like ?
4. *Which* is your Coat ?
5. *Which* Way must I go ? &c. &c.

Q. Have not the modern *British Tongue* the Term *Relative Quality Words* to accord and agree with the Term *Relative* in other Languages ?

A. *There is no such Term admitted. Nevertheless, there are abundance of Expressions require it ; we expressing ourselves very often in relative or rehearsal Expressions.*

Q. How are relative or rehearsal Expressions supplied with relative or rehearsal *Quality Words* ?

A. *By borrowing the two Demonstratives, and two of the Interrogatives, and adjoining to their Company the Word same, as appears in the following List :*

This { Who, &c. } same
That { Which } same

Q. How do you explain, or make these to appear relative or rehearsal *Quality Words*, seeing they are demonstrative and interrogative *Quality Words* before shewn ?

A. *Very easily, by the following Examples.*

E X A M P L E S.

1. The Stick, &c. you cut, &c. is This or That.
2. That is the Pen, &c. which I made.
3. I am the Man who made it, &c.
4. They are the Men who built the Church, &c.
5. John is the Man whom I, &c. saw, &c.
6. That Fellow, &c. is the same I saw picking a Pocket, &c.
7. That Thing, &c. is indeed the very same [meaning Thing] with, or to mine

Note, I judge the foregoing Examples are sufficient to explain, that the foregoing borrowed relative or rehearsal *Quality Words* do each of them, in their respective Example, save the Repetition of the foregoing Name. But I am not so vain as to conclude, a *Master of Grammar* will judge these few necessary Examples sufficient for a Boy's understanding fully relative or rehearsal Sentences; *viz.* such as contain the *Quality Words* now treating of; but I hope every Master will amply supply their Defect, by producing to his young *Tyro* many more at his own Option.

C H A P. XXI.

Of transforming *Quality Words* into *Names*, &c. and concluding with a *Table* of the cardinal and ordinal Numbers.

Q. It having been abundantly shewn, and made evident, that *Names* of all Sorts do degenerate from the Substance to the *Quality*; I desire to be informed, whether or no *Quality Words* do not advance to *Names*?

A. Sometimes *Quality Words* do advance to *Names*; as in the Examples following.

E X A M P L E S.

The	{	Black
		White
		Great
		Good
		Just
		Proud, &c.

Q. Is

Q. Is there no other Method of turning *Quality Words* into *Names*, than putting them absolute in the Manner aforesaid?

A. Yes: Most *Quality Words* will admit the *Termination* ness, which is of no other Use but to form or transpose *Quality Words* into *Names*; which are termed *Names of abstract Qualities*.

Q. Do *Quality Words* form any other Part of Speech than *Names*?

A. Yes: *Quality Words* form a numerous Number of *Quality Particle Words*, by only annexing the *Termination* ly to a *Quality Word*, whether it be a *Monosyllable*, or a *Word of many Syllables*; as,

E X A M P L E.

Fine, finely, &c.

Q. Why have you not inserted the *Cardinal* and *Ordinal Numbers* as they would have fallen in the Alphabetical Order of the foregoing Tables promiscuously?

A. I have judged it necessary to omit them in those Tables for these Reasons:

1. They cannot admit the Degrees of Comparison.
2. They are disputed by some to be *Names*, especially when a *Cardinal* is put absolute. But I choose rather to stand *Neuter* for *Brevity*-sake.
3. They are brought in the Rear of *Qualities*, for the Judgment of Masters to determine on them at Discretion; and inserted in the following Table, in such a Manner as a Child may, at the same Instant, learn the *Numerical Letters* and *Figures*, which do likewise express the *Words* of the *Cardinal* and *Ordinal Numbers*.

The Table of Cardinal and Ordinal Numbers, expressing them by Words, Letters, and Figures, shewing they are Quality Words (if not absolutely) by their easy Admission, or joining with, a Common Name.

Card. Num. by Word.	Ord. Numb. by Word.	Car. & Ord. by Letter.	Fig.
one	first	I	1
two	second	II	2
three	third	III	3
four	fourth	IV	4
five	fifth	V	5
six	sixth	VI	6
seven	seventh	VII	7
eight	eighth	VIII	8
nine	ninth	IX	9
ten	tenth	X	10
eleven	eleventh	XI	11
twelve	twelfth	XII	12
thirteen	thirteenth	XIII	13
fourteen	fourteenth	XIV	14
fifteen	fifteenth	XV	15
sixteen	sixteenth	XVI	16
seventeen	seventeenth	XVII	17
eighteen	eighteenth	XVIII	18
nineteen	nineteenth	XIX	19
twenty	twentieth	XX	20
twenty-one	twenty-first	XXI	21
&c. &c.	&c. &c.		
thirty	thirtieth	XXX	30
forty	fortieth	XL	40
fifty	fiftieth	L	50
sixty	sixtieth	LX	60
seventy	seventieth	LXX	70
eighty	eightieth	LXXX	80
ninety	ninetieth	XC	90
hundred	hundredth	C	100
hundred and	hundred and	CI &c.	101
one	first		
&c. &c.	&c. &c.		
two hund.	two hund.	CC	200
three h.	three h.	CCC	300
four h.	four h.	CD	400

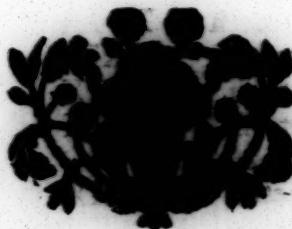
Sing. Thing, Man irr, Tree, Ship, Place, &c.

Plural s

Card. N. by W. Ord. N. by W. both by Let. by Fig.

five hundred	five hundredth	D.I	500
six hund.	six hund.	DC	600
seven hund.	seven hund.	DCC	700
eight hund.	eight hund.	DCCC	800
nine hund.	nine hund.	CM	900
one thousand	one thousandth	M.CIC	1000
five thousand	five thou.	CCI	5000
ten thousand	ten thou.	CCCI	10000
fifty thousand	fifty thou.	CCCI	50000
one hund. thous.	one hund. thous.	C	100000

Note. The Cardinals must be the Plural Number, but the Ordinals cannot.





O F

AFFIRMATIONS;

By way of

P R E F A C E.

 *HIS Kind of Word is the very Soul and Quintessence of a Sentence ; for without this Word a Sentence cannot subsist ; since nothing can be spoken that is affirmed, or denied, without it.*

This Word the Latins term Verbum ; from which Term some English Grammarians retained, or rather formed, the Term Verb.

I am neither so rash in Censure, nor voracious of Praise, as to condemn the Notion, but am really induced to believe, they intended to proceed in a Parallel, as near as possibly they could, to the dead Languages ; and by the Term Verb, and others of Latin, or of Latin Extraction (the dead Languages being then most in vogue) intended to have united the dead Languages with the most copious modern British Language ; or to have fixed her to their Standard and intricate Rules ; and finding she would not comply, and accept of such Terms, in Violation of her Purity, some deprecate her with the Term Difficult.

However, the final Judgment of all those who very well understand the modern British Language is, that she is far more copious and excellent than any one particular Language.

And further it must be allowed, that Youth are far from being compleat in the modern British Tongue (and too many of them but

meer Smatterers therein), notwithstanding they shall have spent a very long Time, or Series of Years, in the dead Languages ; and though all that is asserted here be in reality Fact ; yet, I don't expect such a doctrinal Point, or declaratory Truth, will have any Effect on, or be digested by, many of the self-conceited unthinking Tradesmen and Yeomen, who having been much more conversant and busied (very necessarily too), about coarse and earthly Matter, than Literature and Elegance, they must need, and too ambitiously, direct their Aim in the Education of their Children, intirely at the dead Languages ; and when they hear their Children (they themselves not knowing what they say) only rebearse the Declensions and Conjugations of the Latin, for a few modern British Words, they confide that their Children have advanced so far, and made such a Progress in the Art of Literature, which declares (with themselves) that their Issue are compleat modern British Scholars, understanding the full Extent of their native Language ; though they have not Vanity enough to assert, they are Masters of the Latin Tongue, to which they have been, both studiously and assiduously, dabbling at, with a close Application of the Scholar (and warm Encouragements of the Parent) for the Space of seven or eight Years, in order (as they say) to attain good English, and qualify their Children for Commerce, Mechanicks, Handicraft, or Agriculture ; at the same Time declaring, neglecting, and suspending (perhaps the most noble and intelligent Branch of their Offspring), the Females, as less worthy of that high parental Regard for their Education. But it is evident, the Females, who have any tolerable Degree of English Literature, exceed the Male Offspring, and would much more excel, were they taught the Parts of Speech.

However, I would not have added one Syllable more on this Topic, were I not an Evidence against those weak and impertinent Notions, Opinions, and Assertions, by Experience ; and sensible of their being aided and supported by some who prompt Parents into such Notions, with no other Views than colouring, with the Latin Tongue, their Imperfection of a British or English Schoolmaster ; and serving their Exigencies by the Milk of the Purse, which, many times, such sappling Parents yield plentifully to such worm-eaten Schoolmasters, for their like Assistance and Advice. And thus in Concernation they proceed on, to bandy and traverse up and down capacious Youths on the Elements of Latin, until they shall be rendered almost useless for either Commerce, Mechanick, or even Handicraft Employment, and not able to discover the like Parts of Speech in English.

This is a melancholy Relation in Fact, which, without Doubt, will make every rational Man cry out, O ! what a MONSTER is the ISSUE of Pride and Arrogance, conceived by Prejudice !

Notwithstanding what I have, or might have said, in Objection to the fantastical, prejudicial, and even false Notions, Opinions, and Judgments, made by some, for a general Practice of the Latin Elements, for the compleat Attainment, and full Perfection, of the modern British Tongue; I would only be understood, that it is both an unnecessary and indirect Means to attain a compleat English Education: And further, that the Commercial, Mechanick, and Handicraft Part of Mankind are under, no, not so much as the least Necessity of being yoked with such an uneasy Yoke: But if any of the above Classes of Men should be so vain, weak, and even impertinent, as to yoke their Male Offspring with that Yoke, which themselves (by carrying on a Vocation, as their Children must also afterwards) are not sufficient, in Case, to support, I will make bold to tell them, its a Hundred to One, if it be not as I assert. At the Expence of the Purse, and Time, lies the Hazard of a fractured or dislocated Understanding, unhappily disabled for serviceable Undertakings. But myself, or any other, will not presume to deny or object the British Gentleman, or Others, designed for the Liberal Arts and Sciences in general; or in particular for Divinity, &c. a Tour through the dead Languages, for the Sake of Eminence, or Turn of Mind on the Ancients, in such a Branch as his Genius shall be most applicable to, and delighted with.

Therefore, in the mean while, viz. between the Cradle and a proper Age for such great and serious Undertakings, let the British Principles and Elements be thoroughly inculcated into the Mind, Memory, and Understanding of the young British TYRO; and then every Burden following will be alleviated.





C L A S S III.

C H A P. XXII.

Of Affirmation Words, which are termed Verbs in the Latin and many other Languages.

Q. How are *Affirmations* known from the other Parts of Speech?

A. *Affirmations* are manifested and declared to be such, from the other Parts of Speech, by their Sense and Signification, of Being, Doing, and Suffering; *viz.* they denote how, or in what Manner, one Person or Thing is acted upon, or affected by another. Or, it is a Word used when we affirm one Thing of another. And in the modern British Language is ever attended with the Circumstances of Person, Number, and Time.

Q. When do *Affirmations* signify Being?

A. When they denote or signify, 1. Existence, *as*, I am; Peter is, *i.e.* exists. 2. Position, Posture, Situation, or Circumstance of BEING; and how, and in what Manner, a Person or Thing is, or may be affected; *as*, to stand, sit, lie, be hot, be cold, be angry, or be pleased, &c.

Q. What Sort of Actions may be denoted by the *Affirmations*?

A. All Sorts of Actions, either of Mind or Body; *as*, to love, think, run, &c.

Q. What Kind of Suffering is expressed by *Affirmations*?

A. All Impressions received by one Person or Thing from another; *as*, William beats John; or, John is beaten by William: In either of these Phrases, William is the Agent or Actor, who beats; and John is the Patient, who suffers, or endures the beating of William.

Q. What do you mean by the Time of the *Affirmation*?

A. The

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 245

A. *The Time of the Affirmation relates to a Thing or Subject ; a doing, done, or not yet done ; and the like of Suffering.*

Q. How many Times have the modern British Affirmations ?

A. They, by the Nature of Affirmation, have only three ; as,

1. *The present Time, that now is.*

2. *The past Time, as Yesterday.*

3. *The future Time, or Time to come ; as, To-morrow, &c.*

Q. Are there no more than these three Times ?

A. In Strictness, there are no more ; yet, if an Action be considered as finished, or not finished, we may make or form six Times (and thereby render our Expressions as expressive as the Latins do, in this Part of Speech ; but with much more Ease, as shall be exhibited) ; and then there will be two present Times, two past Times, and two future Times.

Q. How do you explain yourself on these ?

A. There is,

1. *The present Time of the Action not finished ; as, I do sup ; i. e. I am at Supper ; but have not yet done it.*

2. *The present Time of the Action finished ; as, I have supped ; and have now done it.*

3. *The past Time of the Action not finished ; as, I was at Supper ; but had not done it.*

4. *The past Time of the Action finished ; as, I had supped ; and it was then done.*

5. *The future Time of the Action not finished ; as, I shall sup ; or shall be at Supper ; but I shall not have then done it.*

6. *The future Time of the Action finished ; as, I shall have supped ; and shall have done it.*

Q. How many Times are expressed by the Affirmation Word itself ?

A. *The Affirmation itself admits only two Times ; viz. the present, and the past Time ?*

Q. How do you distinguish the present Time from the past Time, by the Affirmation itself ?

A. *The present Time of an Affirmation is the Affirmation Word, as it is expressed in its own simple Letters, with the first Person Singular in the Indicative Manner ; or with to before it, as in the Indefinite Manner of Expression ; as, I burn, or to burn. The past Time (of what I term regular Affirmations) requiring the Termination ed, when the Present ends with a consonant Letter ; and only d or 'd when the Present ends with an e servile, as I burn, burned, rove, roved, or rov'd, &c.*

Q. Seeing

Q. Seeing the Affirmations themselves are capable of expressing only two Times; how, or in what Manner are the other Times expressed?

A. By putting before the principal Affirmations other Affirmations, which I term Auxiliaries; and shall be treated of in their absolute Order first; and then exhibit the full Use of them by a Scale of one particular regular Affirmation, which shall be sufficient for all others; instructing the young Tyro to parallel the declined Tongues through every Mood, or Manner of Expression, Tense or Time, Person and Number.

Q. You having said nothing about the Person of the Affirmation; How do we express the Persons of the Affirmation?

A. By the Leading State of the personal Names, either expressed, or understood before the Affirmation, in the Manner as exhibited in the following Scale of personal Names.

Q. Do the Persons make any Alteration in the Affirmation Word?

A. Yes; as is likewise exhibited in the following Scale.

Q. How is the Number of the Affirmation distinguished and expressed?

A. Number is distinguished and expressed, in an Affirmation, by the foregoing Personal Names, whether expressed before it, or only understood; viz. when the Person is Singular, the Affirmation is Singular; and when the Person is Plural, the Affirmation is Plural: All which is properly exhibited in the Scales following.

Q. Has not the modern British Language any Moods in this Part of Speech, like as the Latin, French, and other Languages?

A. There is indeed no such Term as Mood, friendly received in the modern British Language; but, instead thereof, we may substitute Manner of Expressions.

Q. Considering that the British Language in this Sort of Speech, having two Times only expressed by the Affirmation Word itself, and no Moods; How do we express the other Times and Manners of the Affirmation Word, in a direct Parallel with the same Kind of Word in the Latin, French, and other Languages, termed Verb?

A. Notwithstanding there are indeed but two Times expressed, declared, and shewn, by the Affirmation Word itself, and no Moods, in the modern British Language; yet do we fully answer the Term Verb in other Languages, in a direct Parallel with every Circumstance of that Term, by the nine following Words, as before hinted and termed Auxiliary Affirmations; as, do, will, shall, may, can, must, ought, have, am, or be; which being placed before other Affirmations, supply the before-seeming Deficiencies; help.

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 247

helping the following Affirmation to signify its Fulness of Times, Power, Will, Liberty, Necessity, Duty, &c.

Q. In what Manner can these little Words supply those great Deficiencies, and parallel the *Moods*, *Tenses*, *Numbers*, and *Persons*; in other Languages?

A. The British Personal Names first corresponding, and answering, both the Latin, &c. in their Personal Names (or Pronouns, as they term them) and Terminations, for their Persons or Pronouns; the foregoing nine Auxiliaries do fully parallel all the remaining Circumstances of the Term Verb in other Languages, in the Manners of the following universal Scale for regular Affirmations; though these Words equally serve regular and irregular Affirmations.

And now, next immediately before the Insertion of the *universal Scale* of Affirmations, is most necessarily inserted the *Doctrine and Formation* of each particular *Auxiliary Affirmation*, as preparatory for the following *universal Scale, Tables, &c.*

1. Of the Auxilliary (do).

Q. To what Purpose do we set *do* before another Affirmation?

A. To express the present Time of the following Affirmation with greater Force, Distinction, or Emphasis; as, I do love; I do not love.

Q. How is *do* formed?

A. In the Manner as its following particular Scale directs or exhibits.

Personal N. Sing.	Pr. t.	P. t.	Q. D.	Q. S.
I	do	did		
Thou	dost	didst		
You	do	did		
He	doth			Quality of Doing
She				
It	does	did		
 Plural.				
We	do			
Ye				
They				
		did	ing	done

2. May

Q. May *do* have any of the helping Affirmations before it?

A. Yes; when it signifies Action absolutely; as, I do such a Thing.

It then admits the Auxiliaries before it, to signify the Time and Manner of *doing*; and falls among the Irregulars; which see

2 & 3. Of will and shall promiscuously.

Q. What Time is denoted by *will* and *shall*?

A. Will and shall denote the future Time, or Time to come.

Q. Is there any Difference in the Sense of Expression between *will* and *shall*?

A. Yes; there is a wide Difference in Sense between *will* and *shall*; for though they both express and denote the future Time; yet *will*, in the first Person, promises or threatens; as, I will; we will: But, in the second and third Persons, it barely foretells; as, thou wilt, or you will; be will; ye, or you will; they will obtain Riches, &c.

Shall, in the first Person, simply foretells the future Action or Event; as, I shall; we shall; but in the second and third Persons, shall promises, commands, or threatens; as, thou shalt; or you shall; be shall; ye, or you shall; they shall fall, perish, &c.

And further, when I say or express, I will go; or, I shall go, &c. I do then declare my Willingness or Resolution to go, &c. But if I say, You shall go, &c. there is a plain absolute Command or Injunction.

Q. What Time is denoted by the Derivatives of *shall* and *will*; viz. *wou'd* or *would*; *shou'd* or *should*?

A. Both these Derivatives denote the Time that was or had been to come; but with this Difference, that *wou'd* implies the Will or Intention of the Doer or Actor; and *shou'd* implies the bare Futurity; or, that the Thing will be, or happen; as, I *wou'd* burn rather than turn; that is, I am willing to burn; I should, or *shou'd* burn, if the Fire were about me, &c.

Shou'd oftentimes signifies ought; as, I have been obliged to you, and *shou'd*, i. e. ought to, return the Obligation.

Q. What's the Difference between *shall* and *will*; and *wou'd* and *shou'd*?

A. Shall and will denote the Time to come absolutely; but *shou'd* and *wou'd* express it conditionally.

Q. But do you not intend to give or insert a Scale of these two Auxiliaries?

A. The Insertion of a Scale on these two particular Auxiliaries, for the Exhibition of their Formation, would be needless, considering the

the whole and entire Formation having been already declared, and fully expressed, in and with the doctrinal Points and Observations foregoing: Nevertheless, a Scale of them, I judge, may be wanting for the younger Tyro's; who may read these Scales, and understand them, long before they may or can read and understand the Doctrines asserted of them. Therefore take the following Scales.

The Scale of *will*.

Personal N. Sing.	Fut. t.	Fut. t. past
-------------------	---------	--------------

I	will	would, or wou'd
Thou	wilt	wouldst, or wou'dst
You	will	would, or wou'd
He		
She	{ will	would, or wou'd
It		
Plural.		
We		
Ye	{ will	would, or wou'd
They		

ing Quality of Doing
ed Quality of Suffering

The Scale of *shall*

Personal N. Sing.	Fut. t.	Fut. t. past
-------------------	---------	--------------

I	shall	should, or shou'd
Thou	shalt	shouldst, or shou'dst
You	shall	should, or shou'd
He		
She	{ shall	should, or shou'd
It		
Plural		
We		
Ye	{ shall	should, or shou'd
They		

Note, Qualities wanting.

4 & 5. Of *may* and *can*.

Q. What is implied by *may* and *can*?

A. *May*, and its past Time might, denote or imply the Right, Possibility, and Liberty of doing a Thing; as, I may love; that is, it is possible, or lawful for me to love. *Can*, and its past

Time cou'd, denote the Power of the Agent or Doer; as, I can read, &c. that is, I am able to read.

Q. What Time hath *may* and *can* Relation to?

A. *The Time present, and to come.*

Q. What Time hath *might* and *cou'd* Relation to?

A. *These have Relation to Time past, and to come.*

Q. How are these two Auxiliaries formed?

A. *In the Manner as expressed in the following Scale compounded together.*

The compound Scale of *may* and *can*.

Personal Na.	Sing.	P. t. & F.	P. t. and Fut.
--------------	-------	------------	----------------

1 P.	I	{ may can	might could, or cou'd
2 P.	{ Thou You	{ mayst canst may can	mightst couldst, or cou'dst might could, or cou'd
3 P.	He	{ may can	might could, or cou'd

Plural

1 P.	We	{	
2 P.	{ Ye You	{	might
3 P.	They	{ may can	could, or cou'd

Note, Qualities wanting.

6 & 7. Of the Auxiliaries *must* and *ought*.

Q. What is denoted by *must* and *ought*?

A. *Must implies Necessity*; as, I must go. *Ought implies Duty*; as, I ought to write.

Q. What Time is *must* and *ought* spoken of?

A. *The present, except they are followed by have; for then they relate to the Time past*; as, I ought to have done it; I must have died.

Note, There is no Occasion for a Scale of these two Auxiliaries, for must has no Variation; and ought varies only in the Second Person Singular, as most do, into oughtest.

8. Of the Auxiliary have.

Q. What Time is denoted by *have*, and its Derivative *had*?

A. *Have* denotes the Time of the Action to be just past when we spoke; as, I have dined. *Had* denotes the Action to have been finished some Time before we were speaking of the Matter of Fact; as, I had dined when George came to my House.

Note. *Have* and *had* denote the like Times, when joined with Qualities that signify Suffering; as, I have been beaten; I had been beaten, &c.

Q. What Time is denoted by *have* coming after *shall* or *will*?

A. *Have* coming after *shall* or *will*, denotes the Time which will be past before another Thing, which is expected to come, happens, or is; as, When I shall have finished, &c. this Piece, I will begin the other, &c.

Q. But what does *have* denote when it comes before a common Name?

A. It then signifies Possession, and the present Time; as, I have a Horse; I have a Commission; I have Wealth, &c. and admits some of the other Auxiliaries before it.

Q. How is this Auxiliary *have* formed?

A. According to its following Particular Scale for that Purpose.

The particular Scale for the Formation of the Auxiliary *have*.

Perf. Na. Pr. t. and Mo. than Fut. t. p.

Sing. Perf. p. t. Perf. p. t.

I	have	had	shall	have	Quality of Doing
Thou	{ hast	hadst	shalt	have	
You	{ have	had	wilt	have	
He	hath	had	shall	have	
Plural			will	have	Quality of Suffering
We					
Ye	{ have	had	shall	have	
You			will	have	
They					

9. and last, *Of the Auxiliary am or be.*

Q. What are these two Affirmative Words accounted but one Auxiliary?

A. Am or be are indeed one and the same Word in Sense, only appearing under a double Formation, in the foregoing two Words; for am and be being the Substantive Affirmation, and, of itself only imports Being; but set before, or joined to a Quality, signifies Suffering. And by this Substantive Auxiliary only are we supplied with Affirmations of Suffering; or, as they are termed in the Latins, and others, Verbs Passive, which we, and they too, otherwise want.

Q. Give an Example or two of its Assistance in forming an Affirmation of Suffering.

A. I am burned; If I be beaten; Thou art wounded; He is slain. But it will be fully explained in the following universal Scale.

Q. Is am or be ever set before Affirmations that signify Action?

A. No; but frequently in the modern British Tongue it is put before the Quality Word, signifying Doing, derived from the Affirmation, importing the like Action; as, I am writing; for, I write: I was writing; I have been writing; I had been writing; I shall be writing, &c.

Note, In the Latins, this Point of the Doctrine of am is termed an Elegancy, and requires Mastership to discern the Expression.

Q. How is am formed?

A. Am is formed as expressed in the Scale following, exhibiting its double Formation.

A Scale of the double Formation of am.

Perf. Na. Singular	Pr. t.	P. t.	Qual. of Being	Q. of past Being
I	{ am be	was were		
Thou	{ art beest	wast wert		
You	{ are be	was were	being	been
He	is be	was were		
Plural				
We				
Ye	{ are	was		
You	{ be	were		
Thou				

Q. When is the second Formation ; viz. *be*, *beest*, or *be'st*, &c. in the present, and *were*, *wert*, &c. in the past, to be used ?

A. After the Particles if, that, tho', altho', whether ; as, If *be* be alive ; I do not know whether it were *be* or not, &c. Be is used after let in Imperative Expressions ; as, Let him be whipt, &c.

Q. Do not this Substantive Auxiliary admit the other Auxiliaries before it, whereby it may be enabled to parallel the same Latin Substantive, and others, in every Mood, Tense, &c.

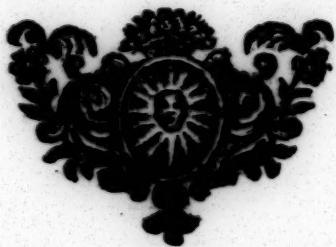
A. Yes ; it does admit the other Auxiliaries before it, whereby it is rendered as full, copious, and extensive, in Expression, as the Latin Verb of this Sort, or any other Language ; which I intend to exhibit in a Scale after the first Part of the universal Scale of Action or Doing ; as a Preparatory to the second Part of that Scale, shewing Suffering.

Q. When an Auxiliary precedes another Affirmation, must both change their Endings in regard to the Personal Name before them ?

A. There is a Necessity to change the Ending of the Auxiliary ; but you must then be careful not to change the following principal Affirmation : For Example, It is Nonsense to say, Thou dost writest, &c. for, Thou dost write, &c.

These personal Endings are not only omitted in the principal Affirmation, after the foregoing nine Auxiliaries ; but likewise after the Particles, *if*, *that*, *tho'*, *albo'*, *whether*, *let*, &c.

Note When *you* is used for the Second Person Singular, the Affirmation (whether Auxiliary or Principal) admits of no Increase by Termination ; as appears both by the preceding and following Examples.



The universal parallel Scale, exhibiting the English Affirmation in its parallel Circumstances, with the Verb in the Latin, &c. declined Languages, by which it will be easy to judge which ought to be thoroughly cultivated first by the British Tyrro.

P A R T I. Affirmation Active.

The modern British Indicative Manner of Expression, by the Auxiliaries.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
	Pr. T.	P. T.	Per. P. T.	Morethan Per. P. T.	Fut. T.	
Singular.						
1 Per. I.	do	did	have	had	shall will	ed
2 Per. { Thou You	dost do	didst did	haſt hath	hadſt had	ſhall will	eft ift ſt diff
3 Per. { He She It Plural.	doth does	did	haſth has	had	ſhall will	eth th ſ ed
1 Per. We						
2 Per. { Ye You	do	did	have	had	ſhall will	ed
3 Per. They						

By Terminations
put to the Affirmation.

The Royal Universal

ing Quality of Doing or Action.

P.T. P. T.
and
Q. Suf.

P A R T I. Verb Active.

The Latin Indicative Mood in the first Conjugation, in which the Terminations signify *Persons, Number, and Time.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Pr. Tense.	Imperfect	Preterperfect T.	Preterplusperfect T.	Future T.
1 P. { o Sing. 2 P. { as 3 P. { at am	abam abas abat 1 P. { amus 2 P. { atis 3 P. { ant	avi avitti avit avimus abatis abant	averam averas averat averamus averitis averunt	abo abis abit abimus abitis abund
L				
3 Per. They]				

Note, The corresponding Figures, *viz.* 1, and 1, &c. direct the Management of shewing the corresponding *Time*, between the modern *British* Affirmation and the *Latin* Verb; and consequently Person and Number.

The Commanding or Imperative Manner.

Sing.	Plu.	Sing.	Plu.
1 P. { wanting	{ love we, or	1 P. <i>caret</i>	emus
	let us love	2 P. { a	ate
2 P. love thou	love ye	am { ato	atore
3 P. { love he, or	love they, or	3 P. { at	ent
{ let him love	let them love	{ ato	anto

Note, The Personal Name, in this Manner of Expression, must either follow the Affirmation in the Leading State, or come between the Affirmation and *let* in the Following State; as the Scale directs; the British Part being univerbal. Also this Manner hath only the Present Tense.

A P R A X I S

On the two foregoing Manners of Expression.

I. *Love* the L O R D with all my Heart, with all my Mind, with all my Soul, and with all my Strength.

Thou *lovest* Play too much; and he *loveth*, or [he] *loves* Idleness and Folly to too high a Degree

We, ye, or you, >they *love* any good Thing.

I *loved*, or, I *did love* Milk; thou *lovest* Soup; he *loved* Meat; but we, ye or you, they >*loved*, or *did love* Wine.

I *have followed* too much the Devices and Desires of my own Heart. Thou hast loved Darkness rather than Light. He or she hath loved Piety during the whole Course of Life; but we, ye, or you *have rebelled* against the LORD of Lords, and KING of Kings.

I *had commanded* Susan to dress the Dinner against your Return, as thou hadst desired it; but she had received an Order from her Mistress to have it ready at One.

Now we, ye or you, they >*had failed* inevitably, if we, ye or you, they >*bad pursued* the Courses, Measures, and Advice of Mr. Littleworth.

Sir, For this very singular Favour I *will pray* for you eternally; but I *wilt prosecute* the vile Villain to the full Extent of Law. Thou *wilt injure* thyself, unless you *will take* wholesome Counsel; for he being a perverse Man, he *will oppose* you obstinately; and [he] *will traverse* the Case to the utmost; so that he *will puzzle*, and [he *will*] *confound* the Affair, Matter, or Busines, to the End that you, we, ye or you, they >*will lament* the Undertaking, and shall even bemoan its Consequence.

Love [thou or you] the G O D of Gods. *Fear* [thou, &c.] him who hath Power to cast into Hell. *Kiss* [thou] the Son, lest he be angry. *Let* him *love* Piety, and [let let him] *practice* the same to his Life's End. *Let* her *provoke*; *let* her *exercise* my Patience, for I have sufficient Resolution to guard my Passions. *Let* us forgive our Enemies. *Let* us pray for those who despitefully treat us. *Hate*, *despise*, *contemn*, *disdain*, *detract*, *defraud* [ye] no Man. *Let* them *beware*, *regard*, nay, *let* them *dread* the Consequence of their Iniquity.

Note, The Words included by the Brackets are to be used at Pleasure; or more especially when the Teacher shall interrogate the Scholar concerning the Parts of Speech, and their Circumstances or Accidents.

The Continuation of the first Part of the universal parallel Scale between the modern British Affirmation, and a Verb of the first Conjugation of the Latins, &c. denoting Action; viz.
The Manner of expressing Power, Will, Liberty, Necessity, Duty, &c. by the Help of such Auxiliaries as are necessary for such Expressions.

Singular	Pr. t.	Past t.	Perf. p. t.	Mo. than Per. p. t.	Fut. t.	Fut. t.
I	{ may or can	might	might	might } wou'd shou'd cou'd &c.	may or can.	
Thou	{ mayt may	might	might	Now adjoin the Termination <i>ed</i> it have	Take the Ter- mination <i>here-</i> <i>after.</i>	
You	{ may	cou'dst	cou'dst			
He	may	might	might			
She	can	cou'd	cou'd			
It						
Plural	{ may	might could would should	&c., have	&c. had	love	
We	{ can					
Ye						
You					may, &c.	
They					can, &c.	

*Note, Such Places under the Times as are found blank'd, are to be understood to be like the first Person Singular ; except those against the second Person Singular, when *Those* is used.*

The Latin, &c. Potential Mood of amo, in the first Conjugation (or Yoking) in parallel Circumstances with the modern British Affirmation love in the preceding Page.

	Pr. t.	Imperfect t.	Preterperfect t.	Preterpluperf. t.	Fut. t.
Singular	em	arem	averim	avistem	avero
	es	ares	averis	avises	averis
	et	aret	averit	avisset	averit
Plural	am	averimus	averimus	avissimus	averimus
	emus	aremus	averitis	avissetis	averitis
	etis	aretis	averint	avissent	averint
	ent	arent			

*Note, From this Mood the Latini form two other Moods, termed the Optative and Subjunctive : The first is formed by putting before this Mood *utinam*; the other is formed in like Manner by *cum*.*

 Now all this is parallel'd in the British Scale for expressing Will, Liberty, &c. by omitting the Auxiliary Affirmations, and substituting in their Place a Particle of *wishing* for the Optative; as, *Would God, I pray God, God grant, &c.* with the Indicative Auxiliaries. For the Subjunctive put *when, or any conjunctive Particle, in like Manner.*

The British Indefinite Manner of Expression.

This Manner or Mood want the Personal Names, and consequently Number.	¹ Pr. t. & past t.	² Perf. p. t. & mo. than P.	³ Fut. t.	am	¹ Pr. & Imp. t.	Pret. Preterplu. t.	² Fut. t.	³ atulum esse
to love	to have or had loved	to love hereafter			Gerunds ¹ andi	² ando	³ andum	
					Gerunds of, in, to < loving Supines 1 to love 2 to be loved	Participle Pr. t. loving, of the first Future t. to be loved hereafter.		
					Supines 1 arum 2 atu	Participle of the Present Tense am, of the first Future Tense aturus.		

Note. It is needless, in the modern *British Tongue*, to regard parallelling the *Latin* Gerunds, Supines, and Participles ; they being Peculiars to certain Rules of their own Syntax, and only Repetitions in our Language ; as, *amare*, to love ; *amatum*, to love, &c.

A P R A X I S

On the two preceding Manners or Moods of Expression, designed for the Exercise of the Learners Judgment on the Parts of Speech ; and exemplifying, and shewing the Necessity of understanding perfectly the Branches and Circumstances of a modern British Affirmation, as there delivered.

I May enter the House. Thou *mayst* depart. He *may take* Cash for his Bill. We, ye, they *>may refuse, neglect, deny* *>* the Thing.

I *can command* *>* her, him, it. Thou *canst order* it. He, we, ye, they, *can distinguish, perceive, discern,* *>* the Mote in the Eye of another. I *might love* another as well. Thou *mightst declare* ; nay, thou *cou'dst declare* absolutely against *>* him, her, it. He *might come* safely to Town. We, ye, they *might, could, prevent* *>* their Passage.

I *might have, could have, would have, should have loved* Ralph, on Condition he had behaved prudently ; yet thou *canst blame* me who have acted well ; and almost, you *would, or wou'd render* me inexcuseable. Thou *mightst have, cou'dst have obliged* me. He, we, ye, they *might, would, should, could, cou'd have granted* the Favour. I *might bad loved* Chloe, had she not been so pert and extravagant. Thou *might bad perished* had not I assisted : likewise he, or she, or it *might bad perished*, if Assistance had not interposed. We, ye, they *might, would, should bad died, fa"mished, perished*, unless [had not] the Enemies Troops retreated ; which [Retreat] gave Birth to that Deliverance.

However it *may happen*, they *may shew hereafter more Circumspection* ; and, by the History of their Fatigue, we *may now learn*, and [may] *treasure up* so much Discretion, as *shall direct* hereafter the Way of escaping the like Difficulties.

The Ca"valry *shall have passed* the Ford before his Detachment of Horse shall have arrived at Ha'lifax ; then our Troops (if Success *shall attend*) *will have executed* their Orders ; and the Infantry *shall have advanced* to the Entrance of the Pass, which lies between the Mountains : There they *can prevent* hereafter any Incursion or Excursion. To guard against future perilous Events, is a no-ess Point in Policy and Prudence, than to direct Measures so, as to produce, procure, advance, &c. *>* Benefits ; whether for public or private Use. To teach, to instruct, to educate *>* Youth, in the Fundamentals of any Art or Science, is no dishonourable Employ ; yet very laborious. To alleviate this Burden, may it not be wished, that some Parents *would consider* better, and be less troublesome to the Teachers of their Offspring.

The parallel Scale of the Substantive Affirmation am, with the Latin Substantive Verb sum, through all its Moods and Circumstances. And this Scale may be termed the middle PART, on Account of its superior Affiance in forming the Passive Voice, or affirmation of Suffering, in the universal Scale.

The Indicative Manner of Expression in the modern British Tongue.

Singular	Pr. t.	P. t.	Perf. p. t.	Mo. than Perf. p. t.	Fut. t.	5
I	{ am		was were	had been	shall will } be	
Thou	{ art		waſt	hadſt } been	ſhalt ſhall } be	
You	{ are		was wert	had } been	wilt will } be	
He	{ is		were	had } been	ſhall will } be	
She						
It						
Plural				had been	shall will } be	
We	{ are		&c.			
Ye	{ are					
You						
They						
						&c.

The Latin Verb Substantive in its Variation through its Indicative Mood.

	1 Pr. t.	2 Imperfect t.	3 Preterperfect t.	4 Preterpluperfet t.	5 Fut. t.
Sing.	sum	eram	fui	fueram	ero
	es	eras	fueristi	fueras	eris
	est	erat	fuit	fuerat	erit
Plural	sumus	eramus	fuiimus	fueramus	erimus
	estis	eratis	fueritis	fueratis	eritis
	sunt	erant	fuerunt	fuerant	erunt

Imperative Manner of Expression.
Sing. N. Pr. t. Plural

1 Per.	{	be we	beis
		let us be	
2 Per.	{	be thou	es
		be ye	estis
3 Per.	{	be he	fit
		let him be	est
		be they	estis
		let them be	estis

Note. As before hinted in this Manner of Expression in the Active Voice.

The Continuation of am and sum.
The Manner of expressing the Power, Will, Liberty, Necessity, Duty, &c. of BEING, by the Auxiliary Affirmations proper for such Expressions.

	Pr. t.	Passing t.	Perfect. p. t.	Mo. than Perf. p. t.	Fut. t.
Singular	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{may} \\ \text{I} \end{array} \right\}$ be $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{can} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{might} \\ \text{cou'd} \\ \text{shou'd} \\ \text{wou'd} \\ \text{ought to} \end{array} \right\}$ be $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{might,} \\ \text{&c.} \end{array} \right\}$ it be	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{might,} \\ \text{&c.} \end{array} \right\}$ have $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{been} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{might} \\ \text{could,} \\ \text{&c.} \end{array} \right\}$ had $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{been} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{may} \\ \text{can} \end{array} \right\}$
Thou	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mayst,} \\ \text{&c.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{might,} \\ \text{&c.} \end{array} \right\}$ be	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{might,} \\ \text{&c.} \end{array} \right\}$ have $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{been} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{it had} \\ \text{been} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mayft,} \\ \text{canft,} \\ \text{&c.} \end{array} \right\}$
You	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{canst,} \\ \text{&c.} \end{array} \right\}$				
He	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{may} \end{array} \right\}$				
She	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{can} \end{array} \right\}$				
It					
Plural					
We				$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{&c.} \end{array} \right\}$	
Ye				$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{&c.} \end{array} \right\}$	
You				$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{&c.} \end{array} \right\}$	
They					

to Put t. hereafter.

be

The Latin Potential Mood, &c.

1 Pr. t.	2 Imperf. t.	3 Perf. t.	4 Pluperf. t.	5 Fut. t.
sum	essem	fuerim	fuissem	fuerō
sis	esses	fueris	fuisses	fueris
sit	esset	fuerit	fuisset	fuerit
fimus	effemus	fuerimus	fuissimus	fuerimus
sitis	essitis	fueritis	fuissetis	fueritis
sint	essent	fuerint	fuissent	fuerint

The Indefinite Manner of expressing BEING.

1 and Pr. and Past. t.	2 3 and Perf. p. t. & mo. than Perf. p. t.	4 Fut. t.	5 Pr. & Imp. t. Perf. & Pluper. t.	6 Fut. t.
to be	to have, or to had been	to be hereafter	esse	fuisse

The Latin Infinitive Mood.

And thus having paralleled the Substantives, we may next proceed to the last Part of the Universal Scale, of the Manners of Affirmations and Verbs; which exhibits their corresponding Agreement through Suffering.

PART II. *Exhibiting the Affirmation of Suffering and Verb Passive in their parallel Circumstances.*
 The Indicative Manner of expressing Suffering in the modern British Tongue.

	1 Pr. t.	2 Paf. t.	3 Perf. p. t.	4 Mo. Perf. p. t.	5 Fut. t.	
Singular						
I	am	was	have been	had been	shall will	be
Thou	art	wast	haſt	hadſt	ſhall will	be
You	are	were	been	been	ſhall will	be
He			had	had	ſhall will	be
She	is				ſhall will	be
It					ſhall will	be
We		are		was		
Ye				were		
You				&c.		
They				&c.		

Quality of Suff. alone,
but formed joins the
Affirmation of Suff.

loved

The Latin Indicative Mood in the *Passive Voice*.

Pr. t.	2 Preterimperf. t.	3 Preterperfect. t.	4 Preterpluperf. t.	5 Fut. t.
or <i>{</i> āris <i>vel</i> āre <i>{</i>	abar aba <i>{</i> ris re	atus atus <i>{</i> sum fui	atus atus <i>{</i> eram fueram	abor aberis abere
atur	abatur	atus atus <i>{</i> eft fuit	atus atus <i>{</i> erant fuerat	abitur
amur	abamur	ati ati <i>{</i> sumus fuiimus	ati ati <i>{</i> eramus fueramus	abimur
amini	abamini	ati ati <i>{</i> eftis fuijis	ati ati <i>{</i> eratis fueratis	abimini
antur	abantur	ati ati <i>{</i> sunt fuerunt	ati ati <i>{</i> erant fuerant	abuntur

The Imperative Manner of expressing Suffering.

The Latin Imperative Mood, *Passive Voice*.

Sing. pr. t.	Plu. Pres. t.	Sing. pr. t.	Plu. pr. t.
be we loved	let us be loved	wanting	wanting
wanting		am	emur
be thou loved	be ye loved	are	amini
be he loved	be they loved	ator	aminor
let him be loved	let them be loved	etur	entur
		ator	antor

Note, I hope it will not be taken as an Offence, in saying, Youth ought to inscribe, on a Slate, as many different Affirmations as the Master shall think proper, at sundry Times in a Week, Month, &c. for the perfecting the Pupil, and rendering him a compleat Manager of the foregoing and following Manners of Expression.

P R A X I S

On the Moods of Being, and the two foregoing Moods of the Passive Voice contained in the following Sentences, collected out of the Books of the Old and New Testament.

THEN said I, Lo, I come ; in the Volume of the Book it is written of me, I delight to do thy Will, O my GOD : Yea, thy Law [it] is within my Heart. GOD [he] is the L ORD, by whom we escape Death. They also that render Evil for Good [they] are mine Adversaries ; because I follow the Thing that good is ; viz. the Thing that is good. But I am poor and needy, yet the L ORD thinketh upon me. Thou art my Help and Deliverer, make [thou] no tarrying, O my GOD.

Thus saith Hezekiah, This Day [it] is a Day of Trouble, and of Rebuke, and of Blasphemy : For the Children [they] are come to the Birth, and there is not Strength to bring forth.

It may be the L ORD thy GOD will hear the Words of Rabshakeh, whom the King of Assyria hath sent to reproach the living GOD, and [he] will reprove the Words that were uttered by Rabshakeh. Thus saith the L ORD, Be [ye] not afraid of the Words which thou hast heard, wherewith the Servants of the King of Assyria [they] have blasphemed me.

In the Beginning was the WORD, and the WORD [he] was with GOD, and the WORD was GOD.

The same [Word] [he] was in the Beginning with GOD. All Things were made by HIM. There was a Man [who, or which] Man, the same Man, he was sent from GOD, whose Name [the Name of whom] [it] was John.

CHRIST [he] came unto his own, and his own [they] received him not. But as many as received him, to them he gave Power to become the Sons of GOD, even to them that believe on his Name : Which were born, not of Blood, nor of the Will of the Flesh, nor of the Will of Man, but of GOD.

Wherefore be ye steadfast [be ye] unmoveable [be ye] always abounding in the Work of the Lord ; forasmuch as ye know that your Labour [it] shall not be in vain in the Lord.

Be [thou, or ye, or you] not ashamed of the Testimony of our Lord, nor of me his Prisoner ; but be thou Partaker of the Afflictions of the Gospel. Thou therefore, my Son be [thou] strong in the Grace that is in CHRIST JESUS.

The British Manner of expressing the Power, Will, Liberty, Necessity, Duty, &c. of Suffering by proper Auxiliaries.

¹ Pres. t. ² Passing t. ³ Perf. p. t. ⁴ Mo. Perf. p. t. ⁵ Fut. t.

Singular *might* *cou'd* *shou'd* *wou'd* *must*
may *be*
can *be*
ought to
mightest
cou'dst
shou'dst
wou'dst
must
ought to

bercاضر to Fut. t.

Like the foregoing joined to
have been
had been
be
have been
be
be

loved

may
can
shall
will

may
can
shall
will

&c.

might, &c.

Like the 1 Per.
thro' all Times.
Also the Plura

We
Ye
You
He
She
It

might, &c.

{
{
{
{
{
{

The Latin Potential Mood, as the foregoing denoting Person, Number, and Time, &c. by its Terminations.

1 Pref. t.	2 Imperf. t.	3 Perf. t.	4 Pluperf. t.	5 Fut. t.
er	arer	atus { sim fuerim sis	atus { esiem fueriem efies	atus { ero fuero
{ eris ére	{ areris { arere	atus { fueris fit	atus { fueris fuerit	atus { eris fueris
etur	aretur	atus { fuerit	atus { eflet fuerit	atus { erit fuerit
am				
emur	aremur	ati { simus fuerimus	ati { esiemus fueriemus	ati { erimus fuerimus
emini	aremini	ati { fites fueritis	ati { efsetis fueritatis	ati { eritis fueritis
entur	arentur	ati { sint fuerint	ati { essent fuerint	ati { erunt fuerint

The Indefinite Manner of expressing Suffering by the modern Britons.

The Latin's Infinitive Mood, wanting likewise Person and Number, as before hinted in the Above Voice.

Pref. and Imperf. t.	Past	Future	Latin Root	Pr. t. & Preterim.	Pret. & Preterplu. Tense.	Future Tense.
<i>to be loved</i>	<i>to have } been</i>	<i>to be } loved</i>				
	<i>{ had }</i>	<i>{ hereafter</i>				
Quality of Suffering	loved	loved				
Answering the Participle of the Preterperfect Tense.						
Pref. t. and Fut. t.		<i>to be loved</i>				
Answering the Participle of the Future in <i>dus</i> .						

Answering the Participle of the Preterperfect Tense.

Pref. t. and Fut. t.

*Answering the Participle of the Future in *dus*.*

A short PRAXIS for showing the Passive Voice in this and the foregoing Manner of Expression.

*It may be credited, but what [Thing or Act] can be done, whereby the ill Consequence [it] may be prevented hereafter. Nay, this Evil [it] might have been avoided; but they would *never be* advised, nor [be] persuaded to proceed according to good Counsel. For Reason to be prejudiced by false Notions, there will be manifested hereafter a Disease in the Understanding, much *to be lamented*.*

Note. From this and the foregoing Praxis on the Voices, Manner, of Expression, Times, Persons, and Numbers, a Child [he, she] may be taught to discover the like by Inspection in other Sentences.

Thus having parallell'd the modern *Britiſh* Affirmation Word, in all its Manners, &c. with a *Latin* Verb of the first Conjugation, in all its Moods and other Circumstances; it remains, that every Person in right Senses, after a strict Examination, and Comparison between the Ductility of the modern *Britiſh* Affirmation *love*, and its corresponding *Latin* Verb *amo*, to give in a Verdict, whether or no the modern *Britiſh* TYRO shall first undertake a dead Language, in order to attain his native Tongue; or begin and proceed regularly in the same in order to attain it.

For myself I judge, that the modern *Britiſh* Formation of the Affirmation *love*, will be less fatiguing to the Memory and Understanding, than the *Latin* Verb *amo*, through both the Active and Passive Expression, or Voice; and that it appears, by the foregoing Scale, &c. to be most eligible for a *Briton*, first to begin his Literature with the initial Principles of his native Tongue, and to proceed gradually with the same, as digested in this Grammar, to the full End and Scope of his Mother Tongue; and then may the Scholar, if Necessity or Inclination require it, proceed from this Grammar to any other, whether of the living or dead Languages.

And again, let it be observed and noted, that as most of the modern *Britiſh* Affirmations are subject to this one Series of Change; so are the main Body of the *Latin* Verbs subject to four different Conjugations, Formations, or Manners of shewing the same kind of Expressions (without taking Notice of the Irregularities appertaining to each Conjugation) which, if each were equally easy with our own, render it an absolute fourfold Labour in this fingle Part of Speech; as I will exhibit in the following Manner; by which the Excellence of learning the modern *Britiſh* Tongue first, in order to facilitate the undertaking any other, will more fully appear.

E X A M P L E I.

Actions expressed in the
Britiſh Tone, in the in-
definite Manner.

to { love } according to the Se-
warn { ries of Change ex-
read { hibited in the fore-
hear { going Scale.

The *Latin* Infinite Mood,
parallel in Expression to the
modern *Britiſh* Indefinite
Manner.

am-āre } as per Scale
mon-ēre } a different Series
leg-ēre } a diff. Series
aud-īre } a diff. Series

I propose, for further Explanation, another Example opposed to the *French* Tongue, in this Part of Speech; with the Intent

to beget a Notion that it will be tolerable, nay, very easy to pass from the modern *British Tongue*, directly to the undertaking that Tongue ; the Learner observing, that the modern *British Affirmation* has no other Difference from the Term *Verb* in other Tongues, than the bare Term *Verb*, with its different Inflections, or Terminations.

E X A M P L E II.

Actions, &c. expressed in the modern <i>British Tongue</i> in the indefinite Manner.	<i>French infinitive Mood parallel in Expression to the modern <i>British</i> indefinite Manner of Expression.</i>
<i>to</i> { carry punish receive answer } according to the fore- going Scale.	{ port-er } of the first Series { pun-ir } of the second { recev-oir } of the third { repond-re } of the fourth } in Fr.

And as the *dead Languages*, &c. have a large Detachment of Exceptions to their regular Rules of this Part of Speech, neither is the modern *British Language* free from something of the like Inconvenience, though in a considerable less Degree ; which is the next necessary Business proposed to be cleared up.

C H A P. XXIII.

Of irregular Affirmations.

Q. Which is the first *Irregularity* of the modern *British Affirmations* ?

A. *To give a positive Answer to the Quere, Which is the first Irregularity, whether in this Part of Speech, or any other, without Doubt is a Difficulty, and Matter not very material : However, admit the following Table for the first Irregularity of this Grammar in this Part of Speech.*

T A B L E I.

Consisting of irregular Affirmations of one Syllable, ending with a single Consonant, without a Diphthong aforegoing, being either in the present Time of the Indefinite Manner of Expression, or in the first Person Singular Number, present Time of the Indicative Manner, in the Active Voice ; always double their

their final Consonant, whenever the Terminations are applied (see Page 24) whether for agreeing with the Persons, or forming of different Times, Qualities, or Substantives derived; as appear at large in the following Classes, according to the alphabetical Order of the final Consonants.

	<i>Indefinite Manner.</i>	P. t. &c.	Q. D.	S. D.
	dab, nab, slab, stab, bib, fib, rib, bob, fob, mob, rob, sob, throb, dub, fub, rub, club, drub, grub, snub, stub, scrub	bed	bing	ber
	pad, gad, wad, bed, wed, thred, rid, nod, plod, bud, stod	ded	ding	der
	bag, fag, lag, sag, tag, wag, brag, drag, flag, swag, beg, peg,	ged	ging	ger
	dig, rig, trig, twig, cog, dog, fog, jog, dog, flog, prog, tug,			
to	lug, shug, shrug dam, ram, cram, sham, hem, stem, nim, skim, trim, gum, hum, tum	med	ming	mer
	fan, man, scan, span, pen, pin, fin, tin, grin, skin, thin, con, dun, fun, gun, pun, tun, shun, stun	ned	ning	ner
	stir, blur, spur pat, chat, squat, bet, wet, fret, whet, fit, pit, quit, chit, knit, dot, rot, wot, blot, clot, plot, spot, trot, but, gut, jut, put, rut, glut, smut, strut	red	ring	rer
		ted	ting	ter

Also the following Affirmations, consisting of more than one Syllable, ending with a single Consonant, having a single Vowel preceding, and being accented on the last Syllable, always double the final Consonant whenever the Terminations shall be applied, whether in Speaking or Writing, in forming the Times, &c. in the following Manner.

to	annál, cabál, compél, contról, disannál, dispél, distíl, enról, enstál, inthrál, expél, extól, in- ról, enstál, instál, inthrál, paral- lél, patról, refál, repél, unparél	led	ling	ler
----	--	-----	------	-----

But

Indefinite Manner.

P. t. &c. Q. D. S. D.

But rebél make *licen*
(*yon*) ; and excél make
lence and *lency*.

to	{ alién, chagrin, japán, trepán, underpin	{ ned	ning	ner
to	{ abhór, avér, bestír, con- cúr, debár, demúr, detér, incúr, occúr	{ red	ring	{ rer rence

But these following Af-
firmations ending in *r*,
differ in the Formation of
the Substantive derived,
taking only *ence*; as,

to	{ confér, defér, infér, pre- fér, transfér	{ red	ring	ence
to	{ abét, abút, allót, besmút, complót, curvét, outwit, refít	{ red	ting	ter

These following *eject*
t, when they form the
Substantive or Common
Name, by taking *sion*,
otherwise they follow the
foregoing Rule.

to	{ admit, commit, emit, in- termit, manumít, omit, permit, pretermit, remít, submit, transmit	{ red	ting	sion
----	---	-------	------	------

Some of these retain *t*, and take *tance* in forming the Sub-
stantive derived; as from the Affirmation, *to acquit*, come *ac-
quitted, acquitting, acquirer, acquittance, &c.*

Affirmations of one Syllable ending with a single Vowel,
and the single Consonant *p*, admit too frequent a Deviation
from the foregoing Rule in forming the perfect past Time and
Quality of suffering; and therefore the Performance is deli-
vered every Way, leaving the Practitioner to break off ill Cu-
stom at Pleasure.

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 279

Indefinite Manner.

P. t. &c. Q. D. S. D.

<i>to</i> { lap, sap, chap, clap, flap, flap, snap, trap, step, dip, nip, rip, sip, tip, chip, clip, ship, skip, slip, snip, trip, whip, cop, hop, lop, mop, pop, sop, top, chop, crop, flop, prop, shop, flop, stop, cup, sup, grup. Likewise Affirmations of more than one Syllable ; as, entrap, en- wrap, worship, &c.	<i>ped</i> <i>p'd</i> <i>p't</i>	<i>ping</i>	<i>per</i>
---	--	-------------	------------

These Affirmations of one Syllable, ending with a single Vowel, and single Consonant, follow the foregoing Rule, save in the Formation of their perfect past Time, and Quality of Suffering, to perform which you will find the whole Word retained in some ; and in others only the Vowel changed, therefore accept them in Columns, first expressing in the Indefinite Manner ; the next the past Time of the Indicative Manner, or Quality of Suffering ; the other the Quality of Doing, and Substantive derived ; as,

<i>Ind. Man.</i>	<i>P. t. Q. S.</i>	<i>Q. D.</i>	<i>S. D.</i>
bid	<i>bid</i> <i>bade</i>	ding	der
<i>and its Compounds.</i>			
dig	<i>dug</i> <i>digged</i>	ging	ger
<i>swim</i>			
win	<i>won</i> <i>wun</i>	ming	ger
spin	<i>span</i> <i>spun</i>	ning	ner
run	<i>ran</i> <i>run</i>		
<i>get</i>			
get	<i>gat</i> <i>gat</i> <i>gotten</i>	ting	ter
<i>and its Compounds.</i>			

Ind.

<i>Ind. Man.</i>	<i>P. t. Q. S.</i>	<i>Q. D.</i>	<i>S. D.</i>
set	{ sat		
fit			
hit	bit		
fit	fit		
to { split	split		
cut	cut	ting	ter
put	put		
shut	shut		
let	{ let lett letten		

T A B L E II.

Of irregular Affirmations, consisting of Monosyllables in the Indefinite Manner of Expression, ending with a Vowel, and two or three final Consonants ; viz. sh, is, and any Consonant preceding ch, which let be termed the second Irregularity.

Note, 1. These Affirmations have the Property also of ejecting the third Personal Ending (*eth*) in the present Time of the Indicative Manner Singular Number ; but must apply (*es*) in lieu thereof, by way of Termination ; which, as it is likewise used in forming the Plural Number of Substantives, and absolutely making a distinct Syllable there, so here, in like Case, after Affirmations.

Note, 2. You cannot double the last Consonant on applying a Termination as aforesaid, when the Affirmation endeth with two or more Consonants.

Note, 3. Affirmations that end in *sh*, *is*, and any Consonant preceding *ch*, are licenced by Custom to form their perfect past Time, and Quality of Suffering, both regular and irregular ; as appear in the following List.

<i>Ind. Man.</i>	<i>P. t. &c.</i>	<i>Q. D.</i>	<i>S. D.</i>
to { dash, gash, lash, mash, quash, wash, clash, flash, gnash, splash, flash, squash, splash, twash, thresh, wish, gush, hush, brush, crush, flush dress, mess, kiss, miss, pis, tos, bus, trus	{ ed 'd '	ing	er

Ind.

Ind. Man.

P. t. &c. Q.D. S.D.

to	{ belch, filch, lanch, stanch, scranch, quench, clenched, drench, trench, pinch, winch, flinch	{ 'd 't	ed ing er
to	{ hunch, punch, march, parch, starch, perch, lurch, hatch, lateh, match, patch, watch, skatch, snatch, thatch, scratch, etch, fetch, retch, sketch, stretch, ditch, hitch, stich, twitch, botch, scotch	{	}

And here may be inserted those Affirmations which end in *x*, being a double Consonant, depicted under a single Character, and falls under the Direction of the foregoing Rule; as,

tax, fix, mix, box, fox

In like Manner Affirmations ending with *k*, and any preceding Consonant; but take only *s* on omitting *eth*; as,

backeth, or backs, &c.

to	{ back, hack, lack, pack, quack, rack, sack, tack, crack, smack, wrack, thwack,	{	}		
to	{ deck, peck, wreck, check, kick, lick, nick, pick, lick, click, plick, stick, hock, lock, dock, mock, crock, flock, knock				
to	{ buck, duck, fuck, tuck, chuck, cluck, pluck, truck				
to	talk, walk, stalk, welk, milk				
to	{ blank, frank, spank, thank, wink, link, blink, chink, clink, slink	{	}		
to	{ smerk, yerk, mask, fisk, risk, frisk, whisk, husk				

Also such Affirmations as end with *p*, having a Vowel, and preceding Consonant; as,

to	{ yelp, whelp, gulp, camp, damp, decamp, ramp, vamp, champ, stamp, limp, pimp,	{	}		
to	{ pimp, bump, mump, pump, rump, stump, thump, trump, warp, chirp, usurp, rasp, hasp, clasps, grasp, lisps				

Note. The *t* is only used in Letters of Correspondence, in which Men usually write in Haste, and strike off all Superfluity, and so become Irregularities; but it is not to be imitated in Consideration; therefore the Practitioner must be cautious in Writing; for the Printers very rarely insert *t*.

T A B L E III.

These irregular Affirmations following, consisting of Monosyllables, containing a single Vowel, and ending with two or more Consonants, having no certain Rule to be formed from their final Consonants; which accept in the following Manner, under the Notion and Term of the Fourth Irregularity of forming the perfect past Time, and Quality of Suffering.

Ind. M.	P.t. &c.	Ind. M.	P.t. &c.	Q.D. Sub.
rift	rift	sling	{	slang
fight	fought			slung
geld	gelt	spring	{	sprang
gild	gilt			sprung
hold	held	sting	{	stang
dwell	dwelt			stung
fall	fell	string	{	strang
<i>faul</i>		wring	{	strung
sell	sold	drink	{	swang
smell	smelt			swung
spell	spelt	shrink	{	wrung
spill	spilt	fink	{	drank
swell		stink	{	drunk
tell	told			drunken
bind	bound	think	{	shrank
find	found			shrunk
grind	ground	and its Compounds.	{	sank
wind	wound	work	{	funk
rend	rent			stank
send	sent	gird	{	stunk
spend	spent	burn	{	thought
stand	stood	cast	{	
<i>and its Compounds.</i>		burst	{	
bring	brought	lett	{	
fling	flung			girt
ring				burnt
sing				cast
				and its Compounds.
				burst
				lett

{ ing er}

A List

A List of the irregular compound Affirmations derived from the foregoing Irregulars; therefore consequently follow the foregoing Rules, and need only to be inserted in the Indefinite Manner of Expression.

to { befall, behold, bethink, forbid, forecast, forget, forethink,
foretell, intrench, misunderstand, overbid, overcast, overset,
outbid, reset, unbend, underbid, underbind, undergird,
understand, ungird, unwind, with-hold, withstand

T A B L E IV.

Of irregular Affirmations consisting of Monosyllables ending with a single Consonant, and e servile (being the Sign for toning the foregoing Vowel long, as hath been fully shewn in Page 45.) and shewing at large the Perfect Past Time, with Quality Words, and Substantives, deriving from each Affirmation, which is here called the Fourth Irregularity.

Note. As in these Irregulars, ending with e servile, so, in all regular Affirmations, observe to eject e final whenever the Termination ing shall be applied; but you must join the Consonant that precedes e final to every other Termination; and then the Syllable next before the Termination ing cannot be injured by the Loss of e final, or e servile; which would consequently happen.

E X A M P L E.

I abide, thou abi-deft, he abi-deth, or abides.

<i>Ind. M.</i>	<i>P. t. & Q. S.</i>	<i>Q. D.</i>	<i>S. D.</i>
abide	abode	a-bi-ding	
bite	{ bit bitten	{ bi-ting	
drive	{ drove driven	{ dri-ving	Effor
hide	{ hid hidden	{ hi-ding	,
mete	met	meet ing	
ride	{ rid riden rode	{ ri-ding	
make	made	ma-king	

<i>Ind. M.</i>	<i>P. t. & Q. S.</i>	<i>Q. D.</i>	<i>S. D.</i>
take	{ took taken	}	ta king
<i>and its Compounds.</i>			
awake	{ awoke awaken	}	a-wa-king
rise	{ rose risen	}	ri-sing
slide	{ slid		sli-ding
smite	{ smote smitten	}	smi-ting
strive	{ strove		stri-ving
thrive	{ thrrove thriven		thri-ving
write	{ wrote wrot writ written		wri-ting

Except,

come	{ came	com-ing
<i>kum</i>		
<i>and its Compounds.</i>		
give	gave	giv-ing
<i>and its Compounds.</i>		

Note. Such Affirmations as end with *e* final in the Present Time of the Indefinite, or in the First Person Singular of the Present Time of the Indicative Manner of Expression, they require only */* for the Second, and */b* for the Third Personal Ending of the Present Time of the Indicative Manner; for the Reason that *e* final then becomes the Vowel in the Termination. And when *s* is used instead of */b*, there is no Increase of Syllable; except *c*, *g*, *f*, or *z* precede *e* final, then there proceeds another Syllable in a Manner, as in Page 30 and 31, making Affirmations appear like Common Names of Substances in the Plural Number.

T A B L E V.

Of irregular Affirmations, consisting of Monosyllables ending in *ce*, *ge*, *se*, or *ze*, being the Fifth Irregularity.

Note, Such Affirmations as end in *ce*, *ge*, *se*, or *ze*, are Regular and Irregular, in forming their Perfect Past Time; viz. Poetical Licence and Custom of Precipitation, for the Sake of Expedition, have broke in upon them, and render the Writing of the Perfect Past Time with '*d*' or '*t*' excusable, casting away *e* final; as in the following

E X A M P L E.

I brace, thou bra-cest, he bra-ceth, or bra-ces, &c. Pr. t.
I brac'd, P. t.

<i>Ind. M.</i>	<i>P. t. Q. S.</i>	<i>Q. D.</i>	<i>Sub.</i>
brace	brac'd		
chace	{ chac't		
chase			
face	&c.		
force			
glance			
grace			
lace			
lance			
mince	minc't	{ -ing	-cer
pace	pac'd		
place			
splice			
trace			
wince			

T A B L E VI.

Of irregular Affirmations of one Syllable, containing each a Diphthong, being the Sixth Irregularity.

Note, These form the Perfect Past Time, and Quality of Suffering, variously, some by changing the Diphthong into a single Vowel, &c. as appears by the following Work. Those that end with *ch*, *ce*, *se*, form in the Present Time, as aforesaid. Also such as end with *k* or *p* take a Licence to be Regular or Irregular.

Ind.

Ind. M. P. t. Q. S. Ind. M. P. t. Q. S. Q. D. Sub.

<i>ai & ay</i>			
fay	said	sow	<i>few</i>
<i>and its Compounds.</i>			<i>sewn</i>
flay	{ slain flew	throw	{ <i>sown</i> <i>threw</i>
stay	slay'd	bounce	<i>thrown</i>
<i>ei & ey</i>	stayed	couch	
eye	{ ey'd eyed	crouch	
<i>ui & uy</i>		flounce	<i>ed</i>
build	{ built bilt	hough	{ <i>'d</i> <i>'t</i>
buy	{ bought bote	flouch	
by	baut	trounce	
		vouch	
		ee	
<i>au & aw</i>		bleed	bled
draw	{ drew drawn	breed	bred
gnaw	gnawn	feed	fed
faw	fawn	feel	felt
<i>eu & ew</i>		flee	{ <i>fled</i> <i>flown</i>
hew	hewn	fleet	{ <i>flet</i> <i>froz</i>
shew	{ shewn shown	freeze	{ <i>frozen</i> <i>froze</i>
few	{ sown 'd	keep	kept
		kneel	{ <i>knelt</i> <i>ed</i>
<i>ou & ow</i>		meet	met
blow	{ 'd blo	see	{ <i>saw</i> <i>seen</i>
grow	{ blewn blown	seek	<i>sawn</i>
know	{ grew grown	sleep	<i>sought</i>
no	{ knew none	weed	<i>slept</i>
mow	{ known 'd	sweep	<i>wed</i>
show	{ none 'd	fleece	<i>swept</i>
	{ mown 'd	reek	
	{ shew shown	creek	<i>ed</i>
	shewn	skreck	{ <i>'d</i> <i>'t</i>
		screek	
		squeek	
		steep	

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 287

<i>Ind. M.</i>	<i>P. t. Q. S.</i>	<i>Ind. M.</i>	<i>P. t. Q. S.</i>	<i>Q. D. Sub.</i>
<i>choose</i>	<i>chose</i>	<i>swear</i>	<i>swore</i>	
<i>shoot</i>	{ <i>shot</i>		{ <i>sworn</i>	
<i>book</i>	{ <i>shotten</i>	<i>swēat</i>	{ <i>swēat</i>	
<i>cook</i>		<i>tēach</i>	{ <i>taught</i>	
<i>crook</i>		<i>tear</i>	{ <i>tore</i>	
<i>hook</i>			{ <i>torn</i>	
<i>look</i>		<i>thrēat</i>	{ <i>thrēat</i>	
<i>rook</i>			{ <i>thrēaten</i>	
<i>coop</i>	{ <i>ed</i>	<i>tread</i>	{ <i>trod</i>	
<i>droop</i>	{ <i>'d</i>		{ <i>troden</i>	
<i>hoop</i>	{ <i>'t</i>	<i>weār</i>	{ <i>wore</i>	
<i>poop</i>			{ <i>worn</i>	
<i>stoop</i>		<i>wēave</i>	{ <i>wove</i>	
<i>swoop</i>			{ <i>woven</i>	
<i>whoop</i>	{ <i>woop</i>	<i>lēach</i>		
	{ <i>ea</i>	<i>peārch</i>		
<i>bēar</i>		<i>prēach</i>		
	<i>and its Compounds.</i>	<i>rēach</i>		
<i>bēat</i>		<i>seārch</i>		
<i>breāk</i>	{ <i>bēat</i>	<i>shēaf</i>		
	{ <i>broke</i>	<i>leak</i>		
	{ <i>broken</i>	<i>screak</i>		
	{ <i>clove</i>	<i>skreak</i>		
<i>clēave</i>	{ <i>clave</i>	<i>squeak</i>		
	{ <i>cloven</i>	<i>wréak</i>		
	{ <i>cleft</i>	<i>héap</i>		
<i>dēal</i>		<i>réap</i>		
<i>drēam</i>	{ <i>dēalt</i>			
	{ <i>drēamt</i>	<i>coaks</i>		
	{ <i>ed</i>	<i>coax</i>		
<i>éat</i>	{ <i>éat</i>	<i>croak</i>	{ <i>ed</i>	
	{ <i>éaten</i>	<i>poach</i>	{ <i>'d</i>	
<i>heār</i>		<i>shoar</i>	{ <i>'t</i>	
<i>héat</i>		<i>soap</i>		
<i>lēad</i>		<i>stoak</i>		
<i>lēave</i>		<i>stroak</i>		
<i>mēan</i>			{ <i>i e</i>	
<i>rēad</i>		<i>piece</i>		
<i>shear</i>		<i>piep</i>		
<i>spēak</i>	{ <i>spake</i>	<i>piērce</i>		
	{ <i>spoke</i>			
	{ <i>spoken</i>	<i>Triphtho.</i>		
<i>sprēad</i>	{ <i>sprēad</i>	<i>iew</i>		
<i>stēal</i>	{ <i>stole</i>	<i>view</i>		
	{ <i>stolen</i>			

Theſe

These following Compounds derived from the two preceding Tables, form their Perfect Past Time as their Original or Primitives; therefore need no farther Ceremony.

to	{	become, besee, bespeak, betake, brow-	} Q. D. Sub.
		beat, forbear, foreknow, foreshew, fore-	
to	{	say, foresee, forgive, forswear, inter-	} ing er
		weave, intrench, mislead, overbear,	
to	{	over-eat, over-shoot, over-shred, re-	} build
		go góne and its Comp.	
to	{	begin { began	} Q. D. Sub.
		forego { begun	
to	{	beseech besought	} Q. D. Sub.
		forsake forsook	

T A B L E VII.

Affirmations of one or more Syllables ending with y, not making a Diphthong change y into i, on applying the Personal Endings, and forming the Perfect Past Time and Quality of Suffering; also the derived Substantive; but do not change y in forming the Quality of Doing; this being the seventh and last Head of Irregular Affirmations.

EXAMPLES. I spy, thou spi-est, he spi-eth, or spies, &c.
Ind. Man. Q. D. Spy-ing.

to	{	bandy, belly, bely, búry, busy, biz-zy, co-	} Q. D. S. D.
		candy, carry, colly, co"py, cry, curry,	
to	{	dény, descry, diversify, dry, empty,	} P. i-ed ing i-er
		envy, espy, fancy, ferry, fry, glory,	
to	{	hurry, imbo"dy, imply, le"nify, misap-	} Effector
		ply, miscarry, mollify, pillory, pro"phe-	
to	{	sy, pry, quarry, query, rally, rely,	
		re"medy, reple"vy, sally, spy, study,	
to	{	fully, tally, tarry, te"stify, transmo"gra-	
		phy, try, tumefy, ve"rify, vi"lify, vitri-	
to	{	fy, vi"vify, unify, unmarry, whinny	

The following are governed by the above Rule, saving in the Formation of the Substantive derived, which is formed by ejecting y, and taking for Termination ication; which denotes the Effect of Action.

Indefinite Manner.

to	{	amplify, apply, beatify, beautify, certify, cla"ri-	} Sub. D.
		fy, comply, damnify, deify, dulcify, e"dify, ex-	
to	{	emplify, falsify, fortify, fructify, glorify, gra"ti-	} i-cation
		fy, indemnify, ju"stify, ma"dify, modify, morti-	
to	{	fy, misapply, mundify, notify, nullify, pacify,	} i-er
		petrify, putrify, qua"lify, ratify, rectify, re-e"di-	
to	{	fy, reply, sanctify, sc"arify, signify, specify,	
		supply	

These

These following Affirmations form Substantives derived, by turning fy into factio[n] ; as,

to { dissatisfy, petrify, putrefy, rarefy, sa- }
 tisfy, stupefy, terrify { ing ied } factio[n] { ier }

But crucify makes fixion ; dally, liance ; defy, fiance ; magnify, fience ; occupy, pre-occupy, pation ; vary, riance, riation.

May it not be supposed, that some Men will say, the Irregulars in the modern *British* Language appear numerous and difficult ; but let such Persons consider, that one Word repeated (only three Times) is sufficient for the perfect Learning of the whole List of Irregulars under the same Head ; tho' not the full Scope of the Language which is here delivered.

And further, from what hath been delivered, of the Language of *Great Britain*, with her Accidents, and what immediately follows, it may be queried, How is it possible for any other Language to teach the perfect Management of her Accidents ? And grant me leave to say, the many Changes of People, and various Revolutions in Government, which have passed over this Isle, have conspired consequently, with the Extension of Trade and Commerce with every Nation on the terraqueous Globe, to the Consummation of a perfect Language, the most copious, facile, sonorous, and elegant ; as Gold, from every Clime, united in one Compound, receives the Impression *BRITANNIA*, no more acknowledges her Parent Soil, and Means which gave her Birth ; but styles herself the Current Coin of the most Excellent and Gracious Sovereign Monarch of the *British* Dominions.

C H A P. XXIV.

These Affirmations following, ending with one or more Consonants, are Regular, in forming their Perfect Past Time, and Quality of Suffering, and take the Terminations at Large, as expressed in the foregoing Scale. Nevertheless, permit me to digest them into different Classes.

1. These are both Affirmations, and Common Names, which are literally the same ; but must differ in their circumstantial Accidents ; neither do they issue any other Substantive derived, save the Effector, seeing the Effect remains in the Affirmation itself ; as,

Indefinite Manner.

10

abject, accent, accord, account, affront, aid, aim, a"larm,
 anger, answser, appeal, arrest, assault, attack, attempt,—
 back, bail, bait, balk, bang, bann, banquet, banter,
 baulk, bawl, beggar, bias, blister, blossom, blubber,
 blunder, bluster, board, boast, bolt, border, bowl, braid,
 brand, brawl, brood, brook, butcher, buzz,—ca"lender.
 call, calm, cant, canton, caper, card, carp, cashier,
 cement, chain, charm, churn, cipher, claim, cloister,
 clo"set, cloud, clout, clutter, coast, coil, collar, colour,
 comb, comfort, commissioner, compact, compliment, com-
 pound, conceit, condition, conflict, consent, confort,
 contest, corn, cotton, counterfeit, court, crump, crown,
 crumb, cudgel, curl, cypher, damask, damp, dart, de-
 fraud, delight, despair, cis claim, dis-comfort, dis-credit,
 dis-dain, dis-esteem, dis-honour, dis-order, dis-proportion,
 dis-respect, dis-temper, dis-trust, doom, doubt, drain,
 drēad, drill, droll, dung, dust,—earth, ebb, egg, end,
 endeavour, entail, esteem,—fathom, farm, fashion, fast,
 father, favour, fawn, fear, fēa"ther, ferret, fester, fetter,
 fill, filter, finger, flaunt, fleer, fleet, flirt, float, flood,
 floor, flout, flower, flurt, flutter, foam, fodder, foil, foin,
 fold, foal, fool, ford, freight, frank, fright, frown,
 fuzz,—gain, gall, gang, ga"rison, garter, gender, glair,
 gleam, glean, glimmer, glister, glitter, goar, graft, grant,
 groan, groul, ground, grunt, guard, gull, gutter,—hail,
 halt, halter, hammer, hamstring, hand, harbour, harm,
 harp, haunt, hawk, ha"zard, head, hector, heed, heel,
 herd, hint, hoard, honour, hoot, howl, huff, hugg, hunger,
 —jabber, jagg, jarr, jeer, jest, imp, inn, insult, intail,
 interest, jolt, iron,—labour, lamb, lampoon, land, lard,
 last, la"ther, laugh, leer, le"vel, libel, lift, light, limb,
 limp, list, litter, load, loiter, loll, loom, lowr,—marvel,
 ma"ster, maul, maunder, me"rit, mill, mi"mick, mind,
 mint, mistrust, moan, mo"del, moor, mould, mound, mount,
 mourn, mouth, mu"let, murder, murther, murmur, mutter,
 —nail, neglect, neigh, nonsuit, null, number,—order, or-
 nament, over-act, over burden, over-load, over-power,
 over-turn,—pain, paint, pair, pall, palm, pant, parcel,
 pardon, parson, peel, peep, peer, pelt, petition, pi"nion,
 plait, plant, plaster, plaster, plight, plunder, point, poison,
 port, portion, post, pound, powder, powt, pout, pre-cau-
 tion, pre-contract, print, proffer, profit pull, pummel, purr,
 —quaff, quarrel, quarter, quaver, question, quilt, quiver,
 quoil, —rail, rain, ransom, ransack, rant, ravel, rear,
 reasfon,

Indefinite Manner.

reason, re-bound, re-claim, re-coil, re-cord,
re-cruit, re-demand, reel, regard, reign, re-
mark, renounter, repeal, report, re-primand,
re-quest, resort, respect, re"spit, rest, result, re
treat, return revell, revolt, reward, rind, riot,
ri"vet, roar, roast, roll, roost, round, rout, ruff,
ruin, rumour, rust,—ail, scald, scamper, school,
scoff, scorn, scoul, scowl, scrawl, scream, screen,
skreen, seal, season, sheaf, shell, shelter, shield,
shift, shi"ver, shear, shock, sho"vel, shoulder,
shout, shriek, shrowd, shroud, sigh, sign, silver,
skream, slander, slattern, sla"ver, slaughter,
flight, smart, smother, snarl, sneer, snoar, snort,
soil, solder, sodder, sound, spirit, spirt, spoil,
spoon, sport, sprain, sprout, spurn, spurt, squall,
squawl, squint, squirt, stagger, stain, stall, start,
steam, still, stirrup, stomach, storm, strain, strand,
steam, stuff, stunt, succour, support, surfeit, sur-
render, suit, swagger, swarm swill, swoon,—
taint, taunt, tender, thirst, thread, thrill, throng,
thrust, thunder, ticket, till, tilt, timber, twitter,
toast, toil, toot, torment, tower, traffick, trail,
train, trumpet, turn, twang, twirl, twist,—
vail, vapour, vault, vaunt, vend, vent,—usher,
—wail, wainscot, ward, warrant, water, wawl,
weigh, weld, wheel, whimper, whisper, wind,
wing, winter, wonder, worm, wound, wreath,
wrong,—yelp.

P. t. &c.
Q. D.
Effector

2. These Affirmations following are purely and simply Affirmations ; nevertheless, very few of them are able to produce any other Substantive than the Actor, Effector, or Doer ; and as they are regular, shall omit the Insertion of the Perfect Past Time, &c. as appears at large in the Sequel.

Indefinite Manner.

abandon, absent, absorb, accustom, adjust, affright, anoint,
applaud, ascertain, assent, attaint, avert, award,—barter,
batter, beckon, bemoan, bequeath, besmear, betroth, be-
wail, blend, board, boil, bombard, broider,—calender,
cancel, careen, cavil, chant, chatter, clamber, clean, clear,
cohabit, comprint, confound, confront, constrain, contemn,
covet, count, countermand, curtail,—darn, daunt, debark,
decant, decipher, dehort, deign, depaint, descant, desist,
despoil, detain, detect, devour, disarm, disband, discard,

Indefinite Manner.

disclaim, discolour, dis-embark, dis-inherit, dismember, dismount, dispi"rit, dispart, disregard, dissever, distract, divest, domineer, dri"vel, drown,—embalm, embowel, embroil, empannel, emplead, e"naft, enamel, encounter, engrail, enjoin, entreat, environ, escort, evert,—faulter, feign, fend, foist, follow, forearm, fore-ordin, fore-shorten, frequent, furl,—gather, graff, greet,—hang, happen, harden, hasten, hoist, hunt,—imbalm, imbroider, imbroil, impannel, impend, implant, implead, import, impower, imprint, impugn, inamour, incounter, indanger, ingraft, inlist, infist, inspi"rit, intail, intrust, inveigh, inve"lop, inviron, join,—kemb, kern, knead,—lean, learn, limn, listen, loath, loiter, loosen,—marr, melt, mention, miscount, misprint, molder, moulder, moult, mull, null,—obtain, own,—parboil, persist, pertain, plead, preach, ponder, portend, pour pre-ordin, profound, purloin,—quell, quicken,—ra"vel, raven, reassign, rebuild, reckon, reclaim, recount, refund, regain, relent, remand, render, re-obtain, restrain, retail, retain, ripen, roam,—scatter, fear, feel, seeth, select, se"ver, sharp, sharpen, shorten, shri"vel, sicken, simper, slacken, smelt, soar, soften, sojourn, sooth, sour, squander, stammer, strengthen, stroll, stutter, subjoin, subtend, summon, super-add, supplant, surmount, surround, fwell,—tamper, teem, tend, thicken, threaten, turmoil,—veer, unburthen, unchain, uncover, unfold, unload, unmoor, unsolder, unveil, void, up-braid,—wail, wait, wander, warm, warn, weaken, whelm, whiten, widen, wend, wither, wrest, —yield.

A&tor, Effector, Doer.

3. These Affirmations following are regular, in forming their Perfect Past Time, &c. as before shewn; but form the Substantive, which denotes the Effect by taking *ion*; and the Effector chiefly by taking *or*; which you find inserted on the Right-Hand for that Purpose.

Indefinite Manner.

abort, act, adopt, afflict, assert, attract—co-act, collect, conduct, connect, contract, contradict, convict, correct, corrupt,—decoct, deduct, deject, desert, detract, digest, direct, dis-affect, distort, distract,—eject, elect, erect, evict, exact, exempt, exert, exhaust, exhibit, extract,—indent, induct,

Indefinite Manner.

induct, infect, inflect, inflict, inhibit, inject, insert,
inspect, instruct, interject, interrupt, intersect, invent,
—object, obstruct,—perfect, predict, prevent, prohibit,
project, protect, protract,—re-collect, reflect, re-
fract, reject, restrict, retort, retrospect,—subduct, sub-
ject, subtract, suggest, super, transact. } *i-on Effect*
or
EFF.

4. These following form their Effect by taking *ation*; and
their Effector, by taking *ator*, or, or *er*.

Indefinite Manner.

affirm, attest, augment,—cement, condemn, confirm,
conform, consider, consult,—damn, design, de"stin,
detest, dis command,—embark, erect, ex-alt, exclaim,
exhort, expect, explain, export, exult—ferment, form,
found,—inform,—lament, limit,—ma"nifest, molest,
—present, prolong, protest,—re-cant, recommend,
reform, re-imbark, represent, resign, retard, retract,
ruin, soli"cit, sub orn,—tempt, trans-form, transplant,
transport,—visit. } *a-tion Effect*
or
EFF.

5. These form the Effect by taking the Termination *ment*;
and the Effector by taking *er*, or *or*.

adjourn, adorn, ail, amend, appoint, arraign, assign,
attain,—command, commend, comport, conceal, con-
cern, consign, content,—design, dis-appoint, discern,
—eject, encamp, enchant, endear, enterr, entertain,
—fēoff,—go"vern,—imbark, imprison, incamp, in-
chant, indear, indict, intend, interr, intreat,—resent,
—fort,—treat,—wonder. } *Effect*
ment

6. These form the Effect by taking *ance*; as,
acquaint, appear, assist, attend, avoid,—cumber,—
deliver, disappear, disturb,—hinder,—inherit,—per-
form,—re-deliver, repent, repugn, resist,—suffer,—
void, utter. } *ance*

7. These take *ancy*; as,
intend,—malign,—protest,—reluct. } *ancy*

8. These

Indefinite Manner.

8. These following take *ence* or *ency*; as,

} *ence*
confist, correspond, — depend, despond, differ, — exist, — pre-exist, — subsist, superintend, — transcend.

9. These following Affirmations form their Effect or Effector, by taking the Syllable or Syllables, as appear immediately after each Affirmation; as,

} *ant.*
add, *ition*; air, *iness*; anchor, *age*; arm, *ament*; attain, *der*; —bargain, *ee, or*; batter, *y*; blunder, *buss*; —clear, *ness*; comment, *ary, ator*; conduct, *or, res*; cosen, *cozen, age*; —deform, *ity*; deliver, *y*; demean, *aur*; depart, *ure*; destin, *y*; discomfort, *ure*; discover, *y*; droll, *ery*; —earn, *est*; embroider, *y*; err, *or, our*; —fail, *ure*; feoff, *infeoff, ee, or*; flatter, *y*; forfeit, *ure*; furr, *ier*; —govern, *or, our*; grill, *ade*; —inchant, *er, res*; indent, *ure*; inherit, *or, rix*; intreat, *y*; invest, *iture*; join, *er, ery*; —malign, *ity*; martyr, *dom, ology*; misdemean, *our*; —null, *ity*; —offer, *tory*; —part, *ition*; project, *ur*; prompt, *itude*; proportion, *als*; prosper, *ity*; protest, *anism*; —rail, *ery*; recover, *y*; rejoin, *der*; remain, *der*; —fail, *or*; second, *ary*; steer, *age*; superstruct, *ure*; —temper, *ament*; till, *age*; treat, *y*; vest, *ure*,

These following shew the Effector, or Doer, by taking ant.

} *ant.*
accomp, ascend, assail, assist, attend, —clam, combat, complain, —descend, demand, depend, descend, —inhabit, —protest, —superintend.
And correspond, respond, take

These following Affirmations ending in *nd*, *nt*, and *β*, eject *d*, and *t*, and take *sion*; as,

} *sion*
apprehend, ascend, —comprehend, condescend, —descend, distend, —expand, extend, —misapprehend, —re-ascend, —sus-pend.

} *sion*
Also, Animadvert, —controvert, convert, —dis-sent, divert, —extort, —invert, —pervert, —revert, —subvert.

But, attend, —contend, —intend, —eject *d*, and take *tion*.

Theſe

These following Affirmations admit a greater Variation of the last Syllable, in forming the Effect of Action ; as,

<i>Ind. Man.</i>	<i>Effect.</i>	<i>Ind. Man.</i>	<i>Effect.</i>
a-bound	bundance	pro-ceed	cedure
admini-ster	stration	pro-claim	cession
admo-nish	nition	pu"blish	clamation
ap-ter-tain	tenance	re-deem	blication
com-pleat	pletion	re-enter	demption
com-plete	{	re-flect	trance
con-geal	gelation	re-frain	try
con-nect	nexion	remem-ber	flexion
con-ster	{	re-mind	frenation
con-strue	struction	re-pair	brance
de-claim	clamation	re-peat	miniscence
demo-nish	li"tion	re-veal	mini"scency
dis-join	junct:on	seque ster	paration
dis-quiet	quisition	suc-ceed	petition
encum-ber	{	sus-pect	velation
cum-ber	brance	sus-tain	stration
ex-pound	position	{	strator
ex-tinguish	tinction	{	stratrix
in-join,	junct:on	{	cession
main-tain	tenance	{	cessor
mini"ster	stration	{	ficion
premo-nish	nition	{	tenance
pre-vail	{		
	valence		
	valency		

These regular Affirmations following, ending with *eb*, *bs*, *si*, or *x*, are both Common Names and Affirmations, according to their Circumstances, and form the *Doer* or *Actor* by taking *er*, the Effect of Action is contained in each Particular. The Perfect Past Time, &c. having been sufficiently inserted, I beg Leave to omit those Accidents, and only imply a Regard at the Learner's Discretion, to use *es* by way of Termination, in lieu of *eth*, as hath been said Page 280. And when *si* terminates the Word, to join the last *s* with the Termination.

Indefinite Manner.

address, —ble" mish, branch, —canvas, care^s, —de-
bauch, dispatch, —flou"rish, —garnish, gloss, gues^s, } E.
—harness, hiss, —inch, —po"lish, —reach, redrels, re- } er
lish, rush, —sketch, skirmish, flash, —trespass, —var-
nish, —witness.

These

These following are absolute Affirmations, having all the foregoing Accidents, except shewing the Effect of Action ; as,

to abash, abbroach, affix, amass, annex, avouch,—burnish, —che"rish, —emboss, engross, —fa"mish, furbish, furnish, harrass, —imboss, incompass, infix, ingross, —languish, lavish, —minish, —perish, prefix, publish, —relinquish, repass, reple"nish, —surpass, —va"nish, vanquish, unfurnish, ungarnish, unharness, unleash.

These following regular Affirmations, edding in *b, s, ch, or x*, have all the foregoing Accidents, with the Formation of the Effect of Action, various Ways ; therefore permit the first Head or Division of them to be such as take the Termination *ment* ; as,

to abolish, accomplish, asses, astonish, attack, —banish, blan-dish, —detach, —embellish, encroach, enrich, establish, —imbellish, imboss, impeach, impo"verish, incroach, inrich, intrench, —nou"rish, —punish, —ra"vish, re-attach, re-establish, refresh, retrench.

These take *ion* for the Effect ; and *or* formeth with such as shew the Effector.

to aggress, —compass, compress, confess, —depress, di-gress, discuss, dismiss, dispossess, —expres, —impress, —oppress, —possess, pre-possess, pres, profess, —reflux, re-impress, relax, reposess, repress, —suppress, —trans-gress.

But, *to approach, mil. taketh es* ; and *confess, ionary*. Also *intermix takes ture* ; *pars, enger* ; *perplex, ity* ; *pres, ure* ; and *relax, with tax, take ation*.

C H A P. XXV.

Of Affirmations regular, ending with e final.

Note, When a regular Affirmation terminateth with *e* servil, it requires only the Consonants of the Terminations for forming the Personal Endings, Times, &c. and as hath been said in Page 24 ; the Learner must involve the Consonant immediately preceding with *e* final into the Termination ; all which com-

composes the last Syllable; except when , terminates in lieu of *eth*, then there will be no Increase of Syllable. And when *ing* shall be applied, then eject *e* servile; but close its preceding Consonant with *ing*; for which Reason see Page 24. However, permit me to digest these in the same Manner as I have done the foregoing, ending with a Consonant or Consonants.

1. These following are both Substantives and Affirmations; shewing no other Effect of Action but what is contained in each Particular; as literally delivered in the *Indefinite Manner*; as,

adventure, attire, attribute,—blame,—censure, conjecture, cure,—date, debate, desire, distaste, —eclipse, enve"lope, — figure, fine, — game, gape, guide.—haste, hate, —jointure, —lute,— mine, mi"nute,—name, nose, note,—paste, per- fume, pipe, pleasure, prime, probe, prune,— rake, rate, rebuke, reprieve, ri"dicule,—scale, scrape, share, slate, slive, snare, stake, stripe,— taste, torture, treasure, tune,—venture, vote,— waste, welcome, wipe.—yoke.	D. P. d. ing C. Effect
---	---------------------------------

2. These are purely Affirmations, which shew the particular Actor, but determine no Effect of Action; and as in the foregoing Heads so in this, you must use the Accidents of Times, &c. but the Insertion is omitted, for a Trial of the Learner's Skill, save *r* for forming the Substantive, shewing the Operator.

antedate, approve, arrive, ashame, aspire, attemperate, —bake, baste, bate, bathe, beguile, bode, breathe,— cannonade, capacitate, captivate, carponade, catenate, cohabit, compile, crave, culminate,—dare, debi"litate, deceive, depeculate, deplore, deprecate, de- serve, dethrone, detruncate, dilucidate, dire, dis-ap- prove, disclose, discommode, disinthrone, disprove, disrobe, divaricate—effectuate, embale, enclate, <i>be</i> , endite, endure, engrave, enquire, enshrine, enthrone, entwine, enure, equiponderate, eve"stigate, ex-a"ni- mate, ex-cavate, excogitate, exfoliate, exheredate, exonerate, exosfate, expatiaté, exfi"bilate, extra"va- sate, extricate, extrude, extuberate, exulcerate, exu"sc- itate,—fa"bricate, facilitate, fade, falcáde. file-off, <i>mil</i> , filtrate, forebode, foreclose; fucate,—gasconáde, gibe, glaciare, glide, glomerate, grime, gybe,—ha-	Operator <i>r</i>
---	----------------------

bi"tuate, hale,— illude, immure, impale, *be*, impetrare, im-plore, impregnate, incap"citáte, inchoate, incinerate, *chy.* incommodate, incorporate, inculcate, indi"gitate, indite, indurate, indure, inebriate, inge"minate, ingratiate, ingur-gitate, injure, inslave, insnare, inspißate, insti"mulate, integrate, inter-force, inter leave, interlope, interse"minate, interweave, inthrone, inti"midate, inva"lidate, invi"go-rate, inure, iterate, — lade, lame, lave, like, lothe, loathe, luxate, lymphate—malaxate, martinate, mete. mis-believe, mis-name, mis-time, mure, *fort.*—nauseate,—ob-viate, officiate, ónerate, over-hale, over-like, over-rule, out-brave, out-live,—pare, peculate, *la.* personate, phil-trate, po"pulate, postpone, pre-determine, pre-figure, pro-trude, prove,—rave, reeve, *na.* re-examine, regerminate, regurgitate, re-instate, re-iterate, relieve, remancipate, remunerate, repine, repudiate, require, requite, resolute, retrieve, revile, rove,—satiate, save, seare, segregate, shine, shrieve, spare, starve, stave, subjugate, supersede, *la.* swathe, swerve,—tame, tape, truncate,—ventilate, vermi-nate, viscerate, vitiate, unlade, unlure, unreeve, *na.*—unyoke, vouchsafe,—wade.

O"perator

These following Affirmations ending with *e* final are regular, in forming the Perfect Past Time or Quality of Suffering; and require no more than to be cautious whenever the Scholar practices according to the foregoing Rules on Words ending with *e* final; and to observe in the Sequel to eject *e* final in forming the Effect or Effector; it being no Matter what Consonant precedeth *e* final.

to abjure, admire, adjure, adore,—calcine, combine, com-mute, conjure, conspire, conserve,—declare, decline, defame, denote, deplume, deprave, deprive, depute, derive, determine, dispute, divine,—examine, excite, exhale, expire,—i"ma"gine, impute, incline, inflame, inspire, invite,—observe,—permute, perspire, preconise, prepare, preserve, procure, profane,—quote,—recite, recline, refute, reserve, restore, — salute, suppote,—trans-figure, transmute, transpire.

ation Effect
ator Effector

But, inter-line, ejects not the *e*.

These following form the Substantive of Effect by the Termination *ment*, adjoined, without ejecting *e* final.

abate, atchieve, a"tone,—confine,—defile, disfigure,—eloqe, excite,—improve,—measure, move,—pave,—re-
bate, reconcile, retire.

4. The

4. The following regular Affirmations form their Effect, or Effector of Action, very differently, according to their regular Ending of the final Single Consonants; which accept as followeth, under each respective Head, with their Exceptions.

1. Ending with *be*; as,

to {circumscribe, — describe, — inscribe, inter-scribe,—}
to {prescribe, pro-scribe, — sub-scribe, super-scribe, —}
to {tran-scribe, change *be* into} ption Effect

Except, bribe, takes *ry*; and imbibe, makes *imbibition*,
chy.

2. Ending with *de*; as,

to {allude,—conclude, corrode,—decide, delude, deride,
to {disswade, divide,—elude, erode, evade, exclude,
to {explode,—include, intrude, invade,—obtrude,—per-
*suade, pervade,—seclude, subdivide, change *de* into} sion*

Except, confide,—precede, preicide,—reside,—subside, which
 take *nce*, *ncy*, and *nt*; but, barricade eject *e* final, and take *o*;
 —degrade, *ation* ;—impede, *iment* ; and intercede,—recede,—
 secede, change *de* into *ffion*.

3. Ending with *ke*; as,

to convoke,—provoke,—revoke, change *ke* into, or for *cation*.

4. Ending with *le*; as,

to condole, change *le* for *lance* ;—reconcile, ejects *e*, and tak-
 eth *iation*, *iator* ; the rest will be found to eject *e* final, and
 take *ation*.

5. Ending with *me*; as,

to assume,—consume, —presume, —re-assume, resume, eject *e*
 final, and take *ption*.

But, plume ejects *e*, and take *age* ; and sublime, *chy*, take
ity.

6. Ending with *ne*; as,

to contravene, convene,—intervene,—super-vene, ejects *e*, and
 take *sion*.

But, define ejects *e*, and takes *ition* ; and oppone ejects not *e*,
 but takes both *ncy* for the Effect, and *nt* for the Effector; yet
 commune, shakes off *e*, and taketh *ion*.

7. Ending with *re*; as,

to acquire and *inquire*, change *quire* into *quisition*.

to adhere,—*cohere*,—*inhire*, change *here*, into *hesion*; or take to *e* final *nce*, or *ney*.

But, *assure*,—*insure*—*persevere*, eject *e* final, and take *ance*; compare *takes ison*; and *secure* takes *ity*.

8. Ending with *re*, let what Vowel soever precede, in the general, changeth into *tion*; viz. eject *e* final, and take *ion*; but Regard must be had at all Times to sound, as directed in Page 23.

And in these I beg Leave to express both the Effect and Effector on the Right-Hand Margin.

ate *ation*

to abbréviate, abdicate, ablaſtate, ablegate, áblocate, abominate, abrogate, acce"lerate, accommodate, accúmulate, actuate, acuminatate, adjudicate, adulterate, aggravate, aggregate, agitate, alienate, alleviate, alligate, allúminate, altercate, amalgamate, a"nimate, annihilate, annumerate, annunciate, anticipate, antiquate, appropriate, arbitrate, aspirate, assasinate, aff"mulate, associatate, atte"nuate,—calculate, caluminate, capitulate, ca"ſtrate, celebrate, circulate, circumstantial, co-acervate, co-agulate, cogitate, collate, commemorate, commi"ſerate, communicate, compensate, complicate, condensate, confabulate, confederate, confiscate, conglutinate, congra"tulate, congregate, conjugate, consecrate, confociate, consolidate, constipate, consummate, contaminate, contemplate, convocate, co-operate, corro"berate, create, cultivate,—decorate, dedicate, dege"nerate, de"legate, deliberate, delineate, demonstrate, deno"minate, denudate, denunciate, de-osculate, depauperate, depo"pulate, deprecate, de"predate, depurate, de"rogate, de"secrete, disquamate, destinate, deviate, dilate, discri"minate, dis-locate, dis-fe"minate, dif-fipate,—educate, elate, e"levate, elongate, elucidate, emaciate, emacerate, ema"culatate, emancipate, ema"ſculatate, e"mulate, enumere, equi"vocate, era"dictate, estimate, evacuate, evaporate, exaggerate, exagitate, exasperate, excommunicate, excoriate, excruciate, exculpate, execrate, exhib"late, expectorate, expiate, explicite, expo"ſtulate, extenuate, exterminate, extirpate,—fa"cinate, feli"citáte, fluctuate, fornicate, fru"ſtrate, fulminate, fumigate,—ge"minate,

Effect
ion, etc., Effector

nate,

inate, ge"niculate, germinate, ge"sticulate, glutinate, gra"-
duate, gra"nulate, gra"vitate, — he"sitate, — illuminate,
illu"strate, i"mitate, inaugurate, incarnate, indicate, infa"-
tuate, ini"tiate, innovate, insi"nuate, instigate, interca"late,
interpolate, interrogate, intimate, intoxicate, inve"stigate,
invoke, irradicate, irritate, ee-ritate, — lacerate, la"mi-
nate, legi"timate, li"quidate, li"tigate, lucubrate, ma"ce-
rate, machinate, ma-hi- mancipate, manducate, matricu-
late, maturate, me"ditate, meliorate, meel-yor- mi"tigate,
mo"derate, mo"dulate, mutilate, na"vigate, negociate, no-
minate, numerate, — o"bligate, o"bliterate, o"perate, —
palliate, parti"cipate, pe"ntrate, per-ambulate, perforate,
perpetrate, perpe"tuate, preci"pitate, prede"stinate, predi-
cate, pre-me"ditate, pre-no"minate, pre-ponderate, preva-
ricate, progra"stinate, procreate, prognosticate, promul-
gate, pro"strate, pulverizate, — quadrat, quadruplicate, —
ra"dicate, ratiocinate, re-animate, re-capacitate, re-capi"-
tulate, recreate, re-cri"minate, re-dintegrate, re-duplicate,
re-fri"gerate, re-ge"nerate, regulate, relate, remonstrate,
renovate, renumerate, reprobate, resuscitate, retaliate, re-
verberate, ru-i-nate, ruminate, — sa"livate, se"parate,
si"tuate, sophi"sticate, spe"culate, stagnate, state, sti"mu-
late, sti"pulate, subordinate, subrogate, suffocate, suffu-
migate, super-annuate, super-e"rogate, suppurate, — termin-
ate, to"lerate, translate, transmigrate, transubstantiate,
— vacate, variegate, ve"getate, ve"nerate, verberate, vi-
brate, vindicate, vi-o-late, vi"vificate, undulate.

So in like Manner, constitute, contribute, — devote, dilute,
distribute, — execute, expedite, — institute, — persecute, pollute,
posit, promote, prosecute, prostitute, — secrete, substitute.

But, audite, ejects *e*, and taketh *or*, *ory*; augurate ejects *ate*,
and takes *ry*; from dote, strike off *e*, and take *age*; and unite,
strike out *te* for *on*.

9. Ending with *lve* eject *ve*.

to absolve, — dissolve, — envolve, — involve, — resolve, for *ution*.

10. Ending with *ve*.

These ending in *ve*, do not hold to one entire Termination ;
as,

to behave, — misbehave, eject *e*, and take *iour*; brave likewise
take *ado* or *o*; and connive, contrive, — grieve, take *ance*; re-
move, revive, take *al*; serve, *ice*, *itude*; and disserve takes *ice*;
subserve, *iency*.

But

But such as have the last Syllable *ceive*; as, *conceive*,—*mis-conceive*,—*perceive*, *preconceive*,—*receive*, change *ceive* into *ception*; *survive* takes *orship*; and *thieve* make *ery*; *move*, forms *motion*.

These ending with *ce*, *ge*, *se*, or *ze*, submit to all the foregoing Rules concerning *e servile*; and when *s* shall be used for *stb*, then remember, the three last Letters form a distinct Syllable.

Note, As these form the Substantive of the Effect of Action differently, I desire to deliver them as follows:

1. Such as take *ment* retain *e servile*; as,

to { *abridge*, *abridge*, *acknowledge*, *advance*, *advertise*,
amaze, *amerce*, *amuse*, *appraise*,—*chastise*, *com-mence*,—*decrease*, *disburse*, *discourage*, *dispa"rage*,
divorce,—*ease*, *encourage*, *endorse*, *engage*, *enhance*,
enlarge, *entice*,—*imburse*, *indorse*, *induce*, *inforce*,
infringe, *la.* *ingage*, *inlarge*, *intice*, *judge*,—*lodge*,
—*manage*, *mis-manage*,—*pre engage*, *pre-judge*,—
reduce, *re-imburse*, *re-inforce*, *re-ingage*, *re-lease*,—
seduce. } *ment Effect*

2. Such as strike out *e final*, and take *ation*; as,

to { *canonize*, *converse*, — *dispense*, *la.* *na"turalize*,—
oblige,—*pulverize*, *purge*,—*solemnize*, *subtilize*, *chy.*. } *ation*
—*tranquilize*,—*volatilize*.

3. Such as cast away *e servile*, and receive *ion*; as,

to { *circumcise*, *confuse*, — *diffuse*, *disperse*, — *infuse*, } *ion*
phy. *intersperse*,—*manumise*,—*reverse*.

4. Such as cast away *e final*, and receive *ition*; as,

to { *compose*,—*depose*, *discompose*, *dispose*,—*expose*,—
impose, *indispose*, *interpose*,—*oppose*,—*pre-suppose*, } *ition*
propose,—*repose*,—*suppose*,—*transpose*.

5. The following eject *e*, and take as inserted on the Right-Hand; as,

to { *displease*, *dispose*, — *enclose*, — *inclose*, — *please*,— } *ue*
rafe,—*seize*.
to *dispose*,—*peruse*,—*refuse*, *rehearse*. } *al*

6. These

6. These eject their two last Letters, and take *ty*; as,
to authorize,—*familiarize*, *fertilize*,—*mo"ralize*,—*parti"*. }
cularize,—*sécularize*, *sensua"lize*,—*tranquilize*. }
 And, *to emerge*, *emulge*,—*immerge*,—*submerge*,—take *fin*

7. These change the last Syllable more than the foregoing; as,

to catechize, *criticize*,—*exorcise*, change *ize* for *ism*.
 And, *to etymologize*,—*monopolize*, *mythologize*,—*philoso"phize*, *phlebotomize*,—*scrutinize*, change *ize* for *y*.
to deduce,—*introduce*,—*produce*,—*reduce*,—*seduce*,—*traduce*,
eject e, and take *tion*; and *acqui.esce*,—*co-alesce*,—*emerge*,
—indulge,—*urge*, retain *e*, and take *nce*, *ncy*.
to denounce, *pronounce*, change *nounce* into *nunci-a-tion*.

These regular Affirmations following, terminating with a single Vowel, and *e* final, can only receive the Consonants of the Terminations, as aforementioned, and eject *e* final, in forming the Quality of Doing.

Now, the Insertion of those Accidents may be omitted for Brevity's Sake, as appears in the Sequel, save the Perfect Past Time; and when that shall be formed by '*d*', you must eject *e* final.

Indefinite Manner.

to accrue, *agree*, *argue*, *awe*,—*collogue*, *construe*, *continue*,—*decree*, *disagree*, *dis embôgue*,—*endue*, *ensue*,—*fatigue*, *fee*, *free*,—*glue*,—*harangue*, *hoe*,—*imbrue*, *intrigue*, *issue*,—*masque*, *mue*,—*over-awe*, *over-value*, *owe*,—*prorogue*, *pursue*,—*re"scue*, *rue*,—*shoe*, *subdue*, *sue*,—*tie*,—*value*, *under-value*, *un-glue*, *untie*, *vye*, *vie*. }

These following ending with *le*, and any preceding Consonant, can require only the Consonants of the Terminations for forming the various Times, &c. and involves the *l*, and its preceding Consonant, into the last Syllable, with the Termination; as,

to ramble, *bled*, *bling*, *bler*, &c.

Indefinite Manner.

to > amble, angle, article, assemble,—babble, baffle, be-sprinkle, bridle, bubble, buckle,—cackle, cobble, curdle,—dabble, dabble, dazzle, disable, dismantle, double,—embattle, enable, encircle, ennable, entangle,—fiddle, frizzle, fuddle, fumble,—gabble, garge, giggle, grapple, guttle, Guzzle,—haggle, handle, humble,—jangle, jingle, imbezzle, intangle, inter-meddle, intitle, inveigle, jumble, jostle,—kindle, knubble, knuckle,—manacle, mantle, meddle, mingle, misle, muddle, muzzle,—nettle, nibble, nuddle, nuzzle,—ogle,—paddle, people, pickle, puddle, puzzle,—quadruple, quibble,—raffle, ramble, rangle, rattle, re-assemble, resemble, ruffle, rumple,—saddle, scramble, scribble, scruple, scuffle, settle, shackle, shuffle, smuggle, spangle, sparkle, sprinkle, squabble, stickle, straddle, strangle, struggle, stumble, suckle, supple,—tangle, tickle, tingle, tipple, touzle, trample, tremble, trickle, tripple, trouble, trundle, tumble, twattle, tweedle,—unbuckle, uncouple.

Also these ending in *ere*, as accoutre,—massacre.

Lastly, These regular Affirmations ending with a Diphthong, must receive for the aforesaid Uses, or Purposes, the Terminations in their Perfection ; as,

to > allay, array, assay, astray, avow,—bedew, belay, bestow, betray, bewray, borrow, bray, burrow,—claw, cloy, convey, convoy,—decay, decoy, defray, delay, destroy, dis-allow, dis-avow, dismay, dis-obey, display,—employ, endow, enjoy, eschew, essay,—flow, fray,—glow,—hallow, harrow,—employ, indow, injoy, inlay, jockey, journey,—low,—mew, mow,—obey,—overflow,—paw, play, pourtray, pourvey, purvey, pray, prey,—renew, review, row, screw, sorrow, spay, spew, stew, stow, stray, survey, swallow, sway,—taw, thaw, tow, toy, trow,—view, under-lay, under-screw, vow,—wallow, winnow, wire-draw, woo.

And here it may be said without Vanity, that the Learner hath a View of the full Scope of the modern *British* Affirmations ; and that he or she ought to proceed more than once through 'em, before Departure from School to Apprenticeship, &c.



C L A S S IV.

C H A P. XXVI.

Of PARTICLES.

Q. What Words are Particles?

A. Certain little Words that express or denote either some Circumstance, Manner, or Quality of an Action; or they shew the Relation, Regard, and Dependance, that one Person or Thing bears to another; or they connect Sentences together.

Q. Does a Particle consist of only one small simple Word?

A. A Particle consists not only of one small simple Word, but many Times consists in Compounds closely connected; as, whenever, whereby, &c. or in Compounds not closely joined; as, in this Manner; not yet; as it were, &c. or it may be a Derivative from one of the other Parts of Speech terminating with ly; as, manly; womanly; finely; hardly, &c.

Q. Is there any Distinction or Diversity of Kinds or Sorts of Particles?

A. There are necessarily in our modern British Tongue three general Kinds or Sorts of Particles; to the one of which Sorts every Particle appertain or belong, whether it be a Simple, Compound, or a derivative Particle. And these three Sorts parallel the four last Parts of the Latin Speech; viz. The Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.

Q. How do you make it appear, that the three Kinds or Sorts of the modern British Particles contain or parallel the four last Parts of the Latin Speech, &c.?

A. It will appear obvious to any one, who shall take the Pains to search the Latin Dictionary, for the modern British Sense, will find the same, or similarly like the Particles of this Grammar, viz. the first Sort of modern British Particles do parallel, agree, and

correspond with Latin, &c. Adverbs and Interjections; the second, with their Prepositions; and the third, with their Conjunctions.

Of the first Sort of British Particles.

Q. What are the Uses of the first Sort of Particles?

A. They are used to denote some Circumstance, Manner, or Quality of the Words to which they are joined; in order to shew how, when, where, or whether or no, one is, does, or suffers, when joined with an Affirmation; as appears in the following

E X A M P L E S.

- | | | |
|--|-------|---|
| 1. I love you <i>dearly</i> .
2. He reads <i>well</i> .
3. She dances <i>awkwardly</i> .
4. He sings <i>now</i> . | } } } | 5. The Play is acted <i>here</i> .
6. It is a Doubt whether he
<i>sings</i> or not.
7. She treats you <i>ill</i> . |
|--|-------|---|

This Sort of Particles are joined to Qualities; as in the Examples following.

E X A M P L E S.

- | | | |
|--|-------|--|
| 1. He is <i>very</i> happy.
2. You are <i>always</i> fortunate.
3. I am <i>never</i> fortunate.
4. A Woman <i>truly</i> loving is | } } } | ever disappointed.
5. A Wife <i>seldom</i> scolding
is <i>very</i> rare, &c. |
|--|-------|--|

And sometimes this first Sort of Particles are joined to others of their own Sort; as in the Examples following.

E X A M P L E S.

- | | | |
|---|-------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. I live <i>very</i> comfortably.
2. I live <i>very</i> happily,
3. John came <i>very</i> luckily. | } } } | Thus in all Superlative Expressions. |
|---|-------|--------------------------------------|

Q. Have not this Sort of Particles any Divisions or Heads of Distinction, agreeable to their Acceptations?

A. Yes; this first Sort, as they relate either to the Manner, Place, or Time, are admitted to appertain to such a Head or Division of the first Sort of Particles.

Q. Which are those that express the Manner of Being, Doing, or Suffering, absolutely?

A. The following Particles, as subdivided in the following Scale, shew the Manner of Being, Doing, or Suffering, absolutely; according to their Ordinal Number prefix'd to each Head.

1. By Certainty ; as, truly, verily, undoubtedly, yea, yes.
 2. By Contingence ; as, happily, perhaps, by Chance, perchance.
 3. By Negation ; as, nay, no, not, in no Wise, by no Means.
 4. By natural Powers, or Habits ; as, wisely, liberally, justly, powerfully.
 5. By sensible Impressions ; as, brightly, nastily, bitterly, loudly, smoothly, &c.
 6. By Passions of the Soul ; which take according to their Order ; as,
1. Of Admiration ; as, heigh ! lo ! O ! oh !
 2. Of Doubting, or Considering ; as, hem, hy.
 3. Of Despising ; as, pish, shy, tush.
 4. Of a surprized Affection, denoting Mirth or Joy ; as, ha, ha, he.
 5. Of Sorrow ; as, O ! ah ! woe is me !
 6. Of Love and Pity ; as, ah ! alack ! alas !
 7. Of Hate and Anger ; as, vaugh, hau, phy, foh.
 8. Of Exclaiming, or Crying out ; as, oh ! soho ! ho lo !
 9. Of Silencing ; as, whist, hush, st.
 10. Of Attention ; as, ha !

Note. That these Divisions, under the Title of the Passions of the Soul, are what the *Latin*, &c term *Interjections*; betokening only a sudden Emotion of the Mind.

Q. Which are those Particles that express the Manner of Being, Doing, or Suffering, comparatively ?

A. Such Particles as express Being, Doing, or Suffering, comparatively, are exhibited in the following Scale, under their proper Heads of Division ; noted by the Ordinal Numbers. And,

1. By Excess ; as, very, exceeding, too too much, too little, more, more than, over and above, most.
2. By Defect ; as, almost, well nigh, little less, least of all.
3. By Likeness, or Equality ; as, so, alike, like, as it were, as, thus.
4. By Unlikeness, or Inequality ; as, otherwise, far other-wise, differently, not so, in another Manner, unlike.

Q. Which are Particles of Place ?

A. These following, as expressed in the subsequent Scale, under their various Ordinal Divisions ; as,

1. Denoting Presence in a Place, answering to the Question, *Where?* As, here, there, elsewhere, every where, no where, somewhere, somewhere else, above, below, within, without : Or to the Question, *With whom?* as, together, at once, apart, severally.

2. Denoting Motion from a Place ; as, whence, hence, thence.

3. Denoting Motion towards a Place ; as, whitherwards, hitherwards, thitherwards, toward, upward, downward, backward, forward.

4. Denoting the Way to a Place ; as, whither away, this Way, that Way, another Way, yonder Way.

5. Denoting the Term or End of Motion ; as, whither, hither, thither, whither to, hitherto.

Q. Which are Particles of Time ?

A. *These Particle Words following, in the subsequent Scale, under their various Ordinal Divisions, are Particles of Time ; as,*

1. Denoting Being in Time, answering to the Question, *When?* either in the Present ; as, now, to-day ; or the Past ; as, already, yesterday, before, long since, heretofore ; or the Future ; as, to-morrow, not yet, by and by, anon, after, afterward, hereafter, henceforward, henceforth.

2. Denote Duration and Continuance, answering to the Question, *How long?* as, a long while, slowly, quickly, shortly, hitherto.

3. Denote Vicissitude or Repetition, answering the Question, *How often?* as, never, often, oftentimes, sometimes, seldom, minutely, hourly, daily, monthly, yearly, by turns, alternately, once, twice, thrice, three times, four times, &c.

Note. Those that are derived from Qualities, which admit the Degrees of Comparison, do the same by the comparative Particles ; viz. *more*, *most*, or *very* ; as, kindly, *more kindly*, *most* or *very kindly*, &c.

Q. What is the Use of the second Sort of modern British Particles, which, you say, accords with the Latin, &c. Term, called *Prepositions* ?

A. *By the second Sort of British Particles are shown the Relation and Respect that one Name bears to another ; and consequently, the State of Names ; which, in declined Languages, is expressed by the Cases of their Declensions, and certain little Words, termed Prepositions, promiscuously ; according with the Directions of a great*

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 309

great Number of Rules, in such a Language as the Word appertains to. See Page 36, where you have a Specimen of two Declensions in the Latin Tongue, parallell'd by this Sort of Particles.

Q. How many Divisions or Heads have the second Sort of Particles?

A. Only one, termed the second Sort, when placed before a Name; but when without a Name, or joined with a Particle of the first Sort, then the second Sort becomes a Particle of the first Sort.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Remember, or refer, for regular Examples, how you read the borrowed Particles of this Sort inserted through the Margins of those Pages intituled *Common Names*; by which are fully shewn the Relations and State of Names; and need no Repetition here.

2. He that bewareth not before, shall be sorry afterward.

3. Whereupon he took the Knife to slay his Son, &c. &c.

In these two last Examples the Particles before, after, and upon, in their Position, are reduced to Particles of the first Sort.

Q. Which are those Particles of the second Sort?

A. All those Particles inserted in the following Scale or List: And that nothing may be wanting to complete the young Tyro, there are also inserted, with each Particle, a great Variety of Acceptations, illustrated by proper Examples.

OF, denotes Relation betwixt the Word that goes before, and the Word that follows it, whether that Word be Name, Quality, or Affirmation; as, the SON of ADAM. This Particle, with its following Word, answers the Genitive Case of those Tongues that have Declensions.

It signifies concerning, or the Object or Matter about which you speak, or write; as, a TREATISE of VIRTUE, or on or concerning VIRTUE.

The Matter; as, a CUP of GOLD.

The Means; (or with) to die of HUNGER.

It signifies AMONG; as, of five HORSES four were blind.

THROUGH; 'tis of GOD's great Mercy.

FROM; East of HALLIFAX.

OFF; signifies Separation and Distance, and has its Opposite in ON; which implies Continuation; to put off, to put on; HE put off his HAT; HE stood off to Sea.

It signifies DELAY; as, HE put me off from Day to Day; HE is off and on with me.

To;

To; points out the Object of Receiving; *Roger gave the Book to John*; *William gave the Horse to his Uncle*. It is the Particle of the Dative.

It signifies MOTION *to*; as, *I go to Minas, &c.*

In; *to DAY*; i. e. *in this Day*; *to-morrow &c.*

For; she had ten thousand Pounds *to her Fortune, &c.*

Before; you promised him *to my Face*.

About, or *concerning*; speak *to the Head we agreed on*.

It signifies PURPOSE, DESIGN, or INTENTION; as, *to invite to DINNER*; *to bring to JUSTICE, &c.*

Towards; I thank you for your Kindness *to me*.

Till, or *until*; the Meeting is put off *till NOVEMBER*.

In comparison of; he is nothing *to HERCULES*; or, in comparison of **HERCULES**.

For; denotes the Purpose, End, or Use; Benefit or Damage *for, &c.*; and is a Dative Particle; as, *George got a House for Stephen*; the Advocate pleads *for his CLIENT*.

Opposed to AGAINST; *William is for me*; *John is against me*.

FITNESS, INCONVENIENCE; as, this Hat is too little *for me*.

EXCHANGE, or TRUCKING; as, he had Cloth *for his Wool, &c.*

In PLACD, or instead of; as, *James does Business for GEORGE, &c.*

DISTRIBUTION; as, he appointed one Room *for every COMPANY*.

In REGARE, or Consideration of; as, he lived high enough *for his ESTATE*; *James was rewarded for his VALOUR*.

DURING; as, he was Captain of the Fort *for LIFE, &c.*

NOTWITHSTANDING; *for all his conceited WISDOM he was a Fool, &c.*

 The following Part of this List of Particles are those termed by the Dead, and some Vulgar Languages, in Imitation of them, *Prepositions*; serving to their *Accusative* and *Ablative Cases*; and in our Tongue take Place between the Affirmation and its next following Substantive, whether *Common Name, Proper, or Personal*, in the following State.

ABOVE; chiefly relates to Place; and answers below or beneath; as, the Sconce is placed *above the TABLE*.

SUPERIORITY; as, the Master is *above the SCHOLAR*; there are none *above HIM*.

It signifies more than, or beyond, besides; as, it is *above his STRENGTH, or POWER*; I paid five Shillings *above my DUE, &c.*

ABOUT:

ABOUT ; signifies around ; as, they sit *about* the TABLE, &c.

It relates to Nearness, almost, nigh ; both in Time, Quantity, and Place ; as, it's *about* one of the CLOCK, &c. He has *about* five hundred QUARTERS of Grain to sell, &c. He lives *about* a MILE from this Place, &c.

It signifies CIRCULAR MOTION ; as, he walks *about* the TOWER, &c.

Being put before *to*, and an Affirmation following, it signifies *ready to do*, or the Future Time of the Action ; and indeed has the same Signification of the Latin Participle in *rus* ; as, he is *about to fight* ; i. e. he is *ready to fight*, &c.

It signifies also the Present Time of the Action ; as, I am *about Business* ; i. e. doing, or designing it.

But the Time of *about* depends rather on the helping Affirmations.

BENEATH, or BELOW ; is opposite to *above* ; and signifies *underneath* ; as, their Feet are *beneath* or *below* the TABLE.

It denotes INFERIORITY ; as, he is *beneath* or *below* him in HONOUR ; i. e. not so honourable. He is *beneath* or *below* him in LEARNING ; i. e. not so well, or so high learned.

It denotes SCORNING ; as, it is *beneath* ME, &c. to do so and so.

AFTER ; relates to Time and Place.

It denotes the POSTERIORITY of Time, and INFERIORITY of Place and Order ; and is opposite to *before*. Posteriority of Time ; as, *after* the DELUGE Abraham was born ; *after* our SAVIOUR's Crucifixion Jerusalem was destroyed ; *after* CHRISTMAS comes *Hillary Term*.

Inferiority of Place or Order ; i. e. a lower Degree of Place or Order ; as, the Sheriff is *after* the MAYOR ; my Place is *after* YOUR's, &c.

FOR ; as, she pines *after* Melons, &c.

It signifies *according to*, or *in Imitation of* ; as, to plant *after* RAPHAEL ; i. e. *according to*, or *in Imitation of his* Manner. He writes *after* his Copy, &c.

AGAINST ; signifies *contrary*, or *opposite* to some other Person or Thing ; as, the Son *against* the FATHER ; he speaks *against* RELIGION, &c.

So likewise, to speak *for* or *against* ; as, PERSON, THING, or PLACE, being understood.

It denotes CONTIGUITY, or joining *to* ; as, he fixeth it *against* the WALL, &c.

FOR ; as, he prepares a Dinner *against* To-MORROW ; i. e. for To-morrow.

Com-

Compounded with **OVER**, it signifies the opposite Position of some Person, Thing, or Place; as, the Duke stood *over-against* me, &c. His House stands right, or directly *over-against* the CHURCH-DOOR, &c. *over-against* that Place, &c.

AMONG, or **AMONGST**; signifies *Commixtion*; as, he grinds Peas *among* or *amongst* his WHEAT; here are Weeds *among* or *amongst* your FLOWERS, &c.

BEHIND; relates to Place, and is directly opposite to **BEFORE**; as, *behind* the DOOR; *behind* the HOUSE, &c.

It implies **AT** or **ON** the Hinder-part of a Person or Thing; as, he rides *behind* the COACH, &c.

It is used when we speak of Situation, on the contrary, or opposite Part or Side of a Thing next to ourselves; (which in strict Sense has no Face); as, the Hare lies *behind* the BUSH TREE, &c. i. e. on the farther Side.

It figures EXCELLENCE, on Reflection of *Acquirements*; as, in that Part of Learning he leaves all *behind* HIM, &c.

BETWEEN or **BETWIXT**; relates to Time and Place, and points out the Terms, or Words, when the Space of Time or Place, about which we speak, is included; as *between* the PROMISE made to Abraham, and the Coming of the MESSIAS; i. e. the Space of Time, which was from the one Occurrence to the other; *between* CHRISTMAS and a Lady, &c.

SPACE of Place; as, *between*, or *betwixt* the two Cities, the Road is, or measures, fifty Miles, &c.

SITUATION; as, the Hall or Mansion-house stands *between* or *betwixt* the Wood and the Hill; he sits *between* or *betwixt* the two Lords, &c.

It denotes **SOCIETY**, or **Union**; as, there was a Conference *between* THEM; there is a great Friendship *between* or *betwixt* HIM and ME, &c.

It denotes **PARTICIPATION**, or *Sharing*; as, the Grey is *between* or *betwixt* a WHITE and a BLACK; i. e. the Grey Colour being compounded of the White and Black Colour, necessarily partakes of both, &c.

It denotes **PARTNERSHIP**; as, they bought it *between* THEM, &c.

BEYOND; signifies at a *Distance*, and farther off than another Thing which directs to the Place spoken of; as, his House stands *beyond* YOUR's; or any other *directing Place*, &c.

It is used also to denote any Sort of Excess, either good or bad, and is applied to any moral Thing or Things relating to the Manners of Men; as, he goes *beyond*; i. e. he exceeds ALL, &c. It pleaseth him *beyond* IMAGINATION; i. e. It exceeds your Imagination to think how it pleases him.

He rewarded him *beyond* his MERIT ; i. e. the Reward was greater than he deserved.

It signifies SUPERIORITY in any Thing ; as, he went *beyond* all in VALUE ; in STRENGTH ; in ARTS ; i. e. he excelled all those in such a Society or Company, &c.

It signifies OVER ; as, *beyond* the SEA, RIVER, COUNTY, CAMP, PLAIN, FIELD, &c.

BESIDE ; i. e. by the Side ; signifies *on* or *near* the Side of a Person or Thing ; as, he stood *beside* the RIVER, POOL, LAKE, &c. ; he stood *beside* the KING ; i. e. BY OR NIGH TO, &c.

ERRING, or Wandering ; as, he shoots *beside* the MARK, &c. He is *beside* HIMSELF ; i. e. MAD.

BESIDES ; chiefly denotes Augmentation or Addition ; serving instead of the Words *more*, *more than*, *over* and *above* ; as, there are many Things *besides* THESE ; i. e. *more than*, or *over* and *above*, &c.

It signifies *but*, *except*, or *save* ; nobody believes, thinks, or gives it Credit *besides* MYSELF ; i. e. *except*, *save*, or *but*, &c.

ON, or UPON ; relates both to Time and Place ; as, *on* or *upon* the Tenth DAY ; or *or upon* the TABLE, &c.

It signifies IMPOSITION, or Charging ; as, he put a Duty *on* or *upon* URINE ; a TAX *on* or *upon* LAND ; let it be put *on* ACCOUNT, or ACCOMPT, &c.

EMPLOYMENT ; as, he is at Work *on* or *upon* the CURTIN of the Fort.

The Matter or Subject of our Conversation or Deliberation ; as, to dispute *on* or *upon* the SUBJECT of Morality, &c. To deliberate *on* or *upon* such a PROPOSITION, &c. The Cause or Motive of Doing, either of Mind or Body ; as, *on* or *upon* ADVICE the General ordered a Detachment ; *on* or *upon* the News of your Arrival, I rejoiced, &c.

By VIRTUE, or in Consideration of ; as, *on* or *upon* those HOPES I engaged, &c. The Terms of affirming any Thing ; as, I assure you *on* or *upon* my HONOUR, WORD, REPUTATION, &c.

ABOUT, or Concerning ; as, they have agreed *on* or *upon* that POINT, &c.

AFTER ; as, he swears Oath *upon* OATH ; Precept *on* or *upon* PRECEPT ; Line *upon* LINE ; Blunder *upon* BLUNDER, &c.

When joined to an Affirmation of Motion, it signifies FORWARD, or Hastening ; as, go *on* ; i. e. forward ; jog, or put *on* ; i. e. hasten *on*.

POSITION ; as, stand, place, put, or be thou *on* this, that, the other, or farther Side, &c.

AT ; *on* my Right-Hand, and *on*, &c.

S f

OVER ;

OVER ; refers to Place ; as, the Chamber over the KITCHEN, &c.

ABOVE ; as, Mischiefs hang over our HEADS ; the Almighty shakes his Rod over us, &c.

SPACE of Width ; as, over the Sea, the River, &c.

EXCESS ; as, it comes by over-MUCH EASE ; i. e. too much, &c. No Body is over happy, good, &c.

It signifies the Space between two Terms ; as, it is a Mile over ; i. e. wide.

THROUGH ; as, he is known all over the WORLD, &c.

POWER, or Authority ; as, a Colonel is over a CAPTAIN ; and a Captain is over his SOLDIERS, &c.

BESIDES ; as, I have two over ; i. e. besides. Being put after Affirmations, to desist, or leave off, it denotes CESSATION ; as, they have given over ; i. e. left off, &c.

Before Affirmations, it denotes EXCESS (though here it ceases to be a separate Particle, being incorporated in the Affirmation) ; as, to over-march, over-do, &c.

Also, when it is incorporated in a Quality ; as, over-busy, over-good, over-ripe, &c.

THROUGH, or THOROUGH ; implies the efficient Cause, Means, or Medium : but chiefly the local Medium ; though it signifies the Moral, and Natural likewise ; as, the Beams of the Sun, with incredible Speed, pass from Heaven ; through the AIR to the Earth, endued with Light and Heat, by (with, through) WHICH it comforts us, and quickens the Plants which GOD has prepar'd for us, and given to us, for our Use, and his Glory. We are preserved through PROVIDENCE, &c.

The MOTIVE ; as, he acts through a SPIRIT of Opposition, &c.

It relates to PLACE ; and denotes Presence, or Movement into Place ; as also the Medium, or Middle Place ; as, the Power of GOD is visible through the whole WORLD. He ran himself through the BODY ; he went through, or thorough the KITCHEN, STREET, &c.

TILL, or UNTIL ; relates only to Time ; as, they staid till (or until) MIDNIGHT, MORNING, &c.

To ; as, the Meeting is put off till, or until the FIRST of January, &c.

BEFORE ; as, he'll not return till June, &c.

It denotes a SPACE of Time, in Suffering or FORBEARING ; as, I must bear or suffer this Usage till, or until OPPORTUNITY serves ; I have borne till or until I'll bear no longer, or no more.

TOWARD, or TOWARDS ; relate both to Time and Place.

It

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 115

It signifies in *Time*, *NEAR*, or *ALMOST AT*, when joined to the Terms of a certain Measure of Time; as, *toward* or *towards* the BEGINNING or END of the ninth *Century*, *Year*, &c.

It signifies *Time* without Limits; as, *toward* or *towards* the *SPRING*, *WINTER*, *NOON*, *NIGHT*, &c.

In *PLACE*; it signifies *moving*, *bending*, or *inclining* to a Place, or Matter; as, the Troops march *toward* or *towards* the *CITY*, *TOWN*, *CASTLE*, *CAMP*, &c. It leans, or bears *towards* the *CHURCH*, &c.

WARD; is a *NAME*; when it implies *Watchfulness* or *Care*, it is an *Affirmation*, and denotes to *guard* or *watch*; but, when joined after another Word, whether *Name* or *Particle*, it forms Particles, to shew the *Tendency* of Persons or Things to one another; as, *Homeward*, *Heavenward*, &c.

UNDER; relates to *Place*; and is opposite to *ABOVE* and *OVER*; as, every Thing that is *under* the *EARTH*, *under* the *SUN*, &c.

It denotes *Degree* of *Rank* or *Order*; and signifies *BELLOW*; as, a Bishop is *under* an *ARCHBISHOP*; i. e. *BELLOW*, &c.

It denotes *Protection* and *Defence*; as, they retired *under* the *CANNON* of the Fort, &c. She is *under* the *CARE* of a *Guardian*, &c.

SAFETY; as, *under Lock and KEY*, &c. Also it signifies *privately*, or *secretly*; as, to do a Thing *under HAND*, &c.

It signifies LOWER; as, the *under SIDE*, *LIP*, *VALVE*, &c.

It relates to *TIME*; but then it is chiefly restrained to denote *Being*; in the *Time* of a *Reign*, or *Government*; as, *under* the *REIGN* of that most illustrious and gracious Monarch King *George* the First. He lived *under* the *GOVERNMENT* of *Augustus*. *CHRIST* was born *under* the *TETRARCHSHIP* of *Herod*. He suffered *under* *PONTIUS PILATE*; though, for Shortness Sake, we say, *under* King *George* the FIRST; *under* Queen *ANNE*; *under* *AUGUSTUS*, &c.

AT; denotes the Present *Time* of being in a *Place*, or near to a *Place*; as, he is *at MARKET*, *at CHURCH*, *at HOME*; i. e. he is in such a *Place*, or thereabouts; I am *at* my *JOURNEY'S END*; i. e. am come to the *Place* intended, &c.

It signifies *WITH*; as, they play'd *at DICE*, &c.

ABOUT; as, I will be there *at BREAK OF DAY*; i. e. *ABOUT* Day Breaking, &c. And thus for any prefixed *Time*.

NEAR, or CLOSE BY; as, he stands *at* the CORNER of the Street; he sets Goods *at* his *SHOP-DOOR*, &c.

FOR; as, he sells his Hops *at* ten Pounds per Cent. i. e. For ten Pounds. What do you sell Cheese *at*? i. e. for. ON or UPON; as, Harry is a brave Hand *at* the *VIOLIN*; Peter is likewise *at* the *ORGAN*, &c.

It denotes the different Kinds of Action ; as, I am *at DINNER* ; he is *at STUDY* ; she is *at PRAYERS*, &c.

ACCORDING TO ; as, *at my PLEASURE*, &c.

BEFORE ; denotes Priority of Time, Order, Rank, Situation, &c. as, *before the FLOOD* ; *before the BIRTH of CHRIST* ; King William reigned *before QUEEN ANNE*, &c.

PRIORITY of Order and Rank ; as, the Captain marches *before* his **SOLDIERS** ; and so in *Procession* they march, or go by *Orders or Degrees*, one *before* ANOTHER, &c.

SITUATION ; as, it stands *before* the **HOUSE**, &c.

It is used by way of Comparison ; and denotes Preference of any Kind ; as, he values Gold *before* any THING ; i.e. **MORE THAN**, &c. or in Equality ; **AS MUCH AS**.

BEYOND ; as, in many Acts *before ALL*, &c.

It signifies *rather* or *sooner* ; as, I shall want Power *before* I shall want the **WILL** to serve you ; i.e. *rather*, or *sooner*.

It signifies *over-doing* or *moving* ; as, Oliver will perform his Task *before RICHARD* ; the Hare continues *before* the Hound, &c..

BY ; denotes the *Efficient* of a Thing or Action ; as, all Things were created *by* the WORD of GOD, &c. He was slain *by* his ENEMY.

It signifies *with* ; as, he was wounded first *by* (or *with*) his own FEAR ; then *by* (or *with*) his Enemy's SWORD.

It signifies the *Motive* ; as, he was spurred on *by* his PASSION, &c.

It signifies the *Means* by which a Thing is effected or done ; as, he satisfies all the World *by* his CONDUCT ; *by* his Eloquence he gained upon the People ; and thus *by* FLATTERY deceived them.

It signifies *IN* ; as, *by DAY* ; *by NIGHT* ; *viz.* in the Day, Night, &c.

It signifies in *jouneying* or *passing* from Place to Place through ; as, he went or came *by HALLIFAX*, &c.

It signifies *nigh to*, or *beside* ; as, he cast a Stone close *by ME* ; he stood *by ME* ; I met her *by the CHURCH*, &c.

AT ; as, how will you come *by IT* ; i.e. *at* it, &c.

FROM ; implies *apart*, *distant*, *gone away*, or *going* ; and is opposite to **TO**.

APART ; as, the Church stands *from* the Town ; he has taken five Acres *from* the TWENTY ; he took his Head *from* the BODY.

DISTANT ; as, *London* is one Hundred and ninety-two Miles *from YORK*.

MOTION ; as, he is moved *from HALLIFAX to London*, &c.

He is about to depart *from this PLACE*.

It denotes the *Beginning* of a Time ; as, *from* the *Creation* to the Birth of CHRIST ; and *from* the *BIRTH* of CHRIST to his Crucifixion ; and *from* that *TIME* to this Year, &c.

It denotes the *Original* of Things ; as, this Oak grew *from* an ACRON, &c.

It denotes the *Order* of Persons and Things ; as, he arose *from* MASTER of Arts to Bachelor of Divinity ; *from* FIRST to last.

And in these three following Senses, it is frequently prefixed to the first Sort of Particles ; as, *from THENCE* ; i. e. from that Place ; *from HENCE*, *from HENCEFORTH*, &c.

It signifies OFF ; as, he was taken *from* the EARTH.

Note. It being prefixed before any Particle, it implies Separation.

IN, or **INTO** ; IN has many Significations, according to the Manner or Place of using it ; but most generally it means Rest, Continuance, Abiding, or being within some Place ; as, he dwells in the CITY, CASTLE, COUNTRY, &c.

State or Condition ; as, in PEACE, PLENTY, a good STATE of Health ; WAR ; great POVERTY, &c.

It denotes the Motives, and signifies as much as, out of, or with ; as, he does it in REVENGE, &c.

The Manner of Existence or Being, either of Persons or Things ; as, John is in an ill HUMOUR, or in a good ONE ; the Armies are in BATTLE ARRAY ; the House is in good REPAIR.

It signifies the same as AMONG ; as, the wicked Man hath not GOD in all his THOUGHTS, &c.

INTO ; implies Entrance, or going in ; as, he went into the JUDGMENT-HALL ; into the CITY, TOWN, COUNTRY, &c. Lead [thou] us not into TEMPTATION.

It signifies the Effect of Change ; as, he changed Water into WINE ; Brads into GOLD ; a White into a BLACK, &c.

It signifies a Putting, or Placing a Person or Thing within another ; as, he cast John into PRISON ; I put Fish into the POND ; he took a Serpent into his Bosom, &c.

OUT, or OUT OF ; refers to Matter, Place, Time, Number, or Multitude, from whence any Person or Thing comes ; goes ; is sought ; fetcht ; or taken.

MATTER ; as, this Metal was digged out or out of the EARTH ; this Dish was turned out of WOOD, &c.

PLACE ; as, he is come out of the ASSEMBLY, MARKET, HOUSE, &c.

TIME ; i. e. not in Time ; as, out of DATE ; out of SEASON.

NUMBER, or MULTITUDE ; as, he took it out of a THOUSAND ; she singled him out of the CROWD.

TAKING, or COMPOSING ; as, it is taken out of the LIII CHAP. Ifa. This is composed out of CANTICLES, or Solomon's Song

It denotes the Reason or Cause of a Thing ; as, Robert did it out of SPITE ; i. e. by Reason of Spite.

It signifies at a far Distance ; as, she has got out of GUNSHOT ; out of SIGHT, &c.

DISCHARGE ; as, out of OFFICE, PLACE, &c.

WITH ; signifies in Company, or Conjunction, with some other Person or Thing ; as, he walked abroad with the LADIES ; they have joined with the REBELLS, &c. ; the Moon is in Conjunction with the Sun.

UNION ; as, the two Kings are at Peace with EACH other ; he is in Amity with all MANKIND, &c.

SOCIETY, or ACCOMPANYING ; as, he has got in with the ROYAL SOCIETY, &c. i. e. in Favour to be admitted, &c.

MIKTURE ; as, he puts Small Beer with STRONG ; the mixteth Wine with WATER, &c.

INSTRUMENT ; as, he stabb'd her with a PENKNIFE, LANCET, &c.

The Manner of Being or Doing ; as, to speak with ELOQUENCE ; she dances with an AIR, or much Gracefulness, &c.

The MEANS ; and signifies BY ; as, with the GRACE of GOD, with the HELP or ASSISTANCE of his Friends ; he purged with JALAP, &c.

It sometimes denotes Opposition, or against ; as, he engaged with the FRENCH ; i. e. against the French, &c.

WITHIN ; refers to Place and Time ; as, Edward was within the House, &c. within three DAYS, &c.

It signifies the Space of Distance that one Person or Thing may be distant from another ; as, the Church is within a FURLONG of the Town ; he lives within Half a MILE of this Place, &c.

WITHOUT ; is opposite to within ; and denotes Being on the Outside of a House, or other Thing, &c. ; as, he is without DOORS ; i. e. he is not at Home, or in the House.

It imports Necessity ; or Privation of a Good or Advantage we are now in need of ; as, I am without MONEY, without FOOD, RAIMENT, FRIENDS, &c.

It implies Presumption in Action ; as, he did it without CONSENT, ORDER, AUTHORITY, or PERMISSION, from any Officer, Officer, Society, Deputy of Justice, Court, Master, Mistress, &c.

It signifies Emptiness ; as, a Purse without CASH ; a Head without BRAINS ; a House without FURNITURE, &c.

It implies *unless*, or *except*; as, she will not come *without* being sent for; i. e. unless, or except she be sent for, &c.

It signifies *besides*; or *over and above*; or *more than*; the Number is five Hundred *without them*, or *those*, &c.

Note. The personal Names coming after any of the second Sort of Particles, are to be put in their following State; as, *before me*, not *I*; *after him*, not *he*; *of them*, not *they*, &c. neither are they set before Particles of the first Sort, signifying the Manner or Quality of an Action. For, to say,

of		is Nonsense.
to		
for		
through	foolishly,	
with	bravely,	
toward	finely, &c.	
within		
without, &c.		

Note 2. The foregoing Note, with its Examples, being well observed, will raise two distinct Marks or Signs, by which you may very easily know this Sort of Particles from the others.

Q. What is the Use of the third Sort of Particles?

A. *The third Sort of Particles join Sentences together, and thereby shew us the Relation of one Notion to another; and the Dependance of one Sentence on another. And for the more fully understanding of them, I shall relate, or exhibit them, as they are found in the Relation of one Sentence to another in Contexture, which is either by Consistence, Dependence, Repugnance, and Opposition, or Suspension.*

The **CONSISTENCE** of Notions with each other is expressed by *conjoining Particles*; as, 1. **COPULATIVES**; as, *and*, *also*, *both*, *so as*. 2. **CONCESSIVE**; as, *altho'*, *although*, *albeit*, *at least*.

The **DEPENDENCE** of one Notion on another is expressed by, 1. **CAUSALS**; as, *for*, *because*. 2. **CONDITIONALS**; as, *if*, *so*, *that*. 3. **ILLATIVES**; as, *therefore*, *then*, *thereupon*.

The **REPUGNANCE** and **OPPOSITION** of Notions is expressed by, 1. **DISJUNCTIVES**; as, *either*, *or*. 2. By **EXCEPTIVES**; as, *but*, *except*, *save*, *yet*, *unless*, *otherwise*, *nevertheless*, *notwithstanding*.



P A R T IV.

C H A P. XXVII.

Of Sentences, and their Construction.

Q. What is a Sentence?

A. It is the Comprehension at least of three Words, by which one Sentiment or Thought of the Mind is expressed; and is either single or compound.

Q. What is a single Sentence?

A. A single Sentence is that which hath but one Affirmation, and a Name signifying the Subject of that Affirmation; i. e. a Name of which something is affirmed; either expressed or understood; as, a Lye is abominable.

Q. What is a compound Sentence?

A. A compound Sentence is made up, or composed of two or more Sentences, joined together by some Particle, or conjunctive Quality; as, Pride and thou walkest. Life is short, and Art is long.

Peter died, and so did James.

Will you play, or will you not?

GOD created Man, and CHRIST redeemed him; therefore we are bound in Duty to love, and to obey GOD, and our SAVIOUR.

The following Sentences are connected by conjunctive Qualities.

E X A M P L E S.

This is the Man who did the Savage kill.

He is the Rogue that stole the Horie.

You are the Felon who robbed the Coach; and I am the Person who or that assert the Fact.

Is this the Hat which or that you bought of Tom?

Of

Of Construction of Sentences in general.

Q. What do the Term *Construction* imply?

A. The Term *Construction* implies a just and regular Description and Connection of a Sentence, according to the natural Form and Genius of the modern British Language, which of all Languages is one of the easiest to construct, through all Kinds of Expressions, which every Person ought to depict, or orthographize truly every Word thereof, with the just and due Number of Letters, when expressed by the Pen.

Q. It being a valuable Acquirement to attain the Skill and Judgment of depicting and orthographizing the modern British Tongue, with its proper Letters or Characters; which Way, or by what Means, may a Person attain Perfection in Skill and Understanding, so as to know when he shall have wrote a Sentence truly orthographiz'd?

A. Such a Skill and Understanding in grammatical Orthography is only attainable by the indefatigable and most diligent Scholar, in his Passage through a fundamental Course of the Literature of the modern British Language, according to the Digestion of this Grammar; whereby he may gain, by his Diligence, and strict Observations of the true Spelling and Sound of Words (through the four Parts or Classes), a proper Idea of whatever he expresses with his Lips or Tongue; and consequently be enabled to write his Thoughts and Sentiments properly, and truly orthographized; which an indolent, slothful, negligent, and idle Scholar never attains to, be the Master ever so vigilant.

Q. When a Person shall have made such a high and noble Acquirement, by a laudable Diligence, as to spell and write properly, most, if not all, the Words in the modern British Language; what further Rules must be learned in order to perfectly qualify a Person to make right Constructions in Sentences in the modern British Language?

A. Not any absolutely necessary: For, in the modern British Language it is required to write the Words just, in Order as the Thoughts and Conceptions arise, and are expressed by the Mouth; (speak in what Form you please) for, the Word, you or any one, would speak first, in common Conversation, the very same Word must be wrote first, and so successively, proceeding with an Expression, Sentence, &c. And therefore, in Consequence, the British Tongue is absolutely free'd from a very large Number of Rules, with their Exceptions, which the Latin Syntax, and others, very numerously abound with, in order to assist the Scholar in the just and regular Reading and Writing of the Latin Tongue: O! too tedious to be expatiated here.

T t

Q. May

Q. May it be concluded, that a British Scholar needs only the Propriety of that Tongue for a perfect Construction of it?

A. It may very safely be concluded, that the British Scholar wanteth nothing further than the Propriety of that Tongue, obtained by a regular Grammatical Course of Literature, with the Conversation of the most polite Books, and the human Race, to complete his Judgment in the Construction of the Sentences of this Language. But lest this Opinion should not be dispensed with by all, it may be necessary to insert something further in Particulars, on Construction, or placing of Words in Sentences; whereby the Parts of Speech may be further illustrated, and known, out of this Grammar; which is one of the principal Designs of the Author.

C H A P. XXVIII.

Construction of particular Parts of Speech.

I. Of N A M E S.

Q. Where must the Name, which is the Subject of Affirmation, take its Place in a Sentence?

A. The Name of which any Thing is affirmed, being the Subject of the Affirmation, takes its Place immediately before the Affirmation, whether it be a Common, Proper, or a Personal Name.

E X A M P L E S.

Of Common Names; as,

	Name and Subject.	Affirmat.	
A	Man	reads,	
The	Woman	spins,	
	Horse	prances,	
	Dog	barks,	
	Fire	burns,	

Of Proper Names.

John	works	{	well.
Mary	spins		
Thomas	is		lazy.
Robert	writes		very finely.
Henry	reads		very badly.

Of

Of Personal Names.

	Name and Subject.	Affirmat.
Sing.	I	read.
	{ Thou	spinnest. }
	{ You	spin. }
Plu.	He	prances. }
	{ We	read.
	{ Ye	write.
	They	play.

Q. Do the Name which is the Subject of the Affirmation always take Place immediately before the Affirmation?

A. The Name, which is the Subject of the Affirmation, does not always immediately precede the Affirmation; as very plainly appear by the following Manners or Kinds of Expression; by which are exhibited different Cases or Exceptions, from the foregoing.

1. In interrogative Expressions the Subject-Name follows the principal Affirmation, or else takes Place between one of the auxiliary Affirmations and the principal Affirmation.

E X A M P L E S.

Prin. Aff.	Sub. N.	
Am	I	a Rogue?
Art } or be	{ thou, or }	an honest Fellow?
Are }	{ you	
Is	he	dead?
Are	we	treated well?

Aux. Aff.	Nams.	Prin. Aff.	
Do	I	write	
Dost	thou	write	
Doth }	he	write	
Does }			Part. i.
&c.	&c.	&c.	well?

Aux. Aff.	Name.	P. Aff.	Affected N.
Do	Stephen	love	Dorothy?
Did	David	slay	Goliath?
Have	the Cock	crow'd	this Morning?
Shall	the Lion	forg't	bis Prey?
Will	Grapes	grow	on Thorns?
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

2. In imperative or commanding Expressions, spoken to the second Person, whether Singular or Plural, the Name takes Place immediately after the Affirmation.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Affirmat.</i>	<i>Name.</i>
Burn	thou.
Run	
Be	ye stedfast.
Come	ye }
Sit	thou } here.
&c.	&c. &c.

Note. In imperative and commanding Sentences, or Expressions, the Name is frequently omitted, under the Notion of being imply'd; as,

EXAMPLES.

burn.	{ For,	Burn	{ thou, or you.
run.		Run	
come.		Come	
go.		Go	
permit.		Permit	
present.		Present	
&c.		&c.	

But when Expressions of Intreaty, for Permission or Leave to act, &c. be expressed by the first and third Persons, in the imperative Manner of Expression, then will the personal Name be found, between the principal Affirmation-Word and the Affirmation (*let*) in the following State, as before shewn, in a circumlocutory Manner.

EXAMPLES.

	<i>Foll. State.</i>	<i>Affir.</i>	<i>Affected.</i>
<i>Affir.</i>	{ us	read	the News.
<i>Let (viz.)</i>	him	spin	the Wool.
<i>(permit thou)</i>	her	burn	the Fuel.
	them	cook	the Dinner.
	these	eat	the Supper.
	those	go, &c.	to Bed, &c.

Note,

Note. When *permit* is expressed, *to* takes Place between the Personal and the Affirmation: And even in these Kind of Expressions the second Person is very plainly imply'd.

3. In conditional, concessive, or yielding Expressions, made with any of the Auxiliaries, whether in the present or past Time, of either the Indicative or Potential Manner of Expression, implying or denoting *if*, the Name will then be found between the Auxiliary and the principal Affirmation.

E X A M P L E S.

Had	I	For,	If I had.
Had	He		If he had.
Might	I		If I might.
Should	He		If he should.
Were, &c.			If he were, &c.

4. If in any Expression two Auxiliaries appear before the principal Affirmation, the Name will be found between the two Auxiliaries.

E X A M P L E S.

1st Auxiliary.	No. & Sub.	2nd Aux.	Prin. Aff.	Affected N.
Could	I	have	known	it.
Might	the Man	have	seen	her.
Could	the Army	have	passed	the River.
Then would	they	have	raised	the Camp.
&c.				the Siege.

5. If the Particle *there* be express'd before the Affirmation, the Name, which is the Subject of the Affirmation, takes its Place after the Affirmation.

Part.	Aff.	Name.
There	is	Cold in Ice. Heat in the Sun. much Good in Friendship. Sweetness in Honey.
There	fell	a Thousand Men on the Spot.
There	came	wise Men from the East.

6. *It*, the personal Name of Things inanimate, or wanting Sex, causeth the same, by coming before the Affirmation in Emphatic Expressions.

E X A M -

E X A M P L E S.

<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Aff.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	
I T	{ was	{ William the Church, &c. I	who conquered. that fell. that did it.

Nay, the Particle *then* does the like.

E X A M P L E S.

<i>Part.</i>	<i>Affirm.</i>	<i>Name and Subj.</i>	
Then	{ followed entered came	{ the General, &c. the Soldiers, &c. Peter and John, &c.	

	<i>For,</i>	
The General	{ followed,	{ &c.
The Soldiers	{ entered,	{ &c.
Peter and John	{ came,	{ &c.

There are a few other Expressions which put the Subject Name after the Affirmation, but are not worthy of any particular Denomination, except Declarative; and formal Expressions used by the Relator of a Story or Narration.

E X A M P L E S.

Says I.	{	I said.
Says thou, or you.	{	Thou said'st, or you say.
Thus saith the Lord.	{ For,	The Lord saith.
Said he.	{	He said.

Q. Is the Subject of the Affirmation always a NAME?

A. The Subject of an Affirmation is not always a Name; but it may be any Word, or Sentence, that will answer to the Question, Who, or What, is, does, or suffers.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Of the Indefinite Manner of Expression, supplying or becoming the Subject of Affirmation.

E X A M P L E S.

Ind. Manner Subj.

To { dance
play
consider, &c.

Aff.

{ is
wholesome.
delightful.
useful, &c. &c.

Qualities.

Q. What is wholesome ?

A. To dance, &c.

2. Of a Sentence becoming the Subject of the Affirmation.

E X A M P L E S.

Sentences Subj.

A Life well spent [it] } makes old Age pleasant.
That the Day is broke [it] } is evident since the Sun shines.
That Peter robbed Paul [it] } was plainly prov'd.

Aff.

Affected N.

Who or what, &c.

Q. When the Affirmation extends the Action or Affection of the Subject, to some other Person or Thing, where does the Name of such a Person or Thing take Place in a Sentence ?

A. The affected Name takes Place immediately after such an Affirmation as extends its Action or Affection.

E X A M P L E S.

Subj.

A { Smith Affirmat. Affected.
The { Captain beateth Iron.
 Lion commandeth Troop.
 &c. teareth Dog.
 &c. &c. &c.

The like in all Expressions of Extention, unless a Particle of the second Sort interpose.

Q. How are personal Names exprest, coming after an Affirmation of Extention ; they having two States, which of those are written, or placed, after the Affirmation ?

A. When a personal Name is affected by the Subject of an Affirmation, it is always expressed in its following State.

E X A M -

E X A M P L E S.

Subj.	Aff.	Per. aff'd.		
The Parent	beateth	me,	I.	L. S. Plu.
Master	loveth	you,	thou.	L. S. Sing.
Man	chi-deth	him,	he.	
Woman	chides	her,	she.	
&c.		it,		
		us,		
		you,		
		them,		
		&c.		
		St. Sing.	not	
		F. St. Plu.		
		St. Plu.		
		St. Plu.		

But *whom*, the following State of *who*, generally goes before the Affirmation in Relatives and Interrogatives.

E X A M P L E S.

Then cometh that Disciple [he] *whom* Jesus loved.

Jeoffry is the Man *whom* I saw.

By *whom* came it?

By *whom* was this >Dagger, Sword, &c. made?

Note, In regard to the Word following the Affirmation, or Verb, (as the *Latin*s, &c. term it) in the *Latin Tongue*, and others, the Learner thereof will be bound, in Course, to make a Conquest over a large Body of Rules, with their Exceptions conjoined likewise, in respect to the following Noun Substantive, (as termed in that Tongue and others); whereas the foregoing Question and Answer, on the very same Head, (being the Whole that is necessary in the modern *British Tongue*), scarcely amounteth to a single Rule.

Q. Have the modern *British Tongue* any Rule, by which the Learner may know the Subject Name, &c. from the affected following Name?

A. There is no Necessity of such an inquisitive Rule in the British Tongue; it allowing, or admitting no Variation of Epithets, without a visible Sign of such an Alteration inserted before it, nor Multiplicity of Governments; yet the Question may be indulged with this one: The preceding Subject Name of the Affirmation answers to the Question Who? or What? as,

E X A M P L E S.

I	read	a Book.
John	loves	Susan.
The Fire	burns	the Wood.
		Robert, &c.
Who or What	{ reads, loves, burns,	{ &c.

And the following affected Name coming after the Affirmation, answers to the Question *Whom?* or *What?* as,

E X A M P L E S.

Whom do the Fire burn?	{ Ans.	{ Robert, &c.
What do I read?	{	{ a Book, &c.

Q. Do there always follow a Name immediately after the Affirmation?

A. Not always; for when the Action or Affection of the Subject does not extend, or relate to some other Person or Thing, but terminates in the Subject itself, there is no Name required after the Affirmation.

E X A M P L E S.

Subj.	Aff.	Subj.	Aff.
I	grieve.	They	stand.
Thou	rejoicest.	John	lies.
He	fits.	Robert	walks,
We	laugh.	The	trots.
Ye	run.	Horse	jumps.
		Buck	jumps.
		Ship	sails.

Note, Such Kinds of Expressions as these are termed, by the Latins and others, Neuters.

Thus much for Construction, or placing of Names in Sentences.

II. Of AFFIRMATIONS.

Q. Wherefore do you omit the Qualities, which are next in Order to the Names, in the regular Course of the Parts of Speech?

A. For this Reason: The Construction of Affirmations depending on the Construction of Names, seem to require an immediate Consideration.

U u

Q. What

Q. What is the most general Rule in the Construction, placing or writing of Affirmations in Sentences?

A. The Affirmation must absolutely agree with the Name, that is, its Subject, in Number and Person; that is, if that be of the Singular, or Plural, this must be so too; if that be of the first, second, or third Person, this must be of the same, whether the Number or Person be expressed by the Ending or Termination of the principal Affirmation, or by any of the nine helping Affirmations, as discoursed of under the Head of Affirmations.

EXAMPLES.

Sing.

1. P.	I	write.			
2. P.	Thou	writest.		Not	writes.
3. P.	He, &c.	writes.			write.

Plu.

1. P.	We				
2. P.	Ye	write.	Not	writes,	&c.
3. P.	They				

EXAMPLE, with an Auxiliary.

Sing.

Aux. Prin. A.

I	do				
Thou	dost				
He, &c.	{ does				writes.
	doth	write.	{ Not	writest.	
We				writes,	&c.
Ye					
They	{ do				

Q. When the Affirmation affirms of, or relates to two or three Subject Names, being each in the singular Number, what Number must the Affirmation be of?

A. In such Expressions the Affirmation must be put in the plural Number.

EXAMPLES.

Sub. Names Sing.

Aff. Plu.

Cicero and Cato	were	wife and learned Men.
Marlborough and Eugene	were	valiant Generals.
I, thou, and he	are	idle Fellows.
He and she	are	both very happy.
His Justice and Goodness	were	great.
&c.	&c.	&c.

Q. When

Q. When the Affirmation follows a Word, or Common Name of Number; that is, a Common Name, whose Meaning implies more than one, or many, though it be itself in the Form or Writing of the Singular Number; how may the Affirmation be expressed?

A. In such a Case the Affirmation is allowed to be expressed in either Numbers.

E X A M P L E S.

The Mob	{ is are }	unruly, &c.
The Convocation	{ are is }	debating, &c.

Q. May two Affirmations be expressed, or writ together in a Sentence, with another Word between them?

A. When two Affirmations come together, the latter is in the indefinite Manner of Expression; and consequently the Sign thereof (to) is either express or understood.

E X A M P L E S.

Former A.	Sign.	Latter A.
I { love hate }	to	{ read. write.

Except one of the two be of the nine auxiliary Affirmations: And to these may be added, *let*, *bid*, *dare*, *help*, and perhaps a few others.

III. Of the Construction, Placing, or Writing, of Quality Words in Expressions or Sentences.

Q. Where must be placed, or found in general, the Quality Word of a Name or Substance?

A. In the modern British Language it is most usual to put, and find the Quality Word immediately before the Name to which it belongs.

E X A M P L E S.

Qualities.	Names.
a { good bad }	Boy, &c.
an { idle covetous }	Girl, &c.
the { }	Drone, &c.
	Man, &c.

Except when an Affirmation comes between the Quality and the Name.

E X A M P L E S.

	<i>Aff.</i>	
Happy	(is)	the Man, &c.
The Man	(is)	happy.

Just art Thou, O GOD ! and righteous are thy Judgments.

O R,

GOD is just; and his Judgments are righteous.

And though the Quality, rarely in Prose, is set after the Name, yet in Verse 'tis beautiful and harmonious; as, *Hail, Bard divine, &c.*

Q. When more than one Quality is expressed, or shewn, of a Name or Substantive, where are they placed or found?

A. In such Expressions as exhibits more Qualities than one, inherent in one and the same Name or Substance, they are permitted to precede, or follow their Name or Substantive.

E X A M P L E.

A modest sober Woman, &c.

O R,

A Woman both sober and modest.

A discreet judicious noble Man, &c.

O R,

A Man, noble, judicious, and discreet.

And a Name, with its Quality or Qualities, being as one compound Word, it must be observed, that, from the Quality Articles taking their Place immediately before the Names, do constantly stand first Quality Word in all aggregated or incorporated Words; as hath been shewn.

E X A M P L E S.

Aggregations.

Art. Q.	a	an	the	old	}
				wife old	
				very wise old	

				very prudent, sagacious, wise, old	}
				Man, &c.	

There is no Necessity to say any thing further concerning the Position of Possessive, and respective Quality Words, than has been already said on those Heads in Qualities.

In

In general Expressions the Name is omitted in the Writing; and then the Quality stands substantively.

E X A M P L E S.

The Wise; the Wise and Prudent; the Just and Righteous; the Wicked and Ingrateful.

IV. Of Construction of Particles.

1. S O R T.

Q. Where are the first Sort of Particles that shew the Circumstances or Manners of Words placed?

A. As hath been shewn already, under that Head, in the fourth Class of Words, where they will be found after Affirmations; but before Qualities.

2. S O R T.

Q. What is the Construction of the second Sort of Particles?

A. The second Sort of Particles, shewing the State, Relation, or Reference, of the other Parts of Speech to each other, are therefore to be placed between the Words, whose State, Relation, Reference, or Dependence, they express.

See, and regard the Examples of Illustration, appertaining to each Particle of this Sort, in the fourth Class of Words, and the following Example.

O GOD! the Memorial of thy Love to the Sons of Men, from the Beginning of the World to this Day, (it) IS RECORDED with Thankfulness in the Hearts of the Righteous.

3. S O R T.

Q. Where must the third Sort of Particles be placed in Construction?

A. The third Sort of Particle-Words being only used in connecting Sentences together, they must be placed between the two Propositions or Sentences, which they are intended to connect.

Q. Having observed various other Heads, or Divisions of Grammar, in Mr. Greenworth's, Loughton's, and Dilworth's, viz. Orthography, Orthoepy, Prosody, Analogy, and Etymology, (though differently placed in each) which are wanting here; How is this Omission accounted for?

A. All those Heads are the actual Effect in the Course of the Business of learning this Grammar, as hath been hinted in Page 14, con-

considering that Orthography is the true writing a Word, Orthoepy (a hard Term) with Prosody, is the true Pronunciation of the Word: Etymology, so far as relates to our Language, is the Effect of Derivation; and Analogy is the effectual Knowledge of a Word, in regard to its Part of Speech. But a Learner must be first sensible of the Difficulty of Effecting, before he can presume to take in the Sense, or give a Judgment of Effect.

Thus much for the full Scope of the modern British Language, its natural Grammar, and Construction.

And now I may say something in regard of figurative Concord or Construction, which, in some foregoing English Grammars, you may have found divided into the following Heads; viz. Transposition and Ellipsis; yet, when you come either to read, write, or understand it, you can find little more than similar Expressions to the Exceptions of the foregoing regular Rules in natural Construction, and a few common Expressions, as used by Custom.

But lest any should form a Suspicion of Defect, I shall answer as many Questions as are necessary to satisfy the Understanding.

I. Of TRANSPOSITION.

Q. What is Transposition?

A. Transposition is the Insertion of Words in a Sentence or Sentences out of their natural Order; that is, by putting Words or Sentences before, which should come after; and Words, or Sentences, after, which should come before.

E X A M P L E S.

Ill Examples are as catching as Diseases; and the Mind is as liable to Infection as the Body.

The Mind is as liable to Infection as the Body; and ill Examples are as catching as Diseases.

It is the highest Ingratitude to overlook a Thousand Mercies, and murmur at one Affliction.

To murmur at one Affliction, and overlook a Thousand Mercies, is the highest Ingratitude.

The Substantive is often put out of its Place, especially when there or it is set before the Affirmation; as, There was a Man at Court, who said; i. e. A Man was, &c. It is the Custom; i. e. The Custom is.

Particles of the second Sort are frequently transplaced; as, Whom do you dine with? for, With whom do you dine? What City came you from? From what City, &c. came you?

Q. Why

Q. Why do they place Words out of their natural Order?

A. To render, if possible, the Words more harmonious or agreeable to the Ear.

Q. May we transplace all Words, in every Sentence, as we please?

A. No; not always; but we must in this, as in all other Things, follow the Use of the best Speakers; as hath been said Page 19.

And further; One Thing ought to be observed, which is, that the best and clearest Writers have the fewest Transpositions in their Discourses; and that they are more allowable in Poetry than in Prose; because it is there generally sweeter, and more agreeable to the Ear. Take this one more Example in Prose, and its following in blank Verse: *Any thing, tho' never so little, which a Man speaks of himself, in my Opinion, is too much.*

The natural Order is thus:

Any thing is too much, in my Opinion, which a Man speaks of himself, though never so little.

Of Man's first Disobedience, and the Fruit

Of that forbidden Tree, whose mortal Taste

Brought Death into the World, and all our Woe,

With Loss of Eden, till one greater Man

Restore us, and regain the blissful Seat,

Sing heavenly Muse, &c.

MILTON.

The Order is thus:

Heavenly Muse, sing of Man's first Disobedience.

In which Author you may find sufficient Variety of Transposition.

II. Of ELLIPSIS.

Q. What is Ellipsis?

A. Ellipsis is the necessary Omission of Words in a Sentence.

Q. May we leave out what Words we please in a Sentence?

A. No; but whatever Words may be as well understood when left out, as they would be if they were mentioned, may be left out in a Sentence.

Q. Upon what Account may Words be left out?

A. Words may be left out on four Accounts.

1. When a Word has been mentioned just before, and may be supposed to be kept in Mind, then it is often left out; as, *His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, on the Fifteenth Day of April 1746, near Culloden, came up to the Enemy, view'd their Strength and Position; engaged on the Sixteenth; and both conquered and vanquished the Rebel Army.*

In this Relation it would be unnecessary to repeat *his Royal Highness, &c.* so often as the Mind reflects in the different Stages of the Action. So, *We have drank more than they*; i. e. than they have drank.

This House is the Prince's; i. e. House. And, *that's the Duke's*; i. e. that House is the Duke's House. *Whose Horse is this?* Mine; i. e. my Horse. See Personal Qualities, Page 233.

Also in a relative Sentence the antecedent [foregoing] Word is seldom repeated; as, *I purchased the Estate which you sold*; i. e. which Estate, &c. See Page 237.

2. When any Word is to be mentioned straight or presently, if it can be well understood, it may be left out in the former Part; as, *I ever did, and ever will obey you*; i. e. I ever did obey, &c. *Drink ye White or Red Wine*; i. e. White Wine, or, &c. *The best of the Churches is Paul's*; i. e. The best Church of the Churches is Saint Paul's Church.

Its natural Order;

Paul's Church is the best Church of the Churches.

3. When the *Thought* is expressed by some other Means; as, *Who is he or she?* pointing toward some Person. For it would be needless to ask, *Who is that Man?* Or, *What Man is that Man?* &c.

4. Such Words, which, [Words] upon the mentioning of others, must needs be supposed to be meant, may be left out; as, *When you come to Paul's, then turn to the Left*. Every Person knows you mean *Paul's Church*, and the *Left-Hand*; therefore such Words need not be expressed. The Particle *to* is often left out; as, *Give me the Pen*, &c. for, *Give [thou] to me the Pen*, &c.

Thing and *Act* are frequently omitted, when they may be understood; as, *It is very difficult to master any particular predominant Vice*; i. e. It is a very difficult *Thing*, *Business*, or *Matter*, &c.

It is easy to do so; i. e. It is an easy *Thing* to *act so*, &c.

The Cople *that*, in a compound Sentence, &c. is frequently omitted; as, *I desire [that] you write for the Books*. You are sure you speake with him; i. e. that you speake with him.

And now I cannot have failed in giving entire Satisfaction to all Queries relating to *figurative Construction*.

C H A P. XXIX.

Of Stops and Marks, to be observed and used in Reading and Writing; which, for the Sake of Brevity, finding the Work has driven out several Sheets beyond Expectation, I shall deliver in the following Manner.

Their Characters and Use.

Comma (,) ; a circular Dash at the Foot of a Word ; the Time of Resting or Pausing is while you may say or beat one. It distinguishes Words of the same Kind following one after another ; and divides long Sentences into short Parts ; also taketh away Ambiguity.

Semicolon (;) requireth a Rest or Pause of the Voice, while you may say or beat one, two. Its Use is, to distinguish the greater Members of a Sentence ; as, *The ambitious Man is always disliking his present Condition, and that makes him so greedy to seek a higher; whereas he that is content with his own, lies quite out of this Temptation.*

Colon (:) requires you to rest while you may say one, two, three; being used when the Sense is perfect, but the Sentence not ended ; as, *Let me devour my Soul like a Lion, and tear it in Pieces:—while there be none to help.* It is most frequently used before one or other of the third Sort of Particles, and needs no further Examples here ; they being so very plentiful in both the Testaments.

Period (.) requires the longest Rest of the Voice, being a full Stop ; while you may say one, two, three, four ; as in the foregoing Example, &c.

Interrogation (?) denotes a Question is asked ; and hath always a preceding Sign, very easily distinguished by those who know the Parts of Speech ; as, *who, what, &c.*

Admiration (!) denotes Wonder, and hath always a Particle of Admiration preceding it. The Pause of the Interrogation and Admiration are the same as a Colon.

Note, These ought to be instilled into a Child as soon as, or before, he knows all the Parts of Speech : The following in more mature Age.

Parenthesis () serves to include one Sentence within another, without confounding the Sense of either ; yet that in-

cluded may be omitted in Reading ; though it is chiefly design'd to illustrate and explain the circumscribing Sentence, and must be read with a lower Tone of the Voice, as a Thing that comes in by Reflection or Expletion ; as, Pompey, *on the other Side*, (who seldom spake in Publick without a Blush), *had a wonderful Sweetness of Nature*. Again, *Of Authors*, be sure to make Use of the best ; and, (as I said before), to stick close to them. Again, *Honour thy Father and Mother*, (which is the first Commandment with Promise), *that it may be well with thee*. Each Part (when long) is equal in Time to a Comma.

Apostrophe (') is a Comma at the Head of Letters, signifying an Omission, or Ellipsis of some Letter, or Letters left out for quicker Pronunciation ; as, *I'll*, for *I will* ; *won'dt*, for *wouldst* ; *ne'er*, for *never* ; and more fully seen in Qualities of Possession and irregular Affirmations.

Hypben (-). See the Rules for Division of Syllables, Genders, and respective Qualities, &c.

Accent (^) denotes the Tone or Stress of the Voice is on that Syllable : The double Accent is two-fold. See Page 69, Chap. IX.

Breve (") over a Vowel, signifies you must sound that Vowel short ; as, *Hät*.

Circumflex (^) denotes Opposition to the Breve ; as, *Hâte*. See Page 5, Chap. II.

Diæresis, or *Dialysis* (") placed on the latter Vowel of a Diphthong, denotes a Division in the Diphthong ; as, *Capernaüm*, *Ageſilaüs*, &c.

Caret (^) signifies Wanting, through Mistake ; and denotes a Correction made ; pointing into that Place where you must take in what was omitted ; whether a Letter, Syllable, Word, or Words, &c. which are always inserted above the Place of

shape
the Caret ; as, *A Man's Manners commonly ^ his Fortune*, &c.

Quotation (") being a double Comma reverse at the Beginning of the Line, shews a Passage quoted, and transcribed out of an Author, in his own Words.

Brackets [] ; these generally include a Word or Sentence, explanatory of what went before ; or are Words of the same Sense, and may be used in their Stead.

Index (☞) signifies that Passage to be remarkable against which it is placed.

Afterism (*) refers to some Remark in the Margin, or at the Foot of a Page. Several of them set together signify, that there is something wanting, defective, or immodest, in that Passage of the Author.

Obelisk

Oblique (†) refers (as well as the Asterism) the Reader to the Margin.

Section (§) is used in subdividing of a Chapter or Book into lesser Parts or Portions.

Paragraph (¶) is such a Division of a Chapter as comprehends several Sentences in giving a Relation of [or concerning] one of the Heads of a Chapter; and much used in the Chapters of the Books of the Old and New Testaments, which every one ought to compare, and observe from the Head of the Chapter.

C H A P. XXX.

Of ABBREVIATIONS.

Q. What is an Abbreviation?

A. It is either a Letter or Letters of a Word, with a Period, denoting a Word or Words.

Note, It is wrote in this Manner for the Sake of Expedition; and therefore no more are inserted here than such as are common and necessary.

A. Answer.

A. B. *Artium Baccalaureus.* Bachelor of Arts.

Abp. Archbishop.

Acc^t. Account.

A. D. *Anno Domini.* In the Year of our Lord.

A. M. *Anno Mundi.* In the Year of the World.

Adm^l. Admiral.

Adm^{rs}. Administrators.

Ag^t. Against.

A. M. *Artium Magister.* Master of Arts.

Am^r. Amongst.

Ana. Of each a like Quantity.

Ap. Apostle, April.

A. R. *Anna Regina.* Anne the Queen. *Anno Regini.* In the Year of the Reign.

Ast. P. G. Astronomy Professor of *Gresham College.*

Aust. *Austin, Austria.*

B. A. Bachelor of Arts.

Bart. Baronet.

B. D. Bachelor in Divinity.

Bp. Bishop.

B. V. Blessed Virgin.

C. Centum. An Hundred. Charles. Chapter.

Cant. Canticles. Canterbury.

Capt. Captain.

Cat. Catechism.

Cent. Centum. An Hundred.

Ch. Church.

Cha. Charles, Charity.

Chan. Chancery Chancellor.

Chap. Chapter.

Chron. <i>Chronicles.</i>	Feb. <i>February.</i>
Cit. <i>City.</i> Citizen. <i>Citadel.</i>	Fr. <i>France.</i> French.
Cl. <i>Clericus.</i> Clergyman. <i>Cle- ment.</i>	Fra. <i>Francis.</i> Frances.
Co. <i>County.</i>	F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
Col. <i>Colonel.</i> <i>Colleians.</i>	Gal. <i>Gallatians.</i>
Com ^r . <i>Commissioner.</i>	Gen. <i>Genes.</i> General.
Con. <i>Constance.</i> Constantine.	Gen ^m . <i>Generalissimo.</i>
Conf. <i>Confessor.</i> Confirmation.	Gent. Gentlemen.
Cor. <i>Corinthians.</i> Corollary.	Geo. <i>George.</i>
Corn. <i>Cornelius.</i>	Gosp. <i>Gospel.</i>
C. R. <i>Carolus Rex.</i> Charles the King.	G. R. <i>Georgius Rex.</i> George the King.
C. S. <i>Custos Sigilli.</i> The Keeper of the Privy-Seal.	Greg. <i>Gregory.</i>
Cur. <i>Curtius.</i> Curius. Curate.	Heb. <i>Hebreus.</i>
D. <i>Deanery.</i> Division. Doctor. Duke. Dukedom.	Hen. <i>Henry.</i>
Dan. <i>Daniel.</i>	Hier. <i>Hieroronymus.</i> Jerom.
D. D. Doctor in Divinity.	Hum. <i>Humphry.</i>
Deac. <i>Deacon.</i>	Id. <i>Idem.</i> The same.
Dec. or 10ber. <i>December.</i>	i.e. <i>Id est.</i> That is.
Deut. <i>Deuteronomy.</i>	J. H. S. <i>Iesus.</i> The three first Letters of his Name in Greek; or, <i>Iesus Hominum Saluator.</i> Iesu, Saviour of Men.
D ^o . <i>Litto.</i> The same.	Isa. <i>Isaiah.</i>
Dum. <i>Dukedom.</i>	Ja. <i>James.</i>
E. <i>Earl.</i>	Jac. <i>Jacob.</i>
Earld. <i>Earldom.</i>	Jan. <i>January.</i> Janus.
Edm. <i>Edmund.</i>	J. D. <i>Jurium Doctor.</i> A Doc- tor of Laws.
Edw. <i>Edward.</i>	Jer. <i>Jeremy.</i> Jerom.
E. g. <i>Exempli gratia.</i> As for Example.	Jes. <i>Iesus.</i>
Eliz. <i>Elizabeth.</i>	Inst. <i>Instance.</i> Institution.
Eng. <i>English.</i> England.	Jn ^o . <i>John.</i>
Ep. <i>Epistle.</i>	Jo ⁿ . <i>Jonathan.</i>
Eph. <i>Ephesians.</i>	Josh. <i>Joshua.</i>
Esa. <i>Esaias.</i>	J. R. <i>Jacobus Rex.</i> James the King.
Esq; <i>Esquire.</i>	Jud. <i>Judges.</i>
Ev. <i>Evangelist.</i>	Jul. <i>July.</i> Junius.
Ex. <i>Exodus.</i>	Jun. <i>June.</i> Junius.
Exp. <i>Express.</i> Exposition. Explanation.	Just. <i>Justice.</i>

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 341

K. King. Kings.	Nic. Nicodamus, Nicholas.
Km. Kingdom.	n. l. <i>non liquet</i> . It appears not.
Kt. Knight.	Nov. 9ber. November.
L Lord. <i>Lubius</i> , <i>Luke</i> .	N. S. New Style.
l. Liber. A Book.	Num. Number.
£. Libra. A Pound Sterling.	No. Number.
℔. Libra. A Pound Weight.	
Lam. Lamentations.	O. Oliver.
LaP Ladyship.	Ob. Objection.
Ld. Lord.	Obt. Obedient.
L. D. Lady-Day.	Oct. 8ber. October.
Lev. <i>Leviticus</i> .	O. S. Old Style.
Lieu ^t . Lieutenant.	P. P. <i>Publius</i> . President.
LL. D. <i>Legum Doctor</i> . Doctor of Laws.	p. $\frac{1}{100}$ per, pro, By, for, through.
Lond. <i>London</i> .	Pug. <i>Pugil</i> . An Handful.
Lp. Lordship.	Par. Parish.
Ltr. Letter.	Parl. Parliament.
M. Marquis. <i>Monday</i> . Morn- ing. <i>Marcus</i> .	Pat. <i>Patriarch</i> . <i>Patrick</i> . Pa- tience.
m. <i>Maniputus</i> . A Handful.	Pen. <i>Penelope</i> .
M. A. Master of Arts.	Pent. <i>Pentecost</i> .
Ma. Madam.	$\frac{1}{100}$ Cent. per Cent. per Centum. By the Hundred.
Maty. Majesty.	Pet. <i>Peter</i> . <i>Petrarch</i> .
Mar. <i>March</i> . <i>Mark</i> . Marma- duke. Martyr.	Phil. <i>Philippians</i> . <i>Philip</i> .
Mart. <i>Martin</i> . Martyr.	Philem. <i>Philemon</i> .
Mat. <i>Matthew</i> .	Philom. <i>Philomathes</i> . A Lover of Learning Or, <i>Philo-Ma- thematicus</i> . A Lover of the Mathematics.
Math. Mathematics.	P. M. G. Professor of Music at <i>Gresham College</i> .
M. D. <i>Medicinae Doctor</i> . Doc- tor of Physic.	Pportion. Proportion.
Mich. <i>Michael</i> . <i>Michaelmas</i> .	Pr. Priest. Primitive.
Min. Minister.	Prof. Th. Gr. Professor <i>Theo- logiae Greshamienfis</i> . Profes- sor of Divinity at <i>Gresham College</i> .
Mons. <i>Monsieur</i> .	P. S. Postscript.
Mr. Master.	Psal. Psalm.
Mrs. Misses.	
Mf. Manuscript.	
Mss. Manuscripts.	
M. S. <i>Memoriae sacrum</i> . Sa- cred to the Memory.	Q. Queen. Question.
N. Note.	q. d. <i>quasi dicat</i> . As if he should say.
Nat. <i>Nathanael</i> . Nativity.	q. l. <i>quantum libet</i> . As much as you please. q. s.
N. B. <i>Nota bene</i> . Mark well.	

<i>q. s. quantum sufficit.</i> A sufficient Quantity.	<i>ls. Semissis.</i> Half a Pound. <i>S. S. T. P. Saecræ Sanctæ Thæologiae Professor.</i> A Professor of Divinity. <i>Ste. Stephen.</i>
<i>R. Rex.</i> The King. <i>Regina.</i> The Queen.	
<i>Regr.</i> Register.	
<i>Reg. Dep.</i> Register Deputed.	
<i>Regmt.</i> Regiment.	
<i>Regt.</i> Regent.	
<i>Reg. Prof.</i> <i>Regius</i> Professor. King's Professor.	
<i>Rel.</i> Religion. Relation.	<i>V.</i> Virgin.
<i>Ret</i> Return.	<i>V. or v. Vide.</i> See Verse.
<i>Rev.</i> Revelation.	<i>Ven.</i> Venerable.
<i>Rev'd.</i> Reverend.	<i>Viz.</i> <i>Videlicet.</i> That is to say.
<i>Rich.</i> <i>Richard.</i>	
<i>Robt.</i> <i>Robert.</i>	<i>Will.</i> or <i>Wm.</i> <i>William.</i>
<i>Rom.</i> <i>Romans.</i>	<i>Wp.</i> Worship.
<i>Rt. Wpful.</i> Right Worshipful.	<i>Wpful.</i> Worshipful.
<i>Rt. Honble</i> Right Honourable.	<i>W. R. William Rex.</i> <i>William</i> the King.
<i>S</i> or <i>St.</i> Saint.	<i>Xn.</i> Christian.
<i>S. A. Secundum Artem.</i> According to Art.	<i>Xpher.</i> Christopher.
<i>Sa.</i> Sampson.	<i>Xt.</i> Christ.
<i>Sep.</i> or <i>Sept.</i> September.	
<i>Serj.</i> Serjeant.	<i>Y.</i> The.
<i>Servt.</i> Servant.	<i>Yn.</i> then.
<i>Sh</i> Shire.	<i>Yr.</i> or <i>Yo.</i> Your. Yours.
<i>S. N. Secundum Naturam.</i> According to Nature.	<i>Ye.</i> This.
<i>Sol.</i> Solution.	<i>Yu.</i> Thou, or you.
<i>Sp.</i> Spain. Spanish.	<i>&c. et. and.</i>
<i>Sr.</i> Sir.	<i>&c. et cetera.</i> and the rest.

Note, These Abbreviations are to be met with at one Time or other ; but you must never presume to insert any of your own Invention, for private Use, to public View, &c.

A few necessary orthographical Observations, which must naturally fall at the Close of the Work; for it must be supposed, every Learner knows perfectly well what Part of Speech every Word in the Language appertain to, according to its Circumstances.

1. *Obs.* Let the first Word of every Book, Epistle, Note, Bill, Verse, (whether it be in Prose, Rhyme, or blank Verse), begin with a Capital.
2. *Obs.* Let proper Names of Persons, Places, Ships, Rivers, Mountains, &c. begin with a Capital; also all appellative Names of Professions, Callings, &c.
3. *Obs.* 'Tis esteemed ornamental to begin every Substantive in the Sentence with a Capital, if it bear some considerable Stress of the Author's Sense upon it, to make it the more remarkable and conspicuous.
4. *Obs.* None but Substantives, whether Common, Proper, or Personal, may begin with a Capital, except in the Beginning, or immediately after a full Stop.
5. *Obs.* Qualities, Affirmations, or Particles, must not begin with a Capital, unless such Word begins, or comes immediately after a Period; then never fails to begin with a Capital.
6. *Obs.* If any notable Saying or Passage of an Author be quoted in his own Words, it begins with a Capital, though not immediately after a Period.
7. *Obs.* Let not a Capital be written in the Middle of a Word among small Letters.
8. *Obs.* Where Capitals are used in whole Words and Sentences, something is expressed extraordinary great. They are used also in the Titles of Books for Ornament Sake.
9. *Obs.* The Pronoun I, and the Exclamative O, must always be written with a Capital.
10. *Obs.* The Letter q is never used without the Letter z next following.

11. *Obs.*

11. Obs. The long *s* must never be inserted immediately after the short *s*, nor at the End of a Word.

Permit an Explanation of these three last Observations, with the seventh, by an Example or two; I having seen the Errors too frequent in Letters, Bills, &c.

*Irregular Orthography,
with true Spelling.*

1. i expResf
2. o the Expressions
3. who Qestions
4. to Trespass

*Regular Orthography,
with true Spelling.*

1. I expresf.
2. O the Expressions !
3. Who queftions ?
4. To trespass.

Thus having finished my proposed Task, to set before the Learner the full Scope of every Thing necessary for the Masterhip of the *English* Language, I conclude, that I am not in the least under any Obligation (neither will this Volume admit it) to make any Collection of Fables, &c. from other Authors, for Lessons for Children; wherefore I advise such little Books to be used by themselves; and, at proper Times, to prove their Judgment of this Grammar on the Parts of Speech, in whatsoever *English* Book you shall be pleased to open. Farewell.

F I N I S.



